

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA DURING 1889-90.

IN THREE PARTS:

PART I.—SUMMARY.

„ II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

„ III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

SUMMARY

OF

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BURMA FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

IN this Report, as in the reports of previous years, rupees have been converted into pounds sterling at the conventional rate of Rs. 10 per pound. The record of police, judicial, jail, railway, and sanitary administration is that of the calendar year 1889, in other cases the year of report is the official year ending on the 31st March 1890. In this Summary reference will occasionally be made to matters of interest which happened between the close of the year of report and the time of writing.

2. Sir Charles Crosthwaite held the office of Chief Commissioner throughout the year. During his absence on privilege leave for three months towards the end of the year 1889 *Changes in the administration.* Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, officiated as Chief Commissioner. Proposals for the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner for Upper Burma were under consideration during the year and were carried into effect soon after its close. The appointment will ensure more careful supervision of the subordinate Courts and will relieve the Commissioners of Divisions of much revisional and appellate work. At the same time there is a distinct danger that the Commissioners of Divisions may be overtasked with their duties as Sessions Judges, and may be prevented from exercising by careful local inspection the supervision which in a newly organized province, manned to a large extent by officers of little experience and defective training, is of vital importance. There were several minor changes, which need not be specified, in district, subdivisional, and township boundaries in Upper Burma. An important administrative change, which was effected towards the close of the official year, was the transfer of the Kyaukse district from the Central to the Eastern division.

3. As an introduction to the paragraphs dealing with the separate branches of the administration the history of frontier affairs and of the progress made in the pacification of the districts of Upper Burma may be continued from the close of the period dealt with in the Summary prefixed to the report for 1888-89. The separate paragraphs have been abstracted from reports specially prepared by District Officers.

4. The progress of events in the Bhamo district up to the end of the rainy season of 1889 was briefly described in the Summary prefixed to the Administration Report of the year 1888-89. *Bhamo district.* The Mogaung subdivision had been thoroughly reduced to order and the Kachin tribes, almost without exception, had tendered their submission.

The peace of the subdivision was maintained during the past year and up to the present time the attitude of the Kachins has been quite satisfactory. It is proposed to provide additional guarantees for the safety of the trade route to the jade-mines by giving the Kachin Chiefs through which the route passes a substantial interest in the maintenance of order. The arrangements for this purpose have not yet been completed. But during the year of report there have been no complaints of the insecurity of the road and but for the local quarrels among the traders themselves there would have been no serious crime. The establishment of a military police post at Indawgyi, which was effected in May 1890, has extended the area under the direct control of the local officers. The Kachins of Sana, who were concerned in an attack on a village near Indawgyi, will be punished in the coming open season. In May 1890 the Assistant Commissioner of Mogaung marched with a small escort through the country west of Indawgyi and met the Assistant Commissioner of Paungbyin at Shwedwin on the Uyu river. The objects of the meeting were the exploration of comparatively unknown country and the settlement of the boundaries between the Upper Chindwin and Bhamo districts. In the absence of means of carrying out a proper survey the settlement of the boundaries was not finally arranged.

Since the expedition in April 1889 the Pônkan Kachins have given no trouble. The so-called Mintha (Prince), known as Budda Yaza, who is believed to have been at Pônkan during the cold season of 1888-89, was captured by villagers in the Bhamo district during the year of report and has since died in prison. In the Upper Sinkan township Kan Hlaing continued to cause some uneasiness and in December 1889 an expedition was sent to punish the Lwè-saing-Tônkhôn Kachins, by whom he was harboured. The villages of Lwèsaing and Tônkhôn were occupied, and the former was destroyed. Fines were levied on all the villages which had harboured or assisted Kan Hlaing, and some of the headmen were made prisoners and brought into Bhamo. The result of the expedition was the complete submission of the Kachin tribes bordering on Upper Sinkan. The township has since been perfectly free from disorder or serious crime. The only local dacoit leader of importance, Nga Hla Gyaw, who committed some dacoities of no great consequence in the Shwegu subdivision in the early part of the year, has since been killed by villagers. In October 1889 a serious dacoity was committed in the town of Bhamo itself, and during the succeeding months the country south-east of Bhamo was disturbed by a gang of dacoits which was harboured by the Kachins and Palaungs of a village called Kyusaing, east of Bhamo. In May 1890 an expedition was successfully undertaken against Kyusaing and other offending villages. No opposition was encountered, the village of Kyusaing was burnt and the fines imposed were paid. In the past few months the district has been free from serious crime, and the Kachins have given no trouble. There are no organized gangs of dacoits or robbers in any part of the district.

The efforts made to open out the Ambassador's route to China have not been attended by immediate success. The Northern trade route, by way of the Taping river and Manaung, was not free from disturbance, several attacks by Kachins on caravans having been reported. The establishment of a military

police post at the frontier station of Manaung, which is to be carried out when men are available, will probably ensure the safety of this route. In the meantime steps will be taken in the coming open season to punish the Kachin tribes concerned in these attacks and to prevent attacks in future. In February last the Commissioner of the Northern Division accompanied a reconnaissance party sent into the Kachin hills east of Bhamo for the purpose of selecting a site for a sanitarium for British troops. The march of the party was peaceful and unopposed. This friendly visit may have some effect towards winning the confidence of the Kachin tribes.

5. The Katha district, which is open to raids by dacoit gangs from the adjacent States of Wuntho and Momeik, is one of the districts of which the settlement is of comparatively

Katha district.

recent date. At the close of the year 1888-89 and even during the early part of last year, as noted in the Administration Report of 1888-89, the Kawlin subdivision of this district was disturbed by organized gangs of dacoits. Special operations undertaken during the open season of 1889-90 were completely successful in dispersing these gangs. The leaders and the followers were all either killed or captured, or induced to surrender. The result is that there is now no organized crime in this district. The patience with which the Sawbwa of Wuntho has been dealt with has been rewarded by a satisfactory change in his attitude. He has complied with the direction given to him, under the Chief Commissioner's order, to establish police posts on his borders, and during the past year he seems to have made some efforts to meet the demands of the Deputy Commissioner of Katha for the arrest and surrender of criminals. Since the close of the year he has met the Deputy Commissioner of Katha at Wuntho, and he has sent his wife and son to Mandalay to visit the Commissioner. These are satisfactory indications that the Sawbwa is abandoning the attitude of reserve and mistrust which he has so long maintained. He has not succeeded in capturing a somewhat noted dacoit leader named Nga Hmat, who in February last attacked and burnt a village in the northern part of the district on the borders of Wuntho. Nga Hmat, who does not belong to the Katha district, but to Wuntho, is the only dacoit leader of importance who may still give trouble. The establishment of a military police post at Kainggyi, the village attacked by Nga Hmat, has sufficed to keep this part of the district quiet for the past few months. Two dacoities were committed in Katha by dacoits from Momeik. In both cases some of the dacoits were arrested and convicted. With this exception, notwithstanding the absence of military or police posts on the frontier, the country bordering on Momeik has been undisturbed. The Kachins inhabiting the country to the north of the district have given no trouble. Only one case occurred in which persons were carried off by Kachins. This was a private quarrel. The captives have been recovered. At the present time the Katha district is as peaceful as other parts of the province. The disarmament of the district, which was completed during the past year, has no doubt contributed to this result.

6. The Ruby Mines district is closely affected by the condition of the adjacent States of Momeik and Mainglôn. Steps were

Ruby Mines district.

taken during the year to strengthen and improve the administration of those States, but much remains to be done before they can be

considered in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. Meanwhile the waste tracts on their borders afford a comparatively secure asylum to dacoits and robbers, who issue thence to commit crimes in the adjoining district. During the year a large tract of country, formerly part of Momeik, was added to the Ruby Mines district. The result is that there was for a time an apparent increase in the number of violent crimes. Of late the number of violent crimes has decreased. Several of the crimes reported were committed in the territory transferred from Momeik by criminals from that State, but others were robberies on traders travelling on the main road between Mogôk and Thabeitkyin. The maintenance of patrols on the road, and the establishment of a military police post at Kin, in the neighbourhood of which some of the crimes on the road were committed, had a good effect. On several occasions dacoits were encountered by the police and the local officers, but without any conspicuous success. While there are no organized gangs within the district, isolated dacoities and robberies are still unduly frequent. It is necessary to provide for the security of travellers on the main road to Mogôk and elsewhere in the district, and effective measures for this purpose will be taken during the coming open season. It may be remarked that in only one instance have the carts of the Ruby Mines Company been molested on the road, and that there has been a great increase in the trade of the district and in the number of new settlers at Mogôk. These facts indicate that the state of the district is not such as to cause any reasonable apprehension for the security of the life and property of travellers and residents.

7. The measures taken during the year to complete the pacification of the Shwebo district have met with marked success.

Shwebo district.

Though at the commencement of the year the greater part of the district was free from disturbance or organized crime, in the northern part bordering on the Katha district several gangs of dacoits continued to give trouble. Of these the most important were the bands under Nga Kan Baw, Nga Aga, Nga Kyauk Lôn, and Nga Thôn. In the open season of 1889-90 operations in connection with similar operations in the adjacent part of the Katha district were successfully conducted against all these gangs. Nga Kan Baw was captured by the Kanni Wun in the Lower Chindwin district and sentenced to death in February 1890, and all the members of his gang surrendered. Nga Kyauk Lôn met his death in May 1890 at the hands of one of his lieutenants and the majority of his gang gave themselves up. Nga Thôn, after suffering considerable loss, was eventually compelled to surrender with his gang and was sentenced to transportation in March 1890. Nga Aga recently surrendered on conditions in the Ye-u district. The result of the operations and of the good work done by the District Officers is that dacoity has entirely ceased in all parts of the Shwebo district. At present the crime of the district is of an ordinary type. The judicious enforcement of the track law by the present Deputy Commissioner has done much to reduce the number of cattle-thefts and other minor offences which tend to increase with the suppression of violent crime.

8. There is little left to record concerning the pacification of the Mandalay district. At the close of the year 1888-89 the

Mandalay district.

whole of the district was free from organized crime, the only probable source of trouble being Kyaw Zaw, the lieutenant of the Setkya

Mintha, who with the remnants of the Mintha's gang remained at large on the borders of the Kyauksè and Mandalay districts. In the open season special operations were undertaken against this gang, and it was effectually broken up and dispersed. Most of the gang surrendered and Kyaw Zaw himself has disappeared. Nga To, a dacoit leader who had given much trouble in previous years, was captured by the police in the Sagaing district. For the past six months there has been no gang of dacoits in the Mandalay district. The District Officers are able to visit all parts of their charge without escorts and there is no probability of a recrudescence of disorder.

9. The Sagaing district affords a striking instance of the permanent effects of good work. The systematic manner in which this district, for long the most disturbed in Upper Burma, was reduced to order without the adoption of any measures of extreme severity was described in the Administration Report for the year 1888-89. During the whole of the year of report and up to the time of writing (December 1890) the district has remained perfectly free from serious crime. No dacoity has been committed since June 1889. The offences classed as violent crimes have been few in number and of an insignificant character. The numbers of violent crimes committed in this district in the first three quarters of the current year were four, two, and four respectively. It is also satisfactory to record that several noted leaders who had disappeared in previous years were brought to justice during the year of report, some of them having been arrested in other districts. The detective work of the police in effecting these arrests is worthy of mention. Progress was made in the disarmament of the district, 691 guns having been withdrawn during the year.

10. The hope expressed in the last Administration Report that the open season of the year 1889-90 would witness the complete pacification of the Ye-u district has been fully justified. The remaining dacoit leaders and their followers have now all been captured or have surrendered. The last two leaders of note, Yan Gyi Aung and Nga Aga, have recently surrendered to the Deputy Commissioner through the intermediation, it is satisfactory to record, of the principal pôngyi in the district. All the rank-and-file of the dacoit gangs have been permitted to live at large on security and under surveillance. There are at present nearly 1,200 surrendered dacoits living in the Ye-u district, and it is to the credit of the district administration that, notwithstanding this, the number of violent crimes has been reduced to a merely nominal figure. In the year 1889 the number of violent crimes was 116; in the first three quarters of the current year the number was reduced to 10. The Sawbwa of Wuntho has assisted the local officers in dealing with outlaws on his borders, and the Indaing township, which adjoins the State of Wuntho, has for some months been as quiet as the rest of the district.

11. The remote situation of a considerable part of the Upper Chindwin district has withdrawn attention from the fact that till the beginning of the year 1889 scarcely any steps had been taken to extend effective control over the interior of the district on the left bank of the Chindwin river. The existence of dacoit gangs in this wide tract

of country between the Chindwin and the State of Wuntho and the Ye-u district was scarcely recognized because the country was not really under the Deputy Commissioner's administration. Nga Lè and other leaders lived here unmolested. During the year of report active steps were taken to bring this part of the district under control and to break up the dacoit organizations. The result of these measures is that Nga Lè has been driven to seek an asylum in Wuntho and his band has been dispersed. Since November 1889 the district has been free from violent crime, the numbers in each of the first three quarters of the current year being four, four, and three respectively. The Kubo Valley, the part of the district adjacent to Manipur and the Chin hills, has suffered little from Chin raids during the past year. Three raids of no great importance have, however, recently been reported.

12. The Lower Chindwin district has only been partly brought under regular administration. The township of Kanni, Lower Chindwin district. which comprises about two-thirds of the whole district, is still administered by the Wun of Kanni, who maintains a force of irregular police for the preservation of order. The obligations of the Wun to administer the township in accordance with the principles of Government adopted in other parts of the province have gradually been made more strict, and the control and supervision exercised by the Deputy Commissioner more effective. As regards violent or organized crime the state of the Kanni township is as satisfactory as that of other parts of the district. It is proposed at the end of the current official year to bring Kanni under the ordinary district administration and to replace the present irregular force by regular police. Throughout the year the whole of the Lower Chindwin district including Kanni enjoyed almost complete immunity from serious crime. There were no organized gangs of dacoits within the district during the year, and in the past nine months there have been only three dacoities and one robbery. From the end of March to the end of September 1890 there were no violent crimes of any kind. The suppression of serious crime has been followed by a considerable increase in the number of thefts, especially thefts of cattle. Although the track law is reported to have been vigorously enforced, the district police have not succeeded in dealing with crimes of this kind. The disarmament of the district has been steadily pressed on, no less than 491 firearms having been brought in during the year.

13. The past year was marked by the complete pacification of the whole of the Myingyan district. In the early months of the year Myingyan district. the northern part of the district was freed from disorder and several dangerous gangs were dispersed. But the dacoit gangs which had long infested the Popa subdivision were still unaccounted for. Towards the end of the rains of 1889 there was a serious outbreak of crime in this part of the district, dacoities accompanied by shocking barbarities being committed. As soon as the season permitted active operations were resumed and continued till the middle of June 1890, by which time the disturbed tracts were reduced to order and almost every dacoit of note was captured or killed, or induced to surrender. In the course of these operations nine leaders, including the notorious Shwe Hmôk, were killed; 11, including Yan Bye, were captured; and 43,

among whom were Ya Nyun, Hla Gyaw, and Nga Nwè, surrendered. The surrender of Ya Nyun at the end of May 1890 was an event of the first importance in the history of the Myingyan district. Ya Nyun had been the principal dacoit leader in this part of the country for the past four years. The gang under his leadership had committed many atrocious crimes and he was without doubt a man of great influence among the lawless section of the population. His surrender, trial, and sentence have had an excellent effect on the tract over which he formerly maintained a reign of terror. Since the surrender of Ya Nyun and the breaking up of his gang the district has been almost entirely free from serious crime. The most important of the dacoit leaders of the Myingyan district still at large is Nga Cho. It is probable that he has left the district.

14. At the beginning of the year of report the Magwe district was the most disturbed of all the districts in Upper or Lower Burma. The main points of interest in the record of the early months of the year may be briefly recapitulated. In April 1889 a gang of over 100 dacoits attacked the village of Myothit and burnt the police post there. In May a large band of dacoits under the leadership of Buddha Yaza assembled in the Pin township, but was dispersed by military police. On the 1st June Mr. Dyson, Assistant Commissioner, was killed by a small body of dacoits which he had attacked, and it was clear that no progress towards the settlement of the district was being made. The Chief Commissioner therefore invited General W. P. Symons, Commanding the Myingyan district, to assume full control over the operations for reducing the district to order. So far as regards the conduct of the operations all Civil and Police Officers were placed under General Symons' orders. The force of troops and military police was strengthened, and an offer of indemnity was made to all dacoits (with the exception of certain specified leaders) who had not been actually concerned in murder. More than 150 men, principally in the Pin and Yenangyaung townships, availed themselves of the amnesty and surrendered. The offer of pardon originally made in June 1889 for one month was extended up to the end of September. At the end of September the most disturbed portion of the district was the Taungdwingyi subdivision, where, except for the capture of Shwe Aung and his gang, but little headway had been made against the prevailing disorder. The Yomas or hill country between the Southern and Eastern divisions had not been touched, and in this remote and unknown tract various dacoit leaders had found a refuge. Under the Chief Commissioner's orders columns were organized to operate simultaneously in this unsettled tract from Yamèthin, Pyinmana, Magwe, and Thayetmyo. In this expedition, which began early in December 1889, the Magwe party came across one of the gangs in the Yomas and killed one dacoit, and Nga No, a Yoma leader of some prominence, was shortly afterwards disposed of in Yamèthin. As a whole, however, these operations did not meet with any marked success. In February 1890 they were resumed on a more systematic plan, Mr. Porter, Deputy Commissioner of Pyinmana, being placed in charge with general power of control and definite instructions as to his powers and the course of action to be pursued. The result was entirely satisfactory, the Yoma gangs were dispersed, and their members captured or admitted to terms. Tracks had already been cleared in the jungles and, when

the operations came to an end in May, the Yomas had been brought under complete control. Meanwhile Mr. Todd-Naylor, Deputy Commissioner of Magwe, had been engaged in the north of the district against the dacoit leaders Shwe Daik and Tin Baw, and he and Mr. Collins, Assistant Commissioner, succeeded in disposing of eight of their gang of 16 and in driving the rest out of the district. The result of these measures is that the Magwe district is now entirely free from disorder and that all the dacoit leaders have either been killed or captured or driven from the district. That some of the leaders have left the district is rendered probable by the recent arrest in the Prome district of the well-known leader Lugalegyi. So complete has been the success of the District Officers in the pacification of this turbulent district that during the third quarter of the current year only one violent crime, a petty robbery, was reported. The organized action taken against dacoits has nowhere borne better fruit than in Magwe, and the local officers are to be congratulated on the present satisfactory condition of the district.

15. The pacification of the Minbu district was practically completed early in the year of report. By the commencement

Minbu district.

of the rains of 1889 all the more important dacoit leaders and their gangs had been disposed of, large numbers of the rank-and-file of the gangs having been allowed to surrender on suitable terms and to return to their homes. Later in the year the two sons of Bo Swè, Saw U and Saw Pu, were accounted for, one being killed and the other captured. The only leaders of any note now at large are Tauk 'Ta and Kyetkyi; neither of these has any considerable following. Since the close of the year of report the district has been free from serious crime, though the number of robberies in the second quarter of the current year was somewhat large. In the third quarter of the year only seven violent crimes were committed in the district.

16. The Pakôkku district was free from serious disturbance during the past year. At the close of the year 1888-89 and

Pakôkku district.

early in the year of report special operations were successfully undertaken against the dacoit gangs which still remained. The result was that the district was perfectly quiet during the remainder of the year and has since been undisturbed. In the quarter preceding that in which this report is issued there were only two crimes of a very serious character in the whole district. When it is considered that Pakkôku includes an extensive tract bordering on the Chin Hills, that in 1888 and the early part of 1889 not only the country round Gangaw, but also the Kyaw valley was the scene of serious outbreaks of organized crime, the present peaceful state of the district is a matter for congratulation.

17. The districts of Yamèthin, Meiktila, and Kyauksè were free from serious disturbance throughout the year. Kyaw Zaw,

Yamèthin, Meiktila, and Kyauksè.

already mentioned in the paragraph relating to the Mandalay district, committed some unimportant dacoities in the north of Kyauksè, and since his disappearance there has been an entire cessation of serious crime in that district. The few dacoities in the Yamèthin and Meiktila districts were the work of dacoits from the adjacent Shan hills belonging to no organized gang. Steps have been taken to enforce the

responsibility of the Shan Chiefs for crimes committed by men from their States and, if necessary, the border States will be disarmed. The railway which runs through the Eastern division has no doubt contributed to the peaceful state of these districts.

18. With the exception of that portion of it which adjoins or forms part of the Yomas, the Pyinmana district was as free from organized gangs of dacoits as the other districts of the Eastern division. The operations in the Yomas have been mentioned in connection with the pacification of the Magwe district. In order to block the roads and prevent the escape of the dacoits, temporary military police posts were established in the immediate proximity of the Yomas, four in Magwe and six in Pyinmana. The posts already existing in the Toungoo and Thayetmyo districts were strengthened, and roads and tracks connecting the Pyinmana and Magwe districts were made. Mr. Porter assumed charge of the operations on the 16th February. The policy of permitting the surrender of dacoits other than those guilty of specially atrocious crimes was consistently pursued. By the middle of May 79 dacoits, of whom 17 were leaders of more or less importance, had been killed or captured, or had surrendered, and a large number of firearms had been seized. Other leaders of note, among whom may be mentioned Nga Nan and Nga Bya, have since been killed or captured. During the third quarter of the current year the number of violent crimes committed in the district was seven. The two gangs concerned in most of these crimes have been broken up and the district is now undisturbed.

19. Except for a rising of no great importance in North Theinni the whole of the Shan States, both Northern and Southern Frontier affairs, enjoyed profound peace throughout the past year. In the Northern States steps were taken under the Superintendent's direction to improve the administration of Mainglôn, a dependency of Thibaw, which had long afforded shelter to dacoits and rebels driven out of the adjacent districts. Good progress was made with the road from Maymyo in the Mandalay district to the Northern Shan plateau. The completion of this road will cause a radical change in the nature of the traffic between the Northern Shan States and Mandalay. On the borders of the Northern Shan States, in the State of Momeik, and in the hills bordering on the Bhamo district a series of operations of some importance was undertaken for the purpose of capturing or driving out Saw Yan Naing and Kan Hlaing, two rebel leaders who had long been a source of trouble on the north-eastern border of Upper Burma. These operations were successful in expelling Saw Yan Naing and Kan Hlaing from their retreats, in punishing the tribes and villages which had harboured them, and in obtaining information concerning country hitherto unknown. The leaders were, however, not secured. Saw Yan Naing and Kan Hlaing are both believed to have crossed to the Chinese Shan States. As already noted, the Sawbwa of Wuntho has adopted a more becoming attitude than that which he had previously assumed, has given signs of a desire to assist in the preservation of order, and has met the Deputy Commissioner of Katha at the chief town of Wuntho. In the Southern and Eastern Shan States the most important events were the work done by the Anglo-Siamese Commission and the final submission of the important Trans-

Salween State of Kyaingtôn. The Commission investigated on the spot the claims advanced by the Siamese Government to certain tracts long inhabited by Karenni on the east of the Salween river and the claims of that Government to the possession of the territories of Mèsakôn and Maingmaw, small States believed to be subordinate to Maukmè. Final orders have not yet been passed on the report of the Commission on these points. But, in accordance with the previous decision of Her Majesty's Government, the State of Maingpan was definitely placed in possession of the four small Trans-Salween States of which the ownership had been in dispute since the year 1886. The Superintendent of the Shan States visited Kyaingtôn and received the submission of that important State. A sanad of appointment has since been issued to the Sawbwa and Kyaingtôn has been admitted as a protected State in subordinate alliance with the British Government. Towards the close of the year the Chief Commissioner held a durbar at Fort Stedman which was attended by almost all the Chiefs of the Cis-Salween Southern and Eastern States. Karenni has been undisturbed throughout the year, the Chief of Eastern Karenni, Sawlawi, having loyally observed his engagements and maintained order in his territory. As these pages were passing through the press information was received of the death of Sawlapaw, the former Chief of Eastern Karenni.

A military expedition was undertaken in the Chin Hills for the purpose of enforcing the submission of the tribes which had committed raids on the adjacent districts and to obtain the restoration of captives carried off in these raids. The objects of the expedition were accomplished without any serious resistance being encountered. The Tashôns, Yokwas, Hakas, and Tlantlangs tendered their submission, gave up their captives, and promised compliance with the moderate demands of the Government. A military post has been established at Haka for the purpose of controlling the Southern tribes, and the post at Fort White, which dominates the Northern tribes, was maintained throughout the year. Since the close of the period of report the Siyias have come to terms and negotiations with the Kanhaws are in progress. These are Northern tribes on which severe punishment was inflicted in the open season of 1888-89. In the coming season the Kanhaw country will be visited in order that the submission of that tribe may be secured. A Civil Officer with a moderate escort will also march through the Southern Chin country and enforce the submission of such villages as are still unsubdued.

20. Lower Burma has recovered from the effect of the disturbances of 1885-

Lower Burma.

86 which followed on and were no doubt caused by the war with Upper Burma. Except for some insignificant gangs on the borders of the Thayetmyo and Minbu districts there is now no organized crime in any district of Lower Burma. The turbulent district of Tharrawaddy has witnessed no fresh outbreaks of crime. This district was reduced to order towards the close of the year 1888-89 and has since remained undisturbed. All the dacoit leaders of note have been either killed or captured and there is no reason to apprehend a recurrence of disorder. Though the Thayetmyo district was not seriously disturbed dacoit gangs still remained in the western part of the district and were not finally dispersed till late in the year. The Minhla subdivision, which borders on Minbu,

was thoroughly reduced to order in the open season of 1889-90 by the unremitting perseverance of the Assistant Commissioner in charge, Lieutenant G. E. T. Green. The more southern township of Kama has been similarly freed from organized crime since the close of the year of report. The most serious occurrence affecting the peace of Lower Burma was an abortive rising in the Sandoway district in February 1890. The rising was purely local and had no political significance. The dacoits or rebels, who did not number at any time more than 50 or 60 men, and who were in possession of very few arms, attacked the town of Sandoway and burnt part of it. They were driven off by the police and were afterwards pursued with great perseverance by the District Officers. The rising was thoroughly suppressed, the principal persons concerned being either killed or brought to trial. For some months past Sandoway has been perfectly quiet. The Akyab district was disturbed during a great part of the year by a band of dacoits under a leader named Kyaw Wa. This gang committed many dacoities and was not effectually dealt with till after the close of the year of report. Every member of the gang has now been accounted for and the district is quite free from organized crime. In no other district was there any serious crime of importance. The latest returns show a very satisfactory decrease in violent crimes as compared with the crimes in the corresponding period of previous recent years, the third quarter of the current year having been more free from violent crime than any quarter since the year 1884. Lower Burma may now be considered to have regained its normal condition, a result which is in a great measure due to the strict enforcement of the orders regarding disarmament.

21. The only Act exclusively applicable to Burma that was passed during the year was the Lower Burma Courts Act. The object of this enactment was to consolidate the existing law as regards Civil and Criminal Courts in Lower Burma. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to make certain amendments in and additions to the law which experience had shown to be necessary. But no material change in the system of judicial administration was effected. After full consideration and discussion it was decided that the establishment of a Chief Court for Lower Burma was for the present not required. In Upper Burma a measure of the first importance, the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, was enacted. This Regulation defines and consolidates the revenue system of Upper Burma as far as possible on the lines of established custom in the matters with which it deals. The rules under this Regulation are now under consideration. Some Acts of no special importance were extended to Upper Burma under the Scheduled Districts Act. Proposals were made for the amendment of the Upper Burma Civil and Criminal Justice Regulations in order to provide for the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner and to make other changes which the progress of the administration rendered expedient. These proposals have since been carried into effect. Certain portions of the criminal law necessary for the protection of British subjects and others were extended to the Shan States and orders were issued restricting to the Chiefs of the several States the power to inflict capital sentences. In the border States known as the Myelat the criminal law in force in the rest of Upper Burma was introduced. Since the close of the year of report further

orders have been issued modifying the customary law of the States so as to bring it into accordance with the spirit of the law in force in British India.

22. The police of the united province were administered as in the previous year by an Inspector-General assisted by two Deputy Inspectors-General, one for civil, the other for military police. No material change was made in the constitution of the force either in Upper or Lower Burma during the year of report. The Committee appointed in 1888 to enquire into the state of the Lower Burma police and, if necessary, to suggest measures for its improvement presented its report early in 1889. In consultation with the Commissioners of Divisions and District Officers the Inspector-General of Police has framed proposals for carrying out such of the Committee's recommendations as were generally approved by the Chief Commissioner. These proposals have now been submitted to the Government of India. The main points in the proposed scheme are the training of the civil police at district schools, the enlistment of the Indian part of the force under the Military Police Act, and the abolition of the present system of mixed guards of Indian and Burman police. During the year of report some additions were made to the strength of the civil police, and the strength of the military police reserve was reduced to ten companies. The re-establishment of the Railway police was sanctioned but was not carried out until early in the current year. The conduct of the Lower Burma police was on the whole better than in the previous year, and there was a very satisfactory reduction in the number of dismissals and resignations. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of violent crimes in Lower Burma, though the total (952) was still abnormally high. The improvement in this respect has continued up to the present time. The number of minor offences was greater than in the previous year, the most noticeable feature being the large increase in the number of cattle-thefts. The powers conferred by the Lower Burma Village Act, if firmly and judiciously used, are sufficient to enable the police to check crime of this description. The proportion of convictions to cases reported was very small. This is to some extent accounted for by the release without trial of a large number of persons arrested for dacoity. But, even after every allowance is made, there is much room for improvement in this branch of police work.

23. Brief allusion has been made to the Lower Burma Village Act, which was enacted early in the year 1889. The provisions of this Act which enable the district authorities to enforce the joint responsibility of the community for offences committed within the limits of a village and to effectually prevent the harbouring or maintenance of dacoits by their friends and relatives were in force throughout the Province. The remaining provisions of the Act, for the appointment of village headmen and rural police, were not extended to any part of Lower Burma till after the close of the year. Before bringing into effect the radical changes introduced by this part of the Act the Chief Commissioner considered it necessary that the conditions of each district should be thoroughly examined. District Officers have devoted much time and labour to this matter, and have carefully

*selected, the headmen to be appointed. The whole Act is now being gradually extended to all parts of Lower Burma.

24. The action of the police in dealing with organized crime in Upper Burma has been dealt with in the preceding part of this Summary. Early in the year the strength of the military police was increased by the constitution of the Chin and Shan Frontier Levies, and by the addition of five companies to the Mogaung Levy. In consequence the average strength of the force was higher than in the previous year. As the year advanced it became evident that the military police force could before long be extensively reduced, and proposals were invited for reducing the number and strength of the outposts, and for maintaining a considerable part of the force as a reserve at the headquarters of each district. The constitution of a provincial reserve to be formed by reductions in the district battalions was also sanctioned. Since the close of the year large reductions have been made in the strength of the military police; three battalions have been converted into battalions of the Native Army, and further reductions have been sanctioned and are being carried into effect. A high standard of discipline was maintained and the conduct of the military police in action and in their relations with the people of the country was excellent. The Karen battalion was increased to four companies. Its services continued to be in much request whenever work in difficult country had to be done. The success of the experiment of training Karens as disciplined military police has been established. The civil police force of Upper Burma was still in process of organization. The members of the force are almost all natives of the districts in which they are serving and much remains to be done before a uniform standard of efficiency is attained. In several districts good work has been done, but the inexperience of many of the officers in charge has rendered the task of organizing the civil police one of exceptional difficulty. The quiet state of all districts in Upper Burma for some time past has enabled more attention to be given to real police work, and special officers have been appointed to inspect every district and to instruct inexperienced officers in the details of their work. There are indications that detection in Upper Burma is improving.

25. There was an increase in the work of the Criminal Courts during the past year. The number of offences reported in 1888 was 50,141. In the year of report the number rose to 51,773. The number of cases brought to trial was 43,406 and the number of convictions 40,475 as compared with 41,884 and 37,665 respectively in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of increased by 2,401. The percentage of cases brought to trial which resulted in convictions was somewhat higher than in 1888. Proceedings under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were not as numerous as in the previous year. The work of the Sessions Courts was lighter, the number of persons brought to trial before those Courts having diminished from 2,020 to 1,617. The decrease in serious crime was accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the number of severe sentences, capital sentences having fallen from 83 to 28 and sentences of transportation from 752 to 517. On the other hand there was an increase in the number of persons sentenced to fine and to whipping. There was an increase in the number of appeals presented to District Magistrates and

Criminal justice—Lower Burma.

Sessions Judges, but those presented to the Judicial Commissioner were fewer in number than in the preceding year. The proportion of cases in which the Appellate Court reversed or altered the sentence of the original Court was higher than in the year 1888.

26. With the exception of the introduction of a fuller system of returns and registers than had previously been in force no change of importance was made in the administration of criminal justice in Upper Burma, and the body of law in force remained practically the same as in the previous year. As might be expected, with the progress of settled administration, criminal work increased. The increase is most noticeable in the Northern division, where the number of cases brought to trial rose from 3,971 to 5,469, but it is common to a greater or less degree to all the divisions of Upper Burma. The number of appeals and applications for revision decreased in every division except the Eastern division. In 63 per cent. of the cases decided on appeal or revision the order of the original Court was maintained. Since the close of the year a Judicial Commissioner for Upper Burma has been appointed. The pacification of the country renders it necessary to assimilate the procedure of the Courts to that in force in other parts of the province. The methods which were suitable and, it may be said, the only possible methods in the early years after the annexation, when all officers were busily engaged in active work against dacoits, are no longer necessary in the present state of Upper Burma. Much care and supervision are needed to instruct in regular judicial procedure Native officers in Upper Burma who have for the most part been trained in a different school.

27. The total daily average number of prisoners confined in the Lower Burma jails was slightly larger than in the preceding year. Hence, as was the case in the year 1888, several of the jails were overcrowded. The admissions have now largely diminished and there is ample accommodation for the present numbers. The construction of a jail for 2,000 prisoners at Insein has been sanctioned and is making rapid progress. When it is ready to receive prisoners it is believed that there will be no more necessity for transporting convicts. A serious outbreak occurred in the Rangoon Jail early in the year and a warder was killed. The number of punishments inflicted by Jail officers increased from 12,923 to 15,725, but the increase was chiefly in punishments of a light description, such as formal warnings and shot-drill. The proportion of floggings to the total number of punishments was 2.35 per cent., the smallest proportion on record. The cost of the maintenance of prisoners increased by about £5,000, the cost per head being 8s. more than in the previous year. The health of the jails in Lower Burma was better than in the previous year and there was an appreciable decrease in the mortality of the jail population. The only serious outbreak of cholera, which occurred in the Moulmein Jail, was promptly and vigorously dealt with. The working of the Paungdè Reformatory during the year was satisfactory.

28. In Upper Burma new jails were provided at Pyinmana, Meiktila, Pakôkku, Katha, and Magwe. In the jails from which reports were received 5,235 convicted prisoners and 2,850 under-trial prisoners were received.

during the year. The discipline maintained in the Upper Burma jails was satisfactory. The ratio of corporal punishments to the average number of convicts was much lower than in the previous year. There were only six escapes and no outbreaks of any importance. The death-rate per mille, 77·39, though lower than in 1888, is still far from satisfactory. There are special causes which contribute to render the death-rate in Upper Burma jails abnormally high. The water-supply is not always good and many prisoners are admitted who have suffered much from exposure in the forests before their capture. As these causes cease to operate it may be expected that the mortality will decrease. The jail establishments in Upper Burma have lately been placed on a satisfactory footing and no effort is being spared to render this branch of the administration thoroughly efficient.

29. Not the least satisfactory sign of the renewal of tranquillity throughout the country is the increase of litigation in Lower Burma during the year of report. There were more than 3,000 cases instituted during the year over and above the number instituted in 1888. The increase was greatest in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions, which were most disturbed in 1886-87. The value of the subject-matter of suits was less than in the previous year, the decrease being most apparent in Rangoon and Moulmein. The business of the Courts was disposed of with reasonable despatch. The manner of its disposal presented no unusual features. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of imprisonment in execution of decrees. From the results of appeals in District Courts the manner in which civil justice is administered in the inferior Courts appears to be satisfactory.

30. Except the steady increase in litigation since last year there is nothing of special importance to note regarding the civil justice administration of Upper Burma. This increase, indicative as it is of a renewal of confidence through the country, must be looked on as satisfactory. At present very little recourse has been had by the people of Upper Burma to appeals, but there is no doubt that, as pacification extends still further, litigation in the appellate as well as the original branches will increase. A uniform system of civil returns and registers was introduced into Upper Burma during the year.

31. The number of Registration offices in Lower Burma was the same as in the preceding year. There was a normal increase in the work of these offices and a large increase in the value of immoveable property affected by registered documents. In Upper Burma 15 new offices were opened during the year, but few registrations were effected elsewhere than at Mandalay. The number of documents presented for registration at the Mandalay office was smaller, but the value of the property affected was much larger, than in the year 1888-89.

32. There are 25 Municipalities in Lower Burma, no addition to the number having been made during the past year. The gross income of the Municipal funds, including debt accounts and receipts from loans, was £453,438 as compared with £680,929 in the preceding year. The expenditure

amounted to £445,478 as compared with £683,590. The decrease is almost entirely due to the completion of the Rangoon drainage scheme, and the consequent decrease in the receipts on account of the loan taken up for that work and in the expenditure on it. Exclusive of debt accounts the receipts and expenditure of the year amounted to £214,149 and £206,122 as compared with £220,519 and £180,861 in the previous year. In 14 Municipalities the income exceeded that of the year 1888-89 and in 13 the expenditure was in excess of the expenditure in that year. Except in the case of Sandoway and Myanaung, in which the closing balances were small, and in the case of Moulmein, in which there were large outstanding accounts, the financial condition of the several Municipal funds at the close of the year was not unsatisfactory. The improvement of sanitation, the provision of medical relief, the promotion of education, and the adoption of measures for the health, safety, and convenience of the community are the main purposes for which Municipal Committees are constituted. The record of Municipal administration in the past year is not in all respects satisfactory. In Rangoon the drainage system and the high-pressure water-supply scheme are in working order, but the effect of these measures on the health of the town is not yet apparent and cannot be appreciable until the houses are connected with the gravitating sewers and the people weaned from some of their insanitary habits of life. There can be no great progress until the Municipal Committee are given larger powers than the present law permits them to exercise. The Moulmein Committee have done nothing to improve the very dangerous state of the town, where conservancy is almost unknown; and other Municipalities are open to the same reproach. As regards education large sums were spent, but the results were not commensurate with the outlay. It is necessary that expenditure under this head should be controlled and that the Municipal Committees should adapt the measures taken by them for the encouragement of education to the general educational system of the province. Steps to ensure this end were taken during the year. On the whole it may be doubted whether the results of the past year indicate that much progress has been made in the growth of healthy public opinion in Municipal towns or in the improvement of Municipal administration. If Municipal institutions in Burma are to justify their existence, it is necessary that the inhabitants should take greater interest in the selection of suitable candidates for election, and that the members of the Committees should devote more care and attention to promoting the welfare of the people whom they represent.

33. The constitution of Ye-u as a Municipality towards the close of the

in Upper Burma.

year of report raised the number of Municipal towns in Upper Burma to 17. Exclusive of receipts and

expenditure shown under debt accounts, the income of the Municipal funds amounted to £60,644 as compared with £52,166 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to £56,051 as compared with £41,989. Except Mandalay, where the receipts amounted to £45,545, only two Municipalities, Pakòkku (£2,232) and Pyinmana (£2,036), had an income of more than £2,000, and only five other towns derived more than £1,000 from Municipal receipts during the past year. These figures are exclusive of loans, which were contracted by the Municipal Committees at Mandalay, Mònywa, and Minbu. There is therefore no great scope for the energies of the Committees except in the larger towns. The

Mandalay Municipal Committee took much interest in schemes for the improvement of the town and proposals for raising a loan of £40,000 have long been under consideration. Expenditure was incurred during the year on the construction of bazaars, repairs to roads, and the lighting and watering of the streets. But no steps have yet been taken to improve the conservancy of the town. The affairs of the other Municipal towns in Upper Burma require no detailed notice. The small income at the disposal of the Committees seems to have been expended on legitimate objects. In some cases it is probable that the revenue might be increased without undue pressure. The Municipal system, by associating the leading non-officials in each town in the local administration, probably has a good effect in popularizing the Government in Upper Burma.

34. The gross forest revenue of Lower Burma amounted to £313,472 as compared with £260,930 in the previous year.

Forests—Lower Burma.

The expenditure also increased from £118,072 to £127,858. There was thus a net surplus of £185,614 on the transactions of the year. The area of reserved forests was increased, and further additions would have been made if Civil Officers had been available for forest settlement duty. The question of the measures to be taken to preserve a supply of cutch, which is rapidly becoming exhausted in Lower Burma, is still under consideration. Progress was made in the preparation of working plans of forests in the Pegu circle and the topographical survey in advance of the working plans party was continued. The measures for the protection of reserved forests from fire were carried out with unusual success, though in the Pegu circle some forests suffered severely. Girdling operations in accordance with sanctioned plans were undertaken in both the Pegu and Tenasserim circles. The outturn of teak and of other kinds of timber was much in excess of the outturn of the previous year, and the exports of teak from Rangoon were very large. The exports from Moulmein were less than in the year 1888-89.

35. The attention of Forest Officers in Upper Burma was principally directed to the examination of the forests with a view to ascertaining their capabilities, and to the

Forests—Upper Burma.

preparation of plans for their protection and reservation. As almost all the valuable forests in Upper Burma have been leased for various terms of years the Forest Department is not directly concerned in the extraction of timber. The lessees are, however, bound to work the forests in accordance with the forest rules and all girdling in the leased forests as elsewhere by the lessees has to be done by Forest Officers. During the past year 36,180 trees were girdled in the forests leased to the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. Proposals for the reservation of large areas of forest have been submitted and preliminary steps towards reservation have been taken. The financial results of the year were satisfactory, a net surplus of £153,227 having been realized. The forest rules were enforced with moderation in order that the people might have time to become acquainted with their provisions.

36. The oil-fields in the Magwe district were surveyed during the year, and arrangements have since been made, under the orders of the Government of India, for the lease on suitable conditions of compact blocks of the surveyed area. The oil-fields at

Mines and Quarries.

Twingón and Bemè were also examined, and a careful enquiry was held for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of the native workers. Rules have recently been issued for the working of this oil-bearing tract with due regard to the interests of the people of the country. The outturn of the wells worked by the Burma Oil Company has greatly increased, the improvement, it is believed, being due to the success of the experiment of deep borings. The oil-fields in the Minbu district were also surveyed and demarcated in view of several applications for concessions which have been received. Oil is also found at Yenankyet in the Pakôkku district and a concession for working a definite area in this tract has been applied for by the Burma Oil Company. It is probable that the production of earth-oil in the abovementioned tracts is susceptible of great expansion. The Government is prepared to afford all reasonable encouragement to capitalists who wish in good faith to undertake operations for this purpose. The existence of coal in Upper Burma has long been known. The only doubt has been whether it can be worked in sufficient quantities and at such a cost as to yield a good profit on the working. Dr. Noetling, of the Geological Survey Department, examined the coal-fields on the Chindwin river and some of its tributaries, as well as coal-producing areas at Lashio in the Northern Shan States brought to notice by the Superintendent, Mr. Daly. Coal-mining leases of areas in the Chindwin fields and in the Shwebo district have been granted, and it is expected that work in these localities will soon be begun. In view of the attention which has been attracted to the mineral wealth of Upper Burma rules have been framed and are now under the consideration of the Government of India prescribing the general conditions under which mining leases and concessions will be granted. It is the object of these rules to encourage legitimate enterprise and at the same time to give no support to merely speculative projects. The Burma Ruby Mines Company commenced operations during the year of report. Up to the present time no great success has been attained.

37. The number of vessels engaged in the seaborne trade of the province increased from 5,881 in 1888-89 to 6,435 in 1889-90 and the tonnage from 2,793,874 to 3,360,045 tons.

Commercial marine.

The increase was common to all the ports of the province except Moulmein, where there was a slight decrease. Proposals for improving the system of coast lights were under consideration, and preparations were made for rebuilding Oyster Island light-house and for raising the light at Savage island. All the light-houses were inspected towards the close of the year by Mr. W. T. Douglass, who was specially deputed from England for the purpose.

38. The value of the seaborne trade of the province (£19,949,417) was the highest yet recorded. There was a slight increase under the head of imports and a very large increase under that of exports.

Seaborne trade.

The increase under the latter head was principally in rice, raw cotton, and timber. The trade of Rangoon increased in both branches, the increase in exports being most marked. In the other ports taken together there was also an increase under both heads. Of the imports rather less than half came from India, the remainder being contributed by other countries. Of the exports more than two-fifths went to the United Kingdom direct, the direct trade with other countries being comparatively small.

39. *Systematic registration of the inland trade between Upper Burma and the Shan States and China* was carried out during the last ten months of the year of report. The value

Inland trade.

of the trade registered at these stations was £291,633. There are no means of comparing the statistics of the year with those of previous years. The total value of the trade between Lower Burma and Siam, the Shan States, and Karenni, which was registered as before, declined from £1,238,682 to £586,955 in the past year. The decrease was principally due to the decrease in the quantity of timber imported into Moulmein by the Salween river. In other respects the inland trade of the province was of the usual description and presented no features of special interest.

40. The total expenditure on public works in Lower Burma during the

Public works—Lower Burma.

year of report was £309,753 as compared with £288,909 in the previous year. Of the expenditure of the year £199,588 were charged against provincial revenues, £81,361 against imperial, and £23,142 against local funds. The expenditure on special defences amounted to £84,927 and on ordinary military works to £34,924, the former being somewhat more and the latter considerably less than the outlay in the preceding year. Two civil buildings of importance were begun during the year, the new public offices at Rangoon and the jail at Insein. Court-houses, police stations, and other works of minor importance were constructed in various parts of the province. Among works falling under the head of land communications may be mentioned the bridge over the Pegu river at Pegu and that over the Pagandaung creek on the Pegu-Kyauktan road, both of which were completed during the year. The Abya escape, on the Pegu-Sittang canal, was nearly finished. Under the head of miscellaneous improvements the most important works undertaken during the year were the raising of the Savage Island light and the erection of a new iron light-house on Oyster island.

41. In Upper Burma the total expenditure on public works amounted to

Public works—Upper Burma.

£465,029, of which a sum of £458,515 was classed as imperial and £1,528 as local. The outlay on military works, including establishment, tools and plant, and barrack department expenditure, amounted to £142,509. Much work was done in the construction of barracks and other accommodation for the troops at Mandalay, Bhamo, Shwebo, and Meiktila. The expenditure on civil works amounted to £296,819. Among the most important civil buildings in the course of construction during the year were the new district court-house at Mandalay, district court-houses at Sagaing, Bhamo, Mogók, Yamèthin, Pyinmana, Kyauksè, Magwe, Myingyan, Pakókku, and Mònywa, extensions of the jails at Mandalay and Myingyan, and new district jails at Ye-u, Bhamo, Meiktila, Magwe, Pakókku, and court-houses and police stations in several districts. The improvement of communications and the construction of new roads occupied much of the attention of the department during the year. Among the more important works under this head may be mentioned the Mandalay-Maymyo road, which was improved in parts; the Maymyo-Lashio road, on which good progress has been made; the road from Ye-u to Mawkadaw on the Chindwin; the Mogók cart-road, which was open for traffic in January 1890;

the road from Meiktila to Fort Stedman; the roads over the Yomas between Taungdwingyi and Pyinmana; the road from Pakòkku to Tiliu and thence to Gangaw, of which the former was finished and the latter nearly completed during the year; the Myinmu-Mônywa road, which was finished; and various works for improving communications with the Chin Hills. Besides the roads above mentioned many roads of less importance, but all contributing to the convenience of the people, were under construction or were repaired during the past year. Under the head of irrigation improvements to and repairs of old Burmese irrigation works were effected. The Mu canal scheme was taken in hand with a view to its complete restoration and many works in connection with irrigation were undertaken in the Kyaukse district. The value of the work done by the Public Works Department in the improvement of communications and in connection with irrigation schemes deserves recognition.

42. The railway lines from Rangoon to Prome and from Rangoon to Mandalay were efficiently worked during the year. The

Railways.

Toungoo-Mandalay section having been opened only from the 1st March 1889, no comparison of the earnings of the year with those of previous years can be made. The passenger traffic on the line between Mandalay and Rangoon is very heavy. Since the close of the year trains have been run at night between Toungoo and Mandalay as well as between Toungoo and Rangoon. The surveys for the projected Mu Valley line were carried out in the open season of 1888-89, and in the open season of 1889-90 the construction of the line was begun. The line has been located as far as Kawlin and will be open for traffic as far as Shwebo by the 1st April 1891. Reconnaissance surveys for a railway line from the plains across the Shan plateau toward the Chinese frontier were undertaken in the open season of 1889-90. Under the orders of the Government of India this work has been discontinued before a definite result could be arrived at.

43. The Telegraph Department was efficiently administered and there was considerable increase of traffic. In Upper Burma

Telegraph and Post Office.

441 miles of new line were constructed, more than half of which was in the Chin Hills. The work of the Post Office calls for no special comment. Mail services were regularly maintained, new lines were opened, and the business of the Post Office increased to a satisfactory extent.

44. Cadastral survey operations were continued in the Thongwa district and commenced in Amherst. A traverse party was also

Surveys and Settlements—in Lower Burma;

engaged in the Hanthawaddy, Prome, and Bassein districts. An area of 1,317 square miles, nearly half of which was land under cultivation, was surveyed at a cost of £27,707, or 7½d. per acre. A topographical survey party was employed in the Mergui district. Surveys by local agency were carried on in several districts. The settlement of the Thongwa district was continued, and revised rates of revenue assessment were sanctioned for parts of the Bassein and Thongwa districts. The supplementary survey was maintained in the same districts as before.

45. In Upper Burma topographical surveys were carried on by two parties and a large extent of country was brought under survey. The surveys on the Momeik border, in

in Upper Burma.

the Shan States, and in the Chin Hills furnished valuable additions to the topographical knowledge of those regions. Cadastral survey by the Survey of India Department was begun in the Kyaukse district and an area of 550 square miles was surveyed. The survey of State lands by local agency was also carried on in several districts. A detailed programme of survey work in all districts of Upper Burma was prepared and sanctioned during the year.

46. The net revenue demand of the year in Lower Burma amounted to £2,954,705 as compared with £2,537,204* in the preceding year. There was an increase under every head except miscellaneous and land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax. The total increase amounted to £417,501, or 16·46 per cent. Of this increase £207,413 was due to the increase in the customs revenue, £69,172 to increase under excise, and £50,119 to increase of land revenue. Remissions, which were granted only under the heads of land revenue, capitation-tax, fishery revenue, and land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax, amounted to £3,701 as compared with £7,112 in the year 1888-89. The amount of land revenue remitted was nominal, almost the whole of the remissions being of capitation-tax. The area of land under assessment (5,017,292 acres) was 5 per cent. more than in the previous year. The land revenue was collected somewhat less punctually than in the preceding year, the outstandings on the 30th June 1890 being £14,860 as compared with £8,430 on the 30th June 1889. The outstandings in the Tenasserim division in June 1890 (£7,968) were almost equal to the outstandings of the whole of Lower Burma in 1889; and the outstandings in the Irrawaddy division (£5,413) were also large. The capitation-tax demand (£352,016) as compared with the demand of the previous year (£341,218) shows a normal increase. The largest increase (£2,781) was in the Thongwa district. The fishery revenue demand rose from £117,223 to £131,052. The increase was common to the four divisions of Lower Burma, but was greatest in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions, where large sums were paid for leases of inland fisheries. The other heads of revenue call for no detailed notice. The rules under the Land and Revenue Act were consolidated and re-arranged, and have been republished since the close of the year.

47. The gross revenue demand of Upper Burma amounted to £609,904 as compared with £493,824 in the year 1888-89, the collections to £564,139 as compared with £453,647. The increase in the revenue collected amounted to £110,492, of which nearly £60,000 was under the head of thathamada and about £37,000 under miscellaneous revenue. The increase in the thathamada collections is a satisfactory indication of the restoration of order, of the return to their homes of people who had migrated during the disturbances of previous years, and of greater care than heretofore in the assessment and realization of the revenue. The revenue from State lands is insignificant in the Southern and Central divisions, but considerable in the Northern and Eastern divisions. In both the latter divisions there was a large increase. Careful enquiries have been instituted and are still in progress to ascertain the extent of the royal or State lands in the several districts. It is probable that in the early years after the

* Revised figures.

annexation much land which really belongs to the State was claimed as ancestral property. In most districts in Upper Burma there are irrigation works constructed in the times of the Burmese Government, but now fallen out of repair. The most important of these irrigation systems are those in the Shwedo, Kyaukse, Mandalay, Meiktila, and Minbu districts. A thorough examination of these systems with a view to their re-construction on a scientific basis is being undertaken. The completion of irrigation systems in Upper Burma will have the effect of bringing large areas under cultivation to the benefit of the people and the large increase of the revenue. The number (869) of coercive processes issued in connection with the collection of revenue was much larger than in the previous year. But the revenue was on the whole collected without difficulty. Progress was made in the organization of the revenue system in Upper Burma, care being taken to follow as far as possible the existing customs. The Land and Revenue Regulation was enacted during the year, and a complete body of rules under the Regulation was framed and submitted for sanction soon after the close of the period of report.

48. In Upper Burma, except the comparatively small transactions of
 Finance. Municipal and district funds, the revenue and expenditure continued to be dealt with as entirely

Imperial. The Chief Commissioner exercises, in respect of expenditure in Upper Burma, the powers exercised by local Governments in respect of provincial expenditure elsewhere. The gross receipts in Upper Burma, exclusive of military charges, increased from £826,827 in 1888-89 to £1,120,386 in 1889-90. The increase was mainly under the heads of land revenue, stamps, forests, and railway receipts. The expenditure also increased from £1,867,959 to £2,007,373. The increase is due to the organization of the administration, to the appointment of necessary establishments, to the extension of survey operations, and to the large additions made in the early part of the year to the military police force. By the close of the year it was found possible to effect a large reduction in the expenditure on military police. The reduction will appear in the accounts of the current year. As it is now possible to forecast the probable variations of the revenue and expenditure of Upper Burma, and as extraordinary expenditure is likely to decrease, the conclusion of a contract for the distribution of the receipts and charges between Imperial and Provincial funds need not be long delayed.

In Lower Burma the provincial contract was modified in certain details. The share of the excise revenue assigned to Provincial was reduced from one-half to one-quarter and a share of the income-tax receipts was assigned to the province. A contribution was made from Imperial to Provincial funds equivalent to the estimated loss caused by these arrangements, but the annual contribution of £47,900 previously made to the province from Imperial funds was withdrawn. It may also be noted that the whole of the charges on account of the central administration, not only of the Province, but also of the various departments, are taken against Lower Burma revenues, though a share of these charges is clearly debitable to Upper Burma. Notwithstanding these disadvantages there was a surplus of £64,075 on the transactions of the year under the provincial heads, and the balance at the credit of the Province increased from

£160,330 to £224,405. The total receipts under all heads increased from £3,279,814 to £3,944,998 and the expenditure from £2,216,889 to £2,106,242. Of the receipts £1,903,016 were credited to Imperial and £1,539,027 to Provincial funds, while of the expenditure £273,576 was classed as Imperial and £1,474,402 as Provincial. The causes of the variations in revenue and expenditure have been discussed in other parts of this Summary.

49. Vital statistics were recorded on the system in force in previous years.

Sanitary and medical administration—Lower Burma.

The year on the whole was not unhealthy; the mortality from cholera though still high was not abnormal, but the number of deaths from smallpox

was large. The Sanitary Board, which was constituted in the preceding year, has not yet formulated definite proposals for the improvement of rural or urban sanitation, but the subject is receiving attention. The most important sanitary work yet carried out in Burma is the drainage system of Rangoon, which was formally opened by His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales on the occasion of his visit to the province in December 1890. No new hospitals or dispensaries were opened, but the popularity of the existing institutions increased. The increase in the number and proportion of Burmans treated at dispensaries is satisfactory. The Burmese Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants recently appointed are reported to be doing good work. Their influence will no doubt do much to extend among their countrymen a feeling of confidence in European methods. There was a large and general increase in the number of vaccinations. The only cause which hinders the general adoption of vaccination by all classes of the population is the difficulty of obtaining sufficient supplies of good lymph.

50. Dispensaries have been opened in many places in Upper Burma, the

Sanitary and medical administration—Upper Burma.

number at the close of the year being 37. The people resort to them in considerable numbers. The military police hospitals were efficiently managed

during the year. As the military police force is reduced the hospital buildings will be available for use as civil dispensaries, of which the present accommodation is generally inadequate. Vaccination is being introduced throughout Upper Burma, the number of operations having increased from 20,348 in 1888 to 29,707 in the year of report. District Officers in Upper Burma paid some attention to sanitary improvements, but little progress in this matter has yet been made. In a few towns surface drains and public latrines were constructed.

51. The Department of Public Instruction was administered on the same

Education—Lower Burma.

lines as in previous years. The number of schools under inspection increased from 5,679 in 1888-89 to

6,066 in the year of report and the number of pupils from 121,672 to 129,007. The success obtained by candidates for the University examinations was satisfactory, but the number of pupils attending the higher classes of the Rangoon College decreased. In accordance with the advice of the Educational Syndicate and the Director of Public Instruction rules have recently been issued which will have the effect of gradually raising the standard of education required from candidates for the Government service. The measure can scarcely fail to have a good effect on higher education in the province. There was a marked decrease in the number and percentage of candidates who passed the Middle School exami-

nation, and there is reason to believe that the management of schools which teach up to this standard is capable of improvement. The question of technical education received attention. A survey of the industries practised in Lower Burma was made, and proposals are now under consideration for the encouragement and support of technical education in a systematic manner. Many matters of detail connected with the work of the Education Department were taken in hand by the Director; the standards of examination in indigenous and Anglo-Vernacular schools were revised in consultation with school-managers and others interested in the subject, and since the close of the year the Grant-in-aid Rules have been modified in order to bring them in accordance with the revised standards.

52. The year of report was the first in which the operations of the Education

Education—Upper Burma.

Department were extended to Upper Burma. After examining the local conditions the Director of Public Instruction submitted proposals for extending to the upper districts the educational system in force in Lower Burma. Arrangements have been made for the inspection of schools and for the gradual introduction of the Lower Burma system, and a moderate sum has been provided for the maintenance of the inspecting staff and for the grant of aid to schools managed in accordance with the rules of the department. It is not to be expected that all or even the majority of the schools in Upper Burma will at once conform to the regulations necessary to entitle them to aid from Government. But there is no reason to apprehend that the progress of sound educational principles will meet with obstruction. Already several promising Anglo-Vernacular schools have been established. It is the Chief Commissioner's desire to trust entirely, if it is possible, to the efforts of private persons or associations whose schools will be inspected and aided by the Government.

53. In conclusion the results which have been attained in the past four years may be briefly summarized. In Lower Burma,

Progress during the past four years—in Lower Burma;

which has long been under settled administration, the principal work accomplished has been the restoration of order and the suppression of the gangs of dacoits which remained in many districts after the disturbances caused by the war with Upper Burma. This work has been effectively performed. There are now no organized gangs of dacoits in any district of Lower Burma except one or two numerically insignificant on the borders of the Thayetmyo district. The number of violent crimes has fallen from 2,844 in 1886 and 2,099 in 1887 to 741 in 1889 and 419 in the first three quarters of the current year. Steps have been taken to re-organize the police force and to increase its efficiency. Detailed proposals for this purpose have after due consideration been recently submitted to the Government of India. The village system has been reformed and placed on a satisfactory footing. The revenue of Lower Burma has been carefully administered. It has increased from £3,399,433 in 1886-87 to £3,944,998 in the year 1889-90. A further increase is expected in the current year.

54. In Upper Burma the past four years have witnessed the construction of the entire administration. The first year after the

in Upper Burma.

annexation was occupied in dealing with organized rebellion and armed resistance to the new Government. While the work of conquest was in progress it was not possible to introduce regular methods

and systematic administration. During the succeeding four years every district in Upper Burma has been gradually reduced to order. Organized crime within the province has now entirely disappeared. The only elements of disturbance are the wild tribes inhabiting the borders of certain districts. There is not now in Upper Burma proper a single dacoit leader with any considerable following. Such leaders as have not been either killed or captured are in hiding deserted by their former adherents. Except in the neighbourhood of the Chin and Kachin hills, District Officers are now in the habit of moving about without escorts and freely visiting all parts of the territory under their charge. The peaceful state of Upper Burma may be judged from the fact that during the first nine months of the current year the number of serious crimes of violence reported was 373, a number almost the same as in Lower Burma in the same period. For the most part the crimes reported are of an unimportant nature. These results have been obtained by firmness tempered by clemency. In every case in which an organized rebellion or outbreak of violent crime has been suppressed terms have been offered to all but the principal leaders and men personally concerned in atrocious crimes, and in almost every district in Upper Burma there are now large numbers of released or surrendered dacoits living under surveillance, but otherwise unmolested, engaged in peaceful pursuits. An efficient body of military police has been raised and trained, and the civil police has been organized in every district. Owing to the peaceful state of the province it has been found possible to effect reductions in the military police and further reductions are in contemplation. Though the civil police is still far from being thoroughly efficient, real progress has been made in the detection and prevention of crime. The district administration has been gradually assimilated to the form which obtains in other parts of the province. Full use has been made of loyal Upper Burma officers, many of whom have rendered conspicuous service. Government public offices have been provided at the headquarters of every district except Kindat, where the construction was delayed owing to the difficulty of finding a good site for the station; and suitable jails have been constructed. The judicial administration has recently been placed under the control of an experienced officer and in all essential points the procedure adopted in other parts of the Province is in force. Special care has been taken to maintain and place on a secure basis the village system, which the Chief Commissioner regards as a most important part of the machinery of administration. The powers and duties of village headmen have been carefully defined, and the joint responsibility of the village community has been enforced. The exercise of the powers conferred by the Village Regulation for the temporary removal of the friends and relatives of outlaws has contributed more than anything else to the establishment of order. In the larger towns a simple system of Municipal government has been introduced. No attempt has been made to extend the principle of self-government beyond the limits which the circumstances of the newly acquired province rendered necessary, but the foundations of a system similar to that which prevails in other parts of the Empire have been laid. The educational needs of the country have been examined, and steps are being taken to gradually introduce a sound and practical scheme of public instruction. Dispensaries have been opened at the headquarters of every district and medical relief has been made available for all

classes of the community. The revenue system has been thoroughly examined and placed on a satisfactory footing. This has been a work of much labour. The result is that the revenue of Upper Burma has increased from £222,510 in 1886-87 to £1,120,386 in the past year. This increase has been effected without the imposition of any fresh taxes or burdens on the people. In connection with the revenue administration surveys of cultivated land have been begun and the settlement of the revenue of two districts is in progress. A complete scheme for the survey and settlement of all districts in which the area of culturable land is large has been drawn up. The Forest Department has been organized and much has been done to ascertain the capabilities and resources of the valuable teak forests in Upper Burma.

In the settlement of frontier affairs good progress has been made. Before and for some time after the annexation the Shan States were in a condition of anarchy and chaos. They are now perfectly quiet; all the Chiefs who owed allegiance to the King of Burma have tendered their submission and become peaceful subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The influence of the Government has been extended beyond the Salween river and the most important of the Trans-Salween States has become a feudatory. The cessation of private warfare has established in the Shan States a promise of prosperity hitherto unknown. Satisfactory arrangements for the administration of Eastern Karenni have been carried into effect and that State has been brought under the protection of the British Government. In the north and north-west of the Province the Kachin tribes, after receiving a severe lesson, have submitted and for some time past have abstained from raids and acts of violence. On the western border the Chin tribes have been successfully dealt with, the more important have tendered their submission, and arrangements for the permanent occupation of the Chin country and the enforcement of the authority of the Government are under consideration.

The material welfare of the people has not been neglected. Large expenditure on public works has been incurred and much has been done for the improvement of communications. The construction of the railway from Toungoo to Mandalay has provided means of communication through a landlocked part of the province and has done much to prevent any danger of scarcity or famine in the northern districts. On the west of the Irrawaddy river a railway, which will open out and develop the resources of a rich and fertile country, is being made. A well-aligned cart road has been made from the plains to the Southern Shan plateau and another to the Northern Shan States. A cart road from Thabeik-kyin on the Irrawaddy to the Ruby Mines has also been opened. These roads have not yet been metalled. They have cost much money and labour, and have been constructed under difficult conditions from the unhealthiness of the climate and the absence of local labour. The irrigation system is being carefully examined with a view to the repair of old works and the construction of new works on a definite plan. This is a matter of vital importance closely affecting the welfare of the agricultural population.

55. This report is the last which the present Chief Commissioner will write on the administration of Burma. The year just ending has seen the work of pacification and of

Conclusion.

placing the administrative system on a sound foundation brought to completion. Before laying down his office Sir Charles Crosthwaite desires to take advantage of this occasion to record his obligations to the officers of all ranks and of every branch of the Administration who have been associated with him in the arduous labours of the past four years. He ventures to say that for many years past no servants of the British Empire have had greater calls made upon their strength, energy, endurance, and devotion to duty than the officers of the Burma Administration, and that those calls have been answered in the manner that befits Englishmen. Sir Charles Crosthwaite has many reasons for looking back upon the period of his service in Burma with thankfulness and pleasure, and many causes for regretting its termination. But there is no pleasure greater than that springing from the friendships he has formed with the officers who have served with him, and no regret keener than that caused by parting from so many of those with whom he has been associated during these eventful times.

The Chief Commissioner's warmest thanks are due to the Commissioners and Heads of Departments who have aided him in governing and restoring order in the old province, and in pacifying and constructing the administrative system in the new. He is under special obligations to Mr. Fryer, who was Commissioner of the Central Division during the two years immediately following the annexation, and who as the first Financial Commissioner of Burma has laid the foundation of the revenue system of the upper province; to Mr. D. M. Smeaton, who, by his work as Chief Secretary during the most anxious years of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's administration, has earned the Chief Commissioner's lasting gratitude, and who, as Commissioner, has displayed signal energy and ability in completing the pacification of the Central division; to Mr. Burgess, Colonel Strover, and Mr. Symes for their work as Commissioners of Divisions; to General Stedman, who organized and commanded the large force of military police to which the province owes its tranquillity and as Inspector-General has administered the military and civil police of the whole province; to Major Gracey, who had the difficult task of organizing the Public Works Department in Upper Burma, and to Colonel Cumming, who has ably directed the department of the united provinces and has done much to promote the prosperity of Burma; and to Dr. Sinclair for his efficient administration of the jails and of the Civil Medical Service, and for the able manner in which he has established the new jails in Upper Burma.

To Mr. H. C. Hill, the first Conservator of Forests in Upper Burma, Mr. Popert, Mr. Oliver, and Major Bingham, Conservators in Lower Burma; to Mr. W. T. Hall, Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture; to Mr. Pope, Director of Education; Mr. Buyers and Mr. Rigg, Chief Engineers and Managers of the State Railways; to Mr. Darlington, the Chief Collector of Customs; Mr. Regan, the Superintendent of Government Printing; to these and many others the Chief Commissioner desires to tender his thanks. He also wishes to place on record his appreciation of the service rendered to the province by officers of departments not under his direct orders. Among these the Chief Commissioner desires to specially mention Major Hobday and Captain Jackson of the Survey of India; Mr. Hynes, Deputy Postmaster-General; Mr. Hill and Mr. Marks of the Telegraph Department, and the officers under them.

It is impossible to name here all the District Officers who have rendered excellent service. The following, who have had exceptional opportunities and have used them well, may be mentioned :—

Major Adamson	}	Deputy Commissioners.
Mr. Burne		
Mr. Bridges		
Mr. Harvey Adamson		
Mr. G. W. Shaw		
Mr. Morison		
Mr. Todd-Naylor		
Mr. Hartnoll		
Mr. Porter		
Mr. Carter		
Mr. McDermott		
Mr. de la Courneuve		
Mr. Houghton		
Lieutenant Maxwell		
Lieutenant Browning		
Mr. Collins	}	Assistant Commissioners.
Mr. Tilly		
Mr. Carey		
Maung Ba Tu		
Mr. E. C. S. George		
Mr. Mathews		
Captain Tinley		
Lieutenant Macnabb		
Lieutenant Green		
Lieutenant Townsend		
Mr. Hall.		
Mr. W. A. Hertz		} Extra Assistant Commissioners.
Mr. E. P. Cloney		
Mr. E. Fowle		
Mr. C. E. Browne		

To the military police generally praise is due for efficiency and good discipline; and of the officers who under General Stedman have contributed to that efficiency none deserve mention more than Major Graves, the late Deputy Inspector-General, and Captain Peile, the present Deputy Inspector-General, who organized and administered the Department of Supply, which has worked with such success; Captain Parkin, assistant and successor to Captain Peile; Captain Tonnochy, Captain Hastings, Captain Cooke, Captain Morton, Captain Keary, Captain O'Donnell, Captain Gastrell, Lieutenant Rainey, Lieutenant Atkinson, and many others who have trained and commanded battalions, and led the men in the field. Among Native Officers Rai Bahadur Chutter Singh, Subadar-Major Rahim Baksh of Shwebo, and Subadar-Major Sapooram Singh of Myingyan have merited special recognition.

On the Civil Police Officers of all grades has fallen heavy work, exposure, and fighting in the field, the detection and suppression of crime, and the task of

creating a force of civil police out of rude and not very promising materials. Among the higher officers of the force Mr. Dixon, Mr. Olive, Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Lake, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Snadden, and Mr. Greenstreet deserve special mention. To the Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Police, on whom the duty of leading small bodies of men against dacoits or insurgents constantly fell, the Chief Commissioner desires to express his acknowledgments for the many examples of gallantry and endurance shown by them.

The officers of the Public Works Department have had as hard and trying work as any in Burma, and in their zeal and devotion they have been second to none. Their losses by death and sickness have been exceptionally heavy. The Chief Commissioner gives his special thanks to Mr. Richard, for excellent service rendered in Upper Burma during the years immediately following the annexation; to Mr. Groves, for work done in opening communications with the Chin Hills; to Mr. Bagley for services on the Mandalay-Toungoo line and on survey work in the Shan Hills. The Chief Commissioner desires also to acknowledge the services rendered by Mr. H. F. White, Mr. Algic, Mr. Joscelyne, Mr. Litster, and Mr. Newton.

The successful management of frontier operations has been due mainly to Mr. Hildebrand, Mr. Scott, and Lieutenant Daly in the Shan States; to Lieutenant Elliott and Mr. G. W. Shaw, and Captain O'Donnell on the Mogaung and Bhamo frontiers; to Mr. Ross, Mr. Carey, Lieutenant Rainey, and Captain Rundall in the Chin Hills; to these officers and to Mr. Warry, whose advice in matters connected with Chinese affairs has been most valuable, the Chief Commissioner records his obligations.

The Chief Commissioner also thanks the many loyal Burmese gentlemen who, both in Upper and Lower Burma, have actively and ably assisted the Government. Conspicuous among these are Maung Po, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Insein, Maung Ba Wa, Maung Shwe Waing, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Maung Tun Aung, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Maung Saw Hla Pru, Maung Pe, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pantanaw, Maung Ket, Maung Myat Tun Aung, Maung Shwe Bwin, Maung Kin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Maung Myo, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Maung Thu Taw U, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Maung San Pe, Maung Aung Zan, Maung Pan Byu, Maung Po Tôk, Maung Lu Tha, Maung Tun, Maung Hla Paw Zan, Maung Tun Win, Maung Aung Gyi, Myôok of Ye-u, Maung Kyaw Zaw, Maung Po Ka, Myôok of Natogyi, Maung Po, Myôok of Tharrawaddy, Maung Paw Tun, Maung Po Ka, Myôok of Sanywe, Maung Po O, Myôok of Pagyi, Maung Po Byu, Inspector of Police, and Maung Ni, Inspector of Police. To them and many others the gratitude not only of the British Government, but of their fellow-country men is owing for the valuable aid which has been given by them in rescuing their country from the evils of anarchy and confusion, and the misery attendant on them. Lastly, Sir Charles Crosthwaite desires to express his great obligations to the present Chief Secretary, Mr. Thirkell White, and to all the officers and subordinates of the Secretariat. Mr. White accompanied Sir Charles Bernard to Upper Burma at the end of 1885 and for more than a year conducted without assistance the whole work of the Upper Burma Secretariat. For the last two years he has acted as Chief Secretary and has earned the gratitude of the Chief Commissioner for the ability and extraordinary industry which he has given to

the work. To Mr. Bayne also the special acknowledgments of the Chief Commissioner are due. He also thanks Mr. Twomey and Mr. Coxe for their services, and records his appreciation of the long and faithful service of Mr. Kynoch.

The services of the Army in Burma do not need the Chief Commissioner's praise, and it would be out of place to mention them here except for the purpose of recording the Chief Commissioner's gratitude for the invaluable assistance given ungrudgingly at all times and under all circumstances by the Army to the Civil administration. To the excellent advice and hearty co-operation of the distinguished officers who have commanded and served in Burma during the years of his tenure of office Sir Charles Crosthwaite owes more than he can easily express. Without their help and without the unbroken unanimity with which the Military and Civil Services in Burma have worked together success could not have been attained. In making over his great trust to his successor, the Chief Commissioner ventures to express a confident hope that the order which has been established will remain unbroken, that the Government of which the foundations have been laid will be perfected, and that prosperity and happiness will henceforth be the lot of a people whose patience and cheerfulness under misfortunes brought upon them by the misgovernment of their King and the crimes of some of their fellow-countrymen are worthy of admiration.

The 3rd December 1890.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

For the year 1889-90.

[*Note.*—In the Lower Burma Administration Report for 1882-83 the following subjects have been treated in a permanent form for reference. These subjects have not yet been dealt with in respect of Upper Burma :—

	<i>Pages.</i>
Physical features of the country, area, climate, and chief staples	3—5
Historical summary	5—6
Form of administration	6—8
Character of land tenures, system of survey and settlement	8—11
Civil divisions of British territory	11—12
Details of last census	13—14
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In accordance with the orders of the Government of India these chapters are not reproduced in this Report.]

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Changes in the Administration.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE held the office of Chief Commissioner throughout the year except for three months, from the 7th September to the 9th December 1889, when Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, officiated for him.

2. The administrative changes during the year were for the most part of minor importance and do not require detailed notice.

Administrative changes. Among the more important changes may be mentioned the transfer of the riverain circles of the Shan State of Momeik to the Ruby Mines district. It was found inconvenient to leave these circles under native administration. They were accordingly formed into a township of the Ruby Mines district, an equivalent reduction being made in the amount of the tribute payable by the Momeik Sawbwa. The administration of the country bordering on the Chin Hills was placed on a more satisfactory footing than heretofore by the re-distribution of the township and subdivisional charges of the Pakòkku district, three new subdivisions called the Gangaw, Pauk, and Yawdwin subdivisions being constituted. Towards the close of the year of report the Kyauksè district was transferred from the Central to the Eastern division. The Central division comprised an area too large for the effective control of a single officer, while the Eastern division was of comparatively small extent. The Kyauksè district, through which the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway passes, can be more conveniently administered as part of the Eastern division.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

3. The Shan States continued to be administered during the year in two divisions, the Southern and Eastern States, under a Superintendent with his headquarters at Fort Stedman in Nyaunggywè, and the Northern States under a Superintendent with his headquarters at Lashio in North Theinni. Throughout the period of report the Southern and Eastern States west of the Salween river enjoyed profound peace. The authority of the British Government has been thoroughly and firmly established throughout these States, and contests between the various Chiefs which were formerly of constant occurrence are now entirely unknown. The people are slowly but surely recovering from the effects of the disorder which prevailed for some years before the annexation of Upper Burma and which reached an acute stage in the year 1886-87. The Chiefs of the several States who have received formal sanads confirming them in their dignities are now securely established and rival claimants to power have abandoned their pretensions. States which were laid desolate by marauders are by degrees recovering their prosperity and becoming repopulated, though the process of restoration will no doubt be slow. A serious outbreak of cattle-disease during the first half of the year of report retarded progress in a great part of the Shan country. The disease disappeared in November 1889, but not before great damage had been done. Excellent progress was made during the year in the construction of a cart-road from Meiktila to the Shan plateau. This road, which connects the Shan States with the plains of Burma, is already much used by caravans and cannot fail to promote the growth of trade and the prosperity of the States. It is not yet open throughout its entire length for cart traffic. The history of individual States during the past year is happily uneventful. The Chiefs continued to display loyalty to the Government and respect for the instructions of the Superintendent. Efforts are being made to improve the internal administration of the several States, and the advice and encouragement of the Superintendent and his Assistants will no doubt have a beneficial effect in this direction. Orders have recently issued modifying the customary law of the Shan States in the matter of punishments for offences and procedure in criminal trials. The modifications have been made as few and as simple as possible in order that the introduction of civilized methods may be gradual and intelligible to the Chiefs and people. The collection of the tribute due from the States is still a matter of considerable difficulty. The Chiefs in many cases have represented that, owing to the devastation of their States and the ravages of cattle-disease, they are unable to pay the full amount assessed. Without fuller information than is at present at the disposal of the Government it is difficult to estimate the value of these representations. Arrangements have been made to collect during the coming cold season accurate statistics with a view to ascertaining the resources and capabilities of each State. In the meantime the collection of a large part of the tribute has been temporarily suspended.

4. In March 1890 the Chief Commissioner for the first time visited the Shan States and held a general durbar of Shan Chiefs at Fort Stedman. Almost all the Cis-Salween Chiefs, attended by the notables of their States, were present at the durbar. The Sawbwas of Monè and Nyaunggywè were invested with the insignia of titles of honour conferred on them by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, and the Chief Commissioner addressed the assembly, pointing out to the Chiefs and notables present the advantages which they derived from the introduction of law and order into their country, explaining the duties and responsibilities of the rulers and the obligations of the people, and declaring the intentions of the Government in respect of the Shan States. The Chief Commissioner took advantage of the opportunity afforded by this visit to make the personal acquaintance of the several Chiefs and to separately discuss with each of them matters affecting the welfare of their territories. The meeting of the Cis-Salween Chiefs at the durbar is likely to have a good effect by bringing the Chiefs into contact with one another and by thus break-

The Southern and Eastern Shan States.

Visit of the Chief Commissioner to the Shan States.

ing down the barriers of reserve and distrust built up by long-standing dissensions and intrigues.

5. The record of the events of the past year in the Trans-Salween States is

The Anglo-Siamese Commission. closely connected with the history of the State of Eastern Karenni. At the time of the expedition against Eastern Karenni in 1888-89, which resulted in the

deposition of Sawlapaw and the recognition of his nephew Sawlawi as Chief of that State, Siamese troops and local levies occupied a considerable tract on the east of the Salween, which had for many years been inhabited by settlers from Eastern Karenni. This territory was claimed by the Siamese Government as part of the province of Chiengmai. In addition to this territory the Siamese Government advanced claims to the Trans-Salween tracts of Maingmaw and Mèsakôn, which had been considered appanages of the State of Maukmè, and maintained the claim previously asserted to the four small States of Maingtun, Mainghan, Maingsut, and Maingta, which had been made over in December 1888 to the Sawbwa of Maingpan. In order that the territorial claims of the Siamese Government and various complaints preferred by Sawlawi concerning the action of the Siamese authorities in the tract peopled by his subjects across the Salween might be thoroughly investigated the Government of India appointed a Commission to visit the disputed territory in the open season of 1889-90 and to examine and report on the questions at issue. It was originally intended that the points in dispute should be investigated by a joint Commission consisting of Commissioners appointed by the Indian and Siamese Governments. But, though it is understood that Siamese Commissioners were appointed, the Siamese Government at the last moment declined to join in the enquiry, which was accordingly carried out *ex parte*. The Commission appointed by the Government of India, which consisted of Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., Mr. J. G. Scott, Officiating Superintendent of the Shan States, Mr. W. J. Archer, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Chiengmai, and other officers, successively visited the Trans-Salween territory claimed by the Siamese Government and by the Chief of Eastern Karenni, the States of Maingmaw and Mèsakôn, and the four small States claimed by the Sawbwa of Maingpan. In the disputed Karenni territory the Commission held a local enquiry and completed the survey of country, but left the Siamese in possession. Final orders on the report of the Commission in respect of this territory have not yet been issued. Maingmaw and Mèsakôn were also found to be occupied by Siamese troops, but enquiry having fully established the right of Maukmè to these tracts, the Sawbwa of Maukmè was placed in possession of them. At Maingtun also the Commission found a small Siamese garrison in possession. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India this State and the three neighbouring States of Maingta, Maingsut, and Mainghan were made over to the Sawbwa of Maingpan, the Siamese troops being required to withdraw. The administration of these States was entrusted to Kun Pôn, the nephew of the Maingpan Sawbwa. Subsequently, difficulties having arisen in respect of this arrangement, Kun Pôn was restricted to the administration of Maingtun, and the other three States were placed under the direct control of his uncle, the Sawbwa of Maingpan.

6. During the early part of the year of report correspondence had been

Kyaingtôn. carried on between the Superintendent of the Shan States and the Sawbwa of Kyaingtôn with

a view to the acknowledgment by the Sawbwa of the suzerainty of the British Government. It was at first intended that, in order to secure the Sawbwa's full submission, the Anglo-Siamese Commission should visit Kyaingtôn. But this was found impracticable and, as it was important that the relations between the Government and this State should be placed on a satisfactory footing without further delay, the Superintendent of the Shan States was directed to visit it. In March 1890 Mr. Scott reached the town of Kyaingtôn and arranged the conditions under which the Sawbwa was to become a feudatory of the British Government. It was decided by the Government of India that Kyaingtôn should be treated as a State in subordinate alliance with the British Government, preserving its independence as regards its domestic administration, but agreeing to

regulate its external policy in accordance with the advice of the Superintendent of the Shan States. A sanad has been granted by which the Sawbwa is recognized by the British Government as Chief of the State on these conditions. The successful conclusion of negotiations with Kyaingtôn, the most influential of the Trans-Salween States, is among the most important events of the past year. The negotiations were carried out by Mr. Scott with much tact and firmness. The question of the relations between the Government and the remaining Trans-Salween States has not yet been settled.

7. Sawlawi, the Chief of Eastern Karenni, succeeded in maintaining peace in his territory throughout the period of report and continued to loyally carry out his engagements with the British Government. He has kept his intractable subjects in order and has extended his authority over almost all the minor Chiefs of Eastern Karenni. As a mark of appreciation of Sawlawi's loyalty the Government of India have recently remitted £10,000 of the indemnity which he agreed to pay. The payment of the balance still due, £10,000, has for the present been postponed. The death of Sawlapaw, which is reported to have occurred in October 1890, has removed a possible, though not a probable, source of disturbance. There is nothing of importance to record in connection with Western Karenni, the Chief of which remained on friendly terms with the Government.

8. In the Northern Shan States the past year was comparatively uneventful. In December 1890 North Theinni was disturbed by an abortive rising headed by Kun Yi, a connection by marriage of the Sawbwa San Tôn Hôn. The insurgents were dispersed without difficulty by the prompt action of the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, and Kun Yi himself was killed. Later in the year a slight disturbance was caused by a local rising against the Sawbwa's officials in which some Kachins inhabiting outlying parts of North Theinni were concerned. This was also suppressed without difficulty and the offenders punished. With these exceptions the whole of the Northern Shan States were at peace during the period of report. The Superintendent was able to devote a large portion of his time to improving the internal administration of the territories under his control. One of the most important measures under this head was the initiation of a system of arms registration. The only State in which the introduction of this scheme has met with any marked success is Thibaw, where the Superintendent reports that 2,500 muskets have already been marked and registered. Everywhere else progress has been slow and it is doubtful whether the Sawbwas are able to maintain or even introduce the system into their territories without extraneous help. More reassuring is the success that has attended the suppression of public gambling. This salutary measure has been effected entirely through the medium of the Sawbwas, and in Thibaw and Theinni real efforts have been made to enforce it.

9. The Sawbwa of Thibaw at one time expressed a desire to resign the administration of his State in favour of one of his sons. At the instance of the Chief Commissioner he reconsidered his intention and withdrew his resignation. Soon after the close of the year of report two sons of the Sawbwa were sent to England to be educated. The peace which the State has enjoyed during the past three years has had an excellent effect on the prosperity of the people. The capital has increased in size and the trade is flourishing. Good progress has been made in the construction of the road from Maymyo to Thibaw, which is being carried out at the expense of the British Government. This road will open out the Northern Shan plateau to cart traffic and will no doubt give an impetus to trade between the Northern Shan States and the plains of Burma.

10. Mainglôn, a dependency of Thibaw, was not disturbed during the year. In the open season Mr. H. F. Hertz, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with a suitable escort, made an extended tour in this State, and the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States also visited it. Steps were taken to place the administration on a satisfactory footing and to prevent the resort to Mainglôn territory of outlaws from the adjacent districts. Mr. Hertz secured the submission of Hein Nga Maung, a local leader,

who had long declined to trust himself to the good faith of the Government. Nga Maung has since lived unmolested in Mainglôn. There is nothing of importance to record concerning the States of Thônzè and Maingtôn. The former State appears to be slowly recovering from the effects of the disturbances of 1885-86.

11. All except two of the *ex*-officials of South Theinni who had been concerned in the rising of November 1888 submitted to the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States at Thibaw and were permitted to reside there. Three persons concerned in the rising, who were undergoing imprisonment in the Rangoon Jail, were thereupon released on moderate security and permitted to join their relatives at Thibaw.

12. The extreme northern border of Taungbaing, where the State touches Momeik and Northern Theinni, was visited by the Superintendent during the year. From observations made by Mr. Daly and by Mr. Hertz, who traversed the western portion of the State, there is reason to believe that the condition of the Palaung population of Taungbaing will compare very favourably with that of the Shans in the adjoining Northern Shan States.

13. There is nothing of importance to note regarding the State of West or Cis-Salween Maingloun, which has not yet been visited by any British officer. The attitude preserved by the Sawbwa in his correspondence with the Superintendent was friendly. On hearing, however, that Mr. Daly was desirous of visiting his territory he expressed a wish that this should not be done on the ground of the alarm it would occasion to his ignorant and semi-civilized subjects. The Superintendent anticipates that no apprehension will be felt by the inhabitants of Maingloun should his projected visit take place, but that, on the contrary, his presence at the capital of Maingloun will enable him to arrive at a more satisfactory settlement of affairs than has hitherto been possible. A visit to this State is part of the plan of work during the coming season.

14. The Shan States not under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Shan States, or the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States are the States of Kale, Thaungthut, Kanti, Kantigyi, Wuntho, and Momeik.

15. The Shan States bordering on the Chindwin river, Kale, Thaungthut, and Kanti, are administered by native rulers under the superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin, and the Commissioner of the Central Division. Relieved from the menace of inroads from the Chin Hills the State of Kale shows signs of reviving prosperity. An officer was posted during the year at Kalembo to guide and instruct the Sawbwa in the administration of his State. There is but little to report regarding the State of Thaungthut. One raid was committed on this State by some Chins from the village of Kanbat near Manipur, but through the medium of the Political Agent of the latter State the captives were restored and a substantial fine imposed upon the raiders. The Sawbwa visited Paungbyin once during the year and was there presented with his sanad of appointment by the Commissioner of the Central Division. The small State of Kanti was visited during the year, and the Chief himself came to Kindat in March 1890 and there received an order confirming him in his appointment.

* 16. During a great part of the year the frontier of the State of Wuntho was not free from disturbance. Owing in part to the ineffective nature of the control exercised by the Sawbwa dacoities by outlaws from Wuntho were committed in the Ye-u district and in the Kawlin subdivision of the Katha district. Later in the period of report a dacoit leader named Nga Hmat gave much trouble in the townships of Manle and Mawteik. In consequence of these outrages the Sawbwa was required to take active measures for restoring order on his frontiers and to establish police posts for the suppression of the dacoit gangs. The Sawbwa appears to have taken some trouble to carry out these instructions. He has also

recently shown an inclination to abandon the attitude of reserve and suspicion which he formerly assumed. After the close of the period of report he sent his wife and sons to visit the Commissioner at Mandalay. He has within the last few months twice met the Deputy Commissioner of Katha at Wuntho and there is good reason to hope that satisfactory relations will now be maintained. The construction of the railway line through the State and town of Wuntho will probably have a good effect in bringing the Sawbwa into closer relations with the officers of the adjacent districts. The work connected with the survey of the railway was carried on without interruption during the past year, but the construction of the line in Wuntho territory has not yet been begun.

17. The affairs of Momeik are closely connected with those of the adjacent districts of Bhamo and the Ruby Mines. The most important event in the history of Momeik during the past year was the series of operations undertaken during the open season of 1889-90 in the north-east of that State and in the country bordering on the Shweli river and the adjacent Kachin hills. Besides the Shans who inhabit the plains the population of these tracts consists of Kachins and Palaungs, between whom a struggle has been maintained for years past, resulting greatly in favour of the Kachins. At the close of the year 1888-89 the state of affairs in this tract was as follows. The Kachins and Palaungs owned scarcely nominal obedience to any central authority. Two rebels of importance, Saw Yan Naing, a son of the Metkaya Prince, and Kan Hlaing, of the family of the Chiefs of Mohlaing, had for some time past been established in the hills, the former at or near Manpun, north-east of Momeik, the latter among the Lwèsaing-Tônkhôn Kachins, east of Sikaw and the Upper Sinkan township of the Bhamo district. So long as they remained in these hills, with the support of the wild tribes among which they lived, both of these rebels menaced the peace of the adjacent country. Saw Yan Naing was a constant source of trouble in Momeik, and Kan Hlaing kept the southern part of the Bhamo district in a state of uneasiness. In the open season of 1888-89 Kan Hlaing, who on account of his connection with the ruling family had much influence in Mohlaing, succeeded in raising an abortive rebellion in the Upper Sinkan township. This was promptly suppressed; but, owing to pressure of more important affairs and the lateness of the season, it was not possible at the time to pursue Kan Hlaing to his retreat in the hills. For some time afterwards the Lwèsaing-Tônkhôn Kachins, with whom Kan Hlaing is allied by marriage, harassed the Upper Sinkan township and rendered it necessary to keep at first troops and later in the year military police at Sikaw. In July Sikaw itself was attacked by Kachins, but the assailants were driven off by the villagers aided by the Gurkha police. Saw Yan Naing had been driven from his retreat in April 1889; but, owing to a misunderstanding, the column which took the field against him returned to quarters before the country had been thoroughly explored and settled. The result was that Saw Yan Naing almost immediately re-established himself at Mantôn, a few miles from Manpun, and remained there during the remainder of the year. Other minor leaders, of whom the most prominent were Nga Maung of Twinngè and Nga Maung of Mainglôn, derived support and encouragement from these centres of disaffection, and one or both of them found an asylum in the State of Mainglôn. The borders of Taungbaing also had not been thoroughly cleared of dacoits, the most important leader, Nga Zeya, being still at large.

18. It was therefore arranged that a strong column of troops and military police should be sent from Bhamo and, starting from Si-u as a base, should march early in December 1889 against Lwèsaing and Tônkhôn; that another column should march from Momeik and should combine with the Bhamo column at Manpun, Momeik meanwhile being occupied by troops; and that Mr. Daly, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, with a detachment of the Shan Levy of military police, should co-operate from the side of Theinni, communicating as far as possible with the other columns. At the same time a party of military police under Mr. H. F. Hertz, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was detailed to visit Mainglôn and thence march along the Taungbaing border for

Plan of operations in Momeik and Mohlaing.

the purpose of dealing with any bands of dacoits or rebels which might be in that quarter.

19. The Bhamo column started on the 15th December. Lwèsaing and subsequently Tònghôn were occupied after some opposition, and Lwèsaing was destroyed. An attempt to cut off the retreat of Kan Hlaing by holding the ferries on the Shweli river was unsuccessful. The column remained at Tònghôn till the 3rd January. Before the troops left representatives of all the villages in the jurisdiction of Lwèsaing-Tònghôn had come in and part of the fine in money and guns imposed on the villages which had resisted the troops and harboured Kan Hlaing had been paid. On the 3rd January the column started for Manpun, a detachment being left at Tònghôn to enforce the payment of the fine. Mantôn was reached on the 11th January, no further opposition being encountered. The Momeik column entered Mantôn on the same day. Mantôn was found to be deserted, Saw Yan Naing, who is believed to have resided there since he was turned out of Manpun early in 1889, having evacuated the place on the approach of the troops.

20. The remainder of the marching season was occupied by the troops and the Civil Officers in visiting as much as possible of the country in which the operations were being carried on, in inflicting punishment in cases in which resistance had been offered or outrages committed, and in securing the submission of a number of Kachin, Palaung, and Shan villages nominally subject to the Sawbwa of Momeik. Efforts to secure the surrender or capture of Saw Yan Naing and Kan Hlaing, and of their leading adherents were unsuccessful. The troops were finally withdrawn in April 1890. Although the operations did not result in the capture of Saw Yan Naing and Kan Hlaing, they cannot be looked upon as fruitless. Full knowledge has been obtained concerning the hitherto unknown tract in which the troops were engaged, the authority of the Momeik Sawbwa has been re-established, and the Kachin supporters of the two rebels have received a severe lesson. If the Sawbwa of Momeik is now able to maintain his authority in this part of his State and to resist any attempts made by Saw Yan Naing and Kan Hlaing to regain their former ascendancy, much will have been effected to secure the peace of the adjacent parts of the Bhamo and Ruby Mines districts. Both Saw Yan Naing and Kan Hlaing are believed to be living in Chinese territory.

21. The caravan trade between Bhamo and China was not free from interruption by attacks made by the Kachins through whose country the trade routes lie. Two caravans were attacked in November 1889 by Kachins of the Karwan and Pônlein tribes. In both cases the Chiefs of the tribes concerned were called into Bhamo and required to pay compensation, and threatened with punishment in case of future misconduct. Other attacks on caravans occurred in January and February of the current year. In consequence of these attacks the Chinese traders during the latter part of the season made use of the Pônkan route in preference to the northern route by Manaung. An attempt was made towards the close of 1889 to open the old disused route known as the Embassy route. But up to the present time the arrangements have not been effectual. The difficulty in dealing with attacks on caravans on these trade routes lies in the fact that the Kachins concerned inhabit the border-land between China and Burma, and that it is not always easy to ascertain whether the offenders belong to British or Chinese territory. Arrangements have been made for operations in the coming season which will, it is hoped, prevent the recurrence of attacks on caravans using the trade routes.

22. The operations carried out in the Mogaung subdivision in the open season of the year 1888-89 were followed by results which have every appearance of being permanent. The Kachins received a severe lesson and since the close of these operations the Mogaung subdivision has been almost entirely undisturbed. Traders have been able to travel in security and Kachin Chiefs from remote parts of the subdivision have tendered their submission. The Assistant Commissioner in charge

visited Indawgyi during the rains of 1889 and arrangements have since been made to establish a military police post at that place.

23. The operations in the Chin hills in the open season of 1888-89 had been directed against the Northern tribes, the Siyins, Sagyilaings, and Kanhaws. These tribes, having refused to accept the terms imposed on them and to make restitution for raids committed by them on the State of Kalo and the districts adjacent to their hills, were severely punished. All the villages of the Siyins were destroyed and much of their grain was taken or rendered useless. Seventeen villages of the Kanhaws also were burnt. But, in spite of these measures of necessary severity, the Chins of these tribes still held out. After the season of active operations the Siyins more than once attacked Fort White, which, with posts of communication between it and Kalembo, was held by troops throughout the year. To the south of these tribes lie the Tashôns, the most numerous and powerful of the tribes in these hills. The Tashôns had not only raided on the State of Kalo and on one occasion made the Sawbwa a prisoner, but they were known to harbour the fugitive *ex-Sawbwa* of Kalo as well as the so-called Shwegyobu Prince and other dacoits and rebels from the plains. The officers engaged in operations in the Chin hills in 1888-89 had not the time or the means to deal effectively with this tribe. The Political Officer, Major Raikes, opened negotiations with them, but without a satisfactory result. The Tashôns continually temporized without decisively tendering or refusing their submission. With the Baungshês, including the Yokwa, Haka, and Thetta tribes, whose country, roughly speaking, lies to the south of that of the Tashôns, communications had not been opened since the cold season of 1887-88. In August 1889, after visiting the Chindwin and conferring with Major Raikes, the Chief Commissioner issued a proclamation to the Tashôns requiring the rendition of all captives in their possession and security for the future good behaviour of the tribe. After the issue of the proclamation negotiations with the Tashôns continued till the beginning of December 1889, when Major Raikes met the representatives of the Tashôn Chiefs at Sihaung and personally explained the Chief Commissioner's intention to fully enforce the terms already offered to them. The result of the interview was not satisfactory, the Chiefs professing themselves unable to answer for their tribesmen if troops advanced through their country. At the same time the *ex-Sawbwa* of Kalo, who was present at the interview, announced his intention of surrendering and soon afterwards gave himself up. After his submission he was ordered to remove to Pakôkku, where he has since lived in receipt of the allowance paid to him before he absconded from Mandalay in 1888. A few days before the meeting at Sihaung Major Raikes was instructed to warn the Baungshês that it was intended to march troops through their country, and that they must surrender all their captives, pay a fine on account of raids committed by them on British districts, and assist the march of the troops under penalty of severe and immediate punishment.

In accordance with the plan of action prepared by the Chief Commissioner it was arranged that a strong column should enter the Chin country, starting from Kan in the Myitha valley, and that a column from Fort White should co-operate with it, the two columns converging at Tashôn Ywama (also called Falam) on a fixed date. The military and political command of the whole operations, both in the north and in the south, was entrusted to Brigadier-General W. P. Symons. Mr. D. Ross and Mr. B. S. Carey, Assistant Commissioners, were appointed Political Officers under General Symons, the former being attached to the Southern, the latter to the Northern column. Mr. Carey was able to devote some time before leaving Fort White for Tashôn Ywama to the task of dealing with the Siyins, Sagyilaings, and Kanhaws, who were still unsubdued.

24. On the 17th December the advance guard of the Southern column occupied Taungtek on the road to Haka. During the next few days the Chins from time to time offered ineffectual resistance and harassed the troops by firing into the camp. On the 5th January the village of Rawvan was occupied and commu-

Operations against the Baungshês and Tashôns.

nication was opened with the Yokwa Chiefs. From this time the march of the column was unopposed. But on the 12th January Lieutenant Foster, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, was shot by Chins from an ambush. In consequence of this, and in fulfilment of a warning which had been issued as to the punishment of acts of treachery or violence, the nearest village, Lantôk, was destroyed. A few days later the village of Yokwa was occupied, and after some delay the Yokwas submitted and accepted the conditions imposed on them. These conditions included the surrender of captives, the payment of a fine and of an annual tribute, and the maintenance of peaceful relations in the future. On the 14th February the troops reached Haka. The Chiefs of the Haka tribe had already met the column and promised it a friendly reception. The headquarters of the expedition were from this date fixed at Haka and negotiations for the surrender of captives were begun. While halting at Haka General Symons explored the country to the west, received the submission of the headmen of the Tlantlang tribes, who occupy the country traversed by the Koladyne river, and opened communication with General Tregear, who commanded the Chittagong column. Reconnaissances were also made towards Tashôn Ywama, the Chins continuing to behave in a friendly manner. Early in March the combined march of the Southern and Northern columns on Tashôn Ywama was effected, the Southern column occupying the hills commanding the village on the 11th March. Here General Symons was met by the Chiefs of the tribes, who at first declined to comply with any of the terms imposed on them by the Chief Commissioner's proclamation. After hesitating for two days the Tashôns at last accepted the terms, the only modification being a reduction in the amount of the fine from £1,000 to £500. Tashôn Ywama was found to be strongly fortified, evidently with the intention of resisting the troops. It is probable that this intention was abandoned in consequence of the combined approach of the Northern and Southern columns. After settling terms with the Tashôns General Symons returned to Haka. The rest of the month of March was occupied in obtaining the release of captives from the Hakas. In April General Symons, accompanied by the Haka Chiefs, visited a number of villages to the south, being everywhere well received, and on the 15th of that month General Tregear met General Symons at Haka. The only village of importance where signs of insubordination were shown is that of Thetta, of which the people declined to give up the captives in their possession. The result of the operations of the Southern column has been the submission of the Yokwa, Haka, Tlantlang, and Tashôn tribes, and of several independent villages, the recovery of 77 captives, and the enforcement of the payment of fines and of an annual tribute. Roads practicable for baggage animals have been constructed from Kan to Haka, from Haka to Fort Tregear, and from Fort White for some distance in the direction of Tashôn Ywama. All the tribes who have submitted have given assurances that they will abstain from raiding on the adjacent British districts. Since the conclusion of the operations there has been no recurrence of disorder. A permanent post has been established at Haka, where a Political Officer is stationed, and the Chins of this tribe and those inhabiting the country between Haka and Kan have maintained a friendly attitude. The Chins themselves have been made responsible for the safety of the road from the plains to Haka and have undertaken the conveyance of mails to that post. It is not to be supposed that the Chins will give no further trouble, but there is good reason to hope that the results of the work done in the past season will be permanent and that the foundation of our rule has been firmly laid. It is satisfactory that so much has been effected without recourse to severe measures, a result which is no doubt, to a great extent due to the chastisement inflicted in the preceding season on the Northern tribes. Although the loss suffered in active conflict with the enemy was very slight serious sickness prevailed among the troops during the earlier part of the expedition. As far as can be judged this was due to the lateness of the rains, which rendered the season abnormally unhealthy. Up to the present time the health of the garrison at Haka has been very good.

25. Among the northern tribes also satisfactory work was accomplished during the period of report. Early in January 1890 the Political Officer succeeded in getting into com-

Work in the Northern Chin Hills.

munication with the Sagyilaing Chiefs and induced them to submit. He was also successful in opening friendly relations with members of the Tashôn tribe. The Siyins promised to surrender if the Tashôns submitted, and the Mwebingyi tribe also made overtures of submission. A detachment of troops which visited Mwebingyi on the 1st March was, however, opposed with the result that the village was attacked and burnt. Shortly after this, as already related, a column from Fort White marched through the Tashôn country to the Ywama in co-operation with the Southern column. The march of the column was unopposed and the troops were received in a friendly manner by the people of the country. After the return of the column from this expedition it was found necessary to destroy four villages which had refused to surrender and had committed acts of hostility. Subsequently to these punitive measures the Siyins tendered their submission and surrendered a number of captives. The total number of captives recovered during the operations of the past season in the northern hills was 61, of whom one was captured, 32 were surrendered, and 28 escaped. The majority of these captives were recovered from the Siyin tribe. Since the close of the year Captain F. M. Rundall, who has been appointed Political Officer, has succeeded in obtaining the full submission of the Siyins and in opening negotiations with the leading Chief of the Kanhaws. The Siyins have been permitted to rebuild their villages and have undertaken the carriage of mails between Fort White and Kalembo. The peace of the northern hills is not yet assured. There have recently been three raids in the Kubo Valley, committed by the Kanhaws or their dependents. It will be necessary to deal sternly with the raiders. On the whole good progress has been made in gaining the confidence of the tribes, and there is a reasonable prospect that satisfactory relations may be established and maintained with all of them.

26. In December 1889 Lieutenant R. M. Rainey, the Commandant of the

The Chinbôk operations.

Chin Frontier Levy of military police, commenced a series of operations against the Chinbôks and

Chinbôns, a collection of tribes inhabiting the country at the headwaters of the Maw and Yaw rivers south of the tract occupied by the Yokwas and Hakas. The object of Lieutenant Rainey's expedition into the country inhabited by these tribes was to make enquiries regarding various raids that they had been making upon the villages of the adjacent plains, to receive the submission of each petty clan, to recover captives, and to impose fines for all recent acts of misconduct. Lieutenant Rainey began the work of subjugation by receiving the submission of a number of Chinbôk villages on the Mawchaung to the north of the Chinbôk country. He then proceeded south to the Yawdwin frontier and made the village of Chaungu his headquarters. From this point the Maungchaung, the Chèchaung, and the other streams that watered the country of the Chinbôks were reconnoitred. On the Maungchaung some opposition was encountered, but the prompt punitive measures that were taken soon showed the villagers the futility of resistance, and by the middle of February the whole of the northern portion of the Chinbôk country had been reduced to submission. The scene of operations was next moved further south to the borders of the Laungshè township, and towards the end of February the column started on its march into the hilly country of the Yindus west of Laungshè. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining the submission of the inhabitants of these tracts and their captives were delivered up without demur. On the 5th March a durbar of Yindu Chiefs was held at the camp of the column on the Ka. Here all the conditions imposed on the Chiefs were agreed to, a headman was appointed over them, and a sum fixed as tribute. The rest of the season was occupied in visiting various Chinbôn villages further west and in ascertaining the exact locality of a track known as the "Sawbwa's road" leading from Arakan to the Irrawaddy. In view of the settlement effected by Mr. Rainey's operations in the Chinbôk country the Chief Commissioner has consented to remove the prohibitions against trade and intercourse with the plains which the lawless behaviour of the Chinbôks, Yindus, and Chinbôns had rendered necessary.

27. In order to secure the submission of the Chin tribes inhabiting

The Yanan expedition.

the country between the Minbu district and the districts of Akyab and Kyaukpyu in Arakan

arrangements were made for a meeting between local officers from these three districts at Yanan, a village in the hills. The meeting place was reached early in February, and on the 8th of that month a durbar was held, at which the principal Chiefs of the tribes which had been concerned in raids tendered their submission to the Government and gave up a few captives. By means of this meeting much has been added to our information regarding a very little known tract, and the peaceful march of the three small forces through their country will no doubt have an excellent effect on the tribes concerned.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys, Settlements, and Waste-lands (Lower Burma).

28. Cadastral survey operations were continued in the Thongwa district, by No. 7 Party of the Survey of India Department, a detachment of the same party being also engaged in

Cadastral survey.

traverse survey in advance in the Amherst district. Number 12 Party (Traverse) was engaged in the Hanthawaddy, Prome, and Bassein districts, the skeleton maps being made over to the Department of Land Records in order that the detail might be filled in by local agency. This work was taken in hand by a local party under one of the provincial Superintendents of Land Records. The work done by each party and the cost are shown in the following statement :—

Number of party.	District in which party worked.	TOTAL AREA CADASTRALLY SURVEYED.		Total cultivated area included in the foregoing.	FIELDS CADASTRALLY SURVEYED.		Cost				Average total cost per acre (column 12 divided by column 4).
		Square miles.	Acres.		Number.	Average area.	Of cadastral survey.	Of advance survey.	Of revision survey.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No. 7	Thongwa Amherst ...	11.038	661,286	351,712	448,718	1.47	11,336	4,831 (a) 1,002 (b)	177	17,946	0 6½
LOCAL PARTY	Hanthawaddy ...	67	43,146	12,835	41,033	1.05	5,784*	3,977 (c)	...	9,761	1 0½
	Prome ...	111	71,058	15,308	41,099	1.70					
	Bassein ...	106	67,532	24,308	50,479	1.34					
	Total ...	1,317	843,922	404,163	581,924	1.45	17,720	9,810	177	27,707	0 7½

29. A topographical survey party was employed in the Mergui district, where it was required for the survey of the mineral tracts. The party commenced by preparing 1,431 square miles of ground for triangulation in the northern portion of the district. It then surveyed 442 square miles of topography on the 1-inch scale and completed 872 square miles of triangulation in the southern portion. The season was a short one as work was stopped owing to rain at the end of April. This party also completed 38 square miles of boundary traverse, which will be taken in hand by a local party later on. The total cost of this survey was £10,443. A topographical survey party was also employed on forest surveys.

30. Settlement operations were continued in the Thongwa district. The following table shows the area dealt with and the cost :—

Settlement operations.

District.	AREA.		Area proposed to be reserved for grazing grounds.	Cultivated area in acres.	Total cost.	Total revenue dealt with (excluding assessment) including cess.	CURRENT RATE PER ACRE.		Total proposed demand including cess.	PROPOSED RATE PER ACRE.	
	Square miles.	Acres.					From	To		From	To
			Acres.	Acres.	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.
Thongwa ...	1,024	655,122	22,270	150,831	3,998	26,945	3 0	5 0	80,755	2 9	6 0

*This includes the preparation of the maps, area statements, and registers for the Supplementary Survey Department, and the drawing of the maps on lithographic paper.

(a) 786 square miles.

(b) 164 square miles.

(c) No. 12 Party (Traverse) surveyed 850 square miles in advance at a cost of £13,800. It is estimated that the cost of the portion of this area which was surveyed cadastrally was £3,977.

The total expenditure on survey and settlement work in Lower Burma from February 1879 up to the end of March 1890 amounted to £596,629, of which £386,822 were spent on cadastral survey and £209,807 on settlement. The area for which revised settlements have been sanctioned paid revenue annually amounting to £443,858 previous to settlement. The increase of revenue due to settlement is £26,135.

31. The financial result of the scheme of new rates sanctioned for parts of Bassein and Thongwa, with effect from the 1st July 1890, is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Former land revenue.	REVISED ASSESSMENT		Increase in revenue as compared with old assessment.
		At maximum rates.	At rates now to be levied.	
1	2	3	4	5
Bassein ...	£ 18,138	£ 20,333	£ 20,333	£ 2,195
Thongwa ...				

The increase in the assessed area due to measurement by the Survey Department amounted to 22 per cent.

32. The usual enquiries were made regarding the tenants inhabiting the tract which is being settled. The following statement shows the number of tenants paying rent in addition to the revenue:—

District.	Number of tenants.	Area held.	Rent paid.	Revenue paid.	Total paid.	Incidence per acre.
Thongwa ...	1,530	Acres. 18,142	£ 6,311	£ 3,705	£ 10,016	s. d. 11 0½

There were also 747 tenants, occupying 6,853 acres, who paid as rent a sum equal to the Government revenue, and 525 tenants, occupying 6,440 acres, who paid £4,064 as rent, without paying the revenue, which was paid by the owner, while 29 tenants, occupying 278 acres, in consideration of clearing new land for the owner, paid neither rent nor revenue.

The following statement shows the indebtedness of the cultivators in the tract which is dealt with by the Settlement Officer:—

District.	PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS				Remarks.
	Not in debt.	Owing money which they could or would pay off in a single year.	Owing more than they could pay in a single year.	Hopelessly involved.	
Thongwa ...	70.9	18.1	15.2	.8	

33. The supplementary survey system was maintained during the year under report in the Pegu, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Promo, Bassein, Henzada, and Akyab districts. There was no change in the gross area dealt with except in Akyab, where the

whole of the settled tract has now been taken in hand. The areas under supplementary survey and the cost of the operations are shown below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9													
District.	Number of circles.	Total area in square miles.	AREA ASSESSED OR HELD UNDER TEMPORARY EXEMPTION.			Actual cost of supplementary survey operations.	Cost per square mile of total area.	Cost per acre shown in column 6.													
			Paddy.	Garden and miscellaneous cultivation.	Total.																
									1888-89	1889-90	1888-89	1889-90	1888-89	1889-90							
	1888-89	1888-89	1889-90	1888-89	1889-90	1888-89	1888-89	1888-89													
	1889-90	1889-90	1889-90	1889-90	1889-90	1889-90	1889-90	1889-90													
Pegu	87	2,018	703,342	743,401	10,605	11,472	713,947	754,873	£.	0 17 0	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	d.	55	89	80	1 09	84	79	67	76
Hanthawaddy	34	1,409	436,644	443,878	81,838	82,391	468,482	476,269	1,737	1 4 7½	1 5 2½	1 5 2½	89	75	99	86	83	92	80		
Tharrawaddy	25	1,096	308,910	313,897	10,691	12,357	319,601	326,254	1,001	0 18 3½	0 19 5½	0 19 5½	75	99	86	83	92	80			
Prome	36	701	210,552	212,899	18,509	19,394	229,061	232,293	944	1 6 11½	1 10 0½	1 10 0½	99	86	83	92	80				
Bassein	34	2,298	478,182	505,777	23,281	25,253	501,463	531,030	1,787	0 15 6½	0 16 2½	0 16 2½	86	83	92	80					
Henzada	88	1,206	288,014	292,783	37,729	42,287	325,743	335,070	1,129	0 18 8½	0 18 2½	0 18 2½	83	92	80						
Akyab	80	1,453	345,281	432,836	20,954	26,791	366,235	459,627	1,407	0 19 4½	0 13 11½	0 13 11½	92	80							
Total	287	10,181	2,770,925	2,945,471	153,607	169,945	2,924,582	3,115,416	9,721	0 19 1½	0 18 8½	0 18 8½	80								

34. The statistics collected during the year regarding sales and mortgages of land in the districts where supplementary survey operations were conducted are as follows :

Sales.

District.	RICE-LAND.		GARDEN.	
	Area sold.	Price per acre.	Area sold.	Price per acre.
	Acres.	£	Acres.	£
Pegu	62,663	1·21	469	3·13
Hanthawaddy	26,997	1·50	1,054	7·15
Tharrawaddy	17,941	1·83	232	3·71
Prome	4,108	2·87	133	3·27
Bassein	12,983	·93	251	1·39
Henzada	8,836	1·57	525	3·00
Akyab	16,616	·97	387	1·27

Mortgages.

District.	RICE-LAND.		GARDEN.	
	Area mortgaged.	Rate per acre.	Area mortgaged.	Rate per acre.
	Acres.	£	Acres.	£
Pegu	15,915	·99	41	2·7
Hanthawaddy	8,060	·98	108	2·8
Tharrawaddy	6,812	1·52	5	6·0
Prome	1,077	2·75	7	3·8
Bassein	1,972	1·31	3	1·4
Henzada	1,879	1·95	16	3·7
Akyab	2,441	·78	21	·7

35. The following table gives the number of tenants registered, the average area of their holdings, and the incidence of the rents per acre in the tracts under supplementary survey :—

District.	Number of tenants.	Average area of tenants' holding.	Incidence of rent per acre.
		Acres.	£
Pegu	5,787	32	·59
Hanthawaddy	3,493	21	·54
Tharrawaddy	4,581	8	·52
Prome	1,604	5	·63
Bassein	4,114	13	·43
Henzada	5,393	9	·58
Akyab	3,069	10	·46

These figures refer to tenants who pay rent in addition to revenue. The following areas were sublet to tenants who paid the Government revenue, but no rent, 58,836 acres in Pegu, 28,970 acres in Hanthawaddy, 22,815 acres in Tharrawaddy, 477 acres in Prome, 60,753 acres in Bassein, 16,798 acres in Henzada, and 17,048 acres in Akyab.

36. The number of grants in the Akyab district in the year was 48 as compared with 50 last year. Two grants were resumed during the year under report for non-payment of revenue. Twenty-two grants had been brought under settlement in previous years. Of the 26 unsettled grants 20 pay revenue,

the remaining six being still under exemption. There are three grants in the Kyaukpyu district, of which one is assessed to revenue, and two in Sandoway, both of which are now assessed.

37. The area of land granted with temporary exemption from revenue has increased by nearly 20,000 acres as compared with last year, the largest increases being in Pegu (9,338 acres) and Hanthawaddy (6,312 acres). Details for the past five years are given in the following statement :—

Division.				1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Arakan	...	...	...	4,559	3,849	4,710	3,272	3,876
Pegu	...	...	...	30,700	9,018	7,867	7,187	26,084
Irrawaddy	...	...	...	44,977	12,744	18,377	31,067	28,341
Tenasserim	...	...	...	15,237	4,849	5,705	7,012	10,298
Total				95,473	31,060	36,659	48,538	68,099

Grants for religious and public purposes.

38. The area granted for religious and public purposes amounted to 59·06 acres and was divided among 109 grantees.

Surveys, Settlements, and Waste-lands (Upper Burma).

39. Topographical surveys were carried on in Upper Burma during the season 1889-90 by No. 21 Party under Major J. R. Hobday and No. 11 Party under Lieutenant J. M. Fleming, and after January under Lieutenant C. F. Close, R.E. A survey party was detached from No. 11 Party under Captain H. M. Jackson, R.E., to accompany the Shan-Siamese Boundary Commission.

Major Hobday, with a Native surveyor, accompanied the Tònghôn expedition and mapped all the country traversed by the troops, joining on to the work surveyed the year before in the Northern Shan States and to that of another Native surveyor, who accompanied the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States and mapped the country visited by that officer. The State of Thônzè was also surveyed. Lieutenant T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, R.E., with two Native surveyors, accompanied the Burma Column of the Chin-Lushai Expedition and mapped the country traversed by that column, connecting his work with the Chittagong survey. Portions of the Katha district on both sides of the Irrawaddy, a large part of the Lower Chindwin district, and portions of the Shwebo and Sagaing districts were also surveyed.

Under the direction of Lieutenant Close, R.E., the survey of the Myingyan district, with portions of Meiktila, was practically completed. Lieutenant Close also accompanied Mr. G. B. Scott (in charge of the Kyauksè cadastral survey) into Baw and Yèyaman, and these two officers mapped the country between the edge of the Baw plateau and the Myitngè river. A surveyor was sent with the expedition into the Chinbôk country and completed the mapping of the parts traversed up to the Arakan Yomas.

The survey party with the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission mapped almost the whole of Trans-Salween Karenni, and the small States of Maingtun, Mainghan, Maingta, Maingsut, and Maingthat, up to the proposed boundary with Siam, and also most of the State of Maingpan *en route*. A portion of the party, having stayed behind to connect up the triangulation in the clearer weather of the Spring, completed also the detail survey of portions of Monè, Maingpan, Maingseik, and the Tabet valley. On his return to Burma Captain Jackson took over charge of No. 11 Party.

The areas surveyed during the year were as follows :

	Square miles.
Bhamo and Katha districts, and Momeik State	2,000
Chin Hills	8,500
Mandalay district and Thibaw State	980
Lower Chindwin district	8,820
Shwebo and Sagaing districts	2,210
Northern Shan States	3,050
Myingyan district	2,305
Meiktila district	1,145
Kyaukse (Baw)	300
Pakòkku district (Chinbòk country)	2,350
Anglo-Siamese { Southern Shan States	4,000
Boundary { Trans-Salween Shan States and Trans-Salween	
Party. { Karenni States	5,620
Total	31,680

The above areas are approximate. The total cost of these surveys was £16,880.

40. A cadastral survey party started work in the Kyaukse district in November 1889. This party remained in the fields until July 1890. The work done and the cost of the party for the first year in Burma were as follows :

District in which party worked.	TOTAL AREA CADASTRALLY SURVEYED.		Total cultivated area included in the foregoing.	FIELDS CADASTRALLY SURVEYED.		Cost					Average total cost per acre (column 11 divided by column 8).
	Square miles.	Acres.		Number.	Average area.	Of cadastral survey.	Of advance survey.	Of revision survey.	Topographical.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Acres.		Acres.	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
Kyaukse ...	550	352,000	192,000*	509,857	69	18,511	...	...	818†	19,829	2 0½
Mandalay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,668‡	...	...	1,668	...
Total ...	550	352,000	192,000	509,857	69	18,511	1,668	...	818	20,992	2 0½§

The party had considerable difficulties to contend with. The sub-surveyors at first, when new to the country, were in constant fear of being attacked by dacoits and were most reluctant to venture out of their camps. None of them, however, were ever attacked. Large numbers of the surveyors and chainmen suffered from fever and were unable to work. The nature of the country retarded the progress of the work, the village boundaries being usually irrigation channels, along which the bush jungle is very thick, while all through the dry weather the rice-fields are irrigated. The relations between the surveyors and the villagers were excellent throughout.

41. Surveys of State lands were undertaken in several districts in Upper Burma by small detachments of local surveyors under Mr. Gibson, who was formerly in the Survey of India Department. These detachments surveyed 80,984 acres in six districts at a cost of £2,018. Supplementary survey was introduced in the small tract in the Mandalay district, which had in previous years been cadastrally surveyed. Towards the close of the year under report the survey of the Yenangyaung oil-field was undertaken by Mr. Gibson, who employed local surveyors only.

* Approximate estimate.

† One hundred and fifty-four square miles. Charge of reconnaissance in Yeyaman 350 square miles not included.

‡ One hundred and seventy-three square miles.

§ Traverse survey in advance not included.

III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Acts of the Legislative Council.

42. The following Acts affecting Burma were passed during the year :—

1889.

- XI.—The Lower Burma Courts Act.
- XII.—An Act to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.
- XIII.—The Cantonments Act.
- XV.—The Indian Official Secrets Act.
- XX.—An Act to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums).

1890.

- I.—The Revenue Recovery Act.
- II.—An Act to amend Act XVII of 1864 (an Act to constitute an office of Official Assignee), Act X of 1865 (the Indian Succession Act), and Act V of 1881 (the Probate and Administration Act).
- III.—An Act to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884 (Indian Steam Vessels Act and Indian Steam Ships Act).
- V.—An Act to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and the Burma Forest Act, 1881.
- VI.—The Charitable Endowments Act.
- VIII.—The Guardians and Wards Act.
- IX.—The Indian Railways Act.
- X.—An Act to amend the Printing Press and Books Act.
- XI.—The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.
- XII.—An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act.
- XIII.—The Excise (Malt Liquors) Act.

43. Of these only one, the Lower Burma Courts Act, applies exclusively to Burma. The object of this Act was to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Lower

Lower Burma Courts Act.

Burma, which was contained in a number of enactments.

44. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act the body of law in force in Upper Burma was further supplemented by the following enactments :—

The Salt Act, XII of 1882.

Act XVIII of 1883 (an Act to amend the Cattle Trespass Act).

Parts of Act X of 1888, amending the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, were also extended to Upper Burma.

The only Regulation applying to Upper Burma enacted during the year was the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889. This Regulation declares the law relating to rights of land, provides for the assessment and collection of revenue, and formulates a complete system of revenue law for Upper Burma. The revenue system established by this Regulation is based as far as possible on the ascertained customs of the country. The powers of Revenue officers and the procedure to be followed in making grants of waste-land and in other revenue proceedings have been clearly defined. Rules under the Regulation have been prepared and are under the consideration of the Government of India.

Under the powers conferred by the Upper Burma Laws Act and the Shan States Act various orders were issued in respect of the administration of justice

in the Shan States. It was provided that Europeans and other persons not natives of the Shan States, who might be charged with any offences, should be tried by European officers and not by the officials of the Native States. The customary law of the Shan States was modified by a rule prohibiting the infliction of capital sentences except by the order of the Chief of the State. Parts of the Military Police Act and of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act were extended to the Shan States.

Police.

45. The police force of the whole province was administered by one Inspector-General assisted by two Deputies, one for civil, the other for military police. In the following paragraphs the police work of Upper and Lower Burma are separately dealt with.

46. There was but little change in the constitution of the Lower Burma military and civil police, and the distribution of the force was only slightly different from that in force during the preceding year. The sanctioned strength of the civil police was increased, the chief additions being in the Tavoy and Thayetmyo districts, where increases temporarily sanctioned were made permanent. Small bodies of additional police were quartered on parts of several districts, but the only considerable additions were those which had been sanctioned in the previous year and which continued to be entertained during 1889 in Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Tavoy. No fresh disturbances of any importance took place during the year in Lower Burma and no large additions were necessary to the ordinary strength of the force. The civil police at the beginning of the year consisted of 8,012 of all ranks and at the end of the year of 8,273. At the beginning of the year the military police consisted of 1,377 men of all ranks. In June 1889 orders issued for the reduction of the military police to the dimensions of an Upper Burma battalion of 10 companies with the proper complement of staff appointments.

47. The Lower Burma military police were used as in previous years mainly as a reserve from which detachments were sent out from time to time whenever the district police were in need of assistance. The districts in which detachments were employed were almost the same as in 1888, the largest number having been engaged in pursuing the remnants of dacoit gangs on the old frontier in the north of the Thayetmyo district. The scheme for placing the Indian police of Lower Burma on a separate footing from the indigenous police is still under consideration. When this scheme takes effect all the Indian police in Lower Burma, including the present military police reserve, will be merged into one body, each member being enrolled under the Burma Military Police Act. The force will be placed under a uniform semi-military organization throughout the lower province.

48. The scheme above mentioned provides also for re-distributing the Burman civil police, placing them on an independent footing, and increasing their efficiency by periodical training at the headquarters of districts. Proposals for carrying out these measures, which are in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee appointed in 1888 to enquire into the state of the Lower Burma police, are still under consideration. Among the chief reforms of the year was the re-establishment of the Railway police, which had been abolished in 1885. The force was provided chiefly by reducing the establishments of the districts through which the lines of railway pass. These savings reduce the additional expenditure to £241 per annum. The scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India late in 1889, and it was not until the beginning of 1890 that the force was organized and placed under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent.

The conduct of the civil police of Lower Burma was on the whole better in 1889 than in the previous year. The punishments inflicted departmentally increased in number from 1,932 to 2,133 and there was only a nomi-

nal decrease in the number of punishments inflicted by Magistrates. But, on the other hand, the percentage of men who resigned the force was 16·17 less than in 1888 and the number of men who were dismissed diminished by 20·84 per cent. Thus, although punishments were more frequent, the number of men who left the force from all causes was less than the number in 1888 by 23 per cent. From these statistics it may be inferred that there was some improvement in the discipline of the force.

49. The Lower Burma Village Act, which was passed into law at the beginning of 1889, has been extended in full to a few selected townships, and the preliminaries necessary to its extension throughout Lower Burma are now engaging the attention of District Officers. As soon as the Act has been brought into force the village headmen in Lower Burma will be in exactly the same position as the headmen in Upper Burma. They will be Village Magistrates rather than Village Police Officers and will therefore not be subordinate to the police.

50. At the end of 1888 the sanctioned strength of the military police of Upper Burma was 19,177 officers and men of all ranks, and its actual strength was 17,880. On the 1st January 1890 the sanctioned strength was 18,846 and the actual strength 18,618. The average strength throughout 1888 was 16,598 and throughout 1889 18,306. The proportions of the different races composing the force were slightly varied during the year. Experience has shown that Punjabis and hillmen are better suited for the work required of the police in Upper Burma than the Hindustanis of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. On the 1st January 1890 there were 4,743 Sikhs and 4,181 Punjabis of other classes as compared with 3,937 and 3,546 at the beginning of the year of report. The number of Pathans and of Gurkhas and other hillmen of warlike races had also increased. Besides the Indian part of the force the Karen battalion, consisting of four companies, was maintained during the year. This battalion did very good work, especially in the Minbu and Magwe districts.

From 1887 to 1889 the military posts in the interior of Upper Burma have been gradually replaced by military police posts. At the beginning of 1887 there were 142 posts held by troops and 56 held by military police; at the end of that year the numbers were 84 and 175 respectively; and at the beginning of the past year the numbers were 41 and 192. Towards the end of the open season of 1889, organized resistance to the Government having entirely collapsed throughout Upper Burma, it was found possible to reduce the number of military police posts and to hold the posts still retained with smaller garrisons. In September 1889 Commissioners of Divisions were asked to submit proposals for concentrating at least half the strength of each battalion at headquarters. In some districts, such as Bhamo, where the military police have to protect extensive tracts against the raids of wild hill tribes, and Katha, which is bordered by the Wuntho State, the scheme cannot yet be carried out; but it is the end which will be worked up to gradually as opportunity offers. Reductions have already been made in several battalions. The Minbu, Pakòkku, Pyinmana, Yamèthin, and Kyauksè districts were all in such a satisfactory state towards the end of 1889 that they were able without risk to afford considerable reductions in their battalions. It was decided to utilize the companies made available by these reductions in the formation of a strong and highly trained reserve. This scheme has now been initiated. Being required for special duties in various parts of Upper Burma, the men have not yet been massed at headquarters for training, but this will shortly be done. Another change in the organization of the military police which is now being carried into effect is the amalgamation of two or more battalions with the object of reducing the strength and cost of the aggregate force. Since the close of the year of report the first experiment of this kind has been made in the Eastern division. The Kyauksè, Meiktila, and Yamèthin battalions, which aggregated 19 companies, have been formed into a single joint battalion of 15 companies. Three of the

companies reduced by this process have been added to the reserve battalion ; the fourth company has been struck off the strength.

51. Excellent discipline was maintained during the year in the ranks of the military police. Only 97 men were punished for criminal offences including 16 whose offence was permitting prisoners to escape. The percentage of departmental offences was a little more than '6 per cent. and of summary dismissals '5 per cent. on the average strength. Complaints of oppression committed towards the natives of the province were still rarer than in 1888. The conduct of the military police force in the field and the work performed by it were excellent. There was a marked improvement in the health of the force, the death-rate having fallen from 5'32 to 3'4 per cent.

52. Inclusive of 648 officers and men paid from local funds the total sanctioned number of civil police in Upper Burma at the end of the year 1889 was 7,193, an increase of 921 as compared with the previous year. The principal additions to the strength were made in Sagaing and Kyaukse, and the districts of the Southern division, where the increased expenditure was balanced by reductions in the cost of the military police. The force consisted almost entirely of natives of Upper Burma. The number of civil police who resigned the service in 1889 was 602 as against 697 in 1888 ; punishments, magisterial and departmental, fell from 1,450 to 1,387 ; and only 155 men deserted as against 216 in the previous year. On the other hand the aggregate number of dismissals increased from 310 to 390. The conduct of the civil police as indicated by the number of punishments, dismissals, and resignations varied greatly in different districts.

53. There was a steady decrease in the number of crimes of violence in both Upper and Lower Burma. Nine hundred and fifty-two violent crimes were reported in Lower Burma in 1889 as against 1,535 in 1888. In Upper Burma the number of violent crimes was 3,408 in 1888 and 1,823 in the past year. The figures for 1888 are merely approximate as arrangements for accurately reporting crime had not yet been fully introduced. The decrease was most marked in violent crimes of the most serious classes. Murders by robbers and dacoits fell from 77 to 34 in Lower Burma and from 253 to 114 in Upper Burma. Dacoities in Lower Burma fell from 695 to 332 and in Upper Burma from 2,528 to 1,185. The number of robberies in Lower Burma was 353 as against 526 in 1888 and in Upper Burma 421 as against 493. In Lower Burma the greatest successes in the suppression of violent crime were attained in the districts of Tharrawaddy, Henzada, and Thayetmyo. There was, on the other hand, a marked increase of crime in Akyab, Sandoway, and Kyaukpyu.

In Upper Burma the decrease in violent crime was common to almost every district. The Mandalay district was freed from the troublesome gang headed by Nga To and excellent results were obtained in the Shwebo district. In Ye-u much progress was made in the settlement of the district, which during the current year has been free from disorder. Sagaing was undisturbed throughout the past year. The peace of the Kyaukse district was assured by the execution of the Setkaya Pretender, and later in the year the band of Kyaw Zaw, which had given some trouble on the borders of the district, was dispersed. The dacoit organization of Ôktama in Minbu was completely destroyed in June and July 1889, and the district has since been at rest. Magwe, which at the commencement of the year was in a state of disorder, is now completely under control.

54. In Lower Burma there was an increase in ordinary crime. In 1888 the number of genuine cases reported was 32,775, in 1889 it was 33,896. An increase of 198 in crimes of Class II (serious offences against the person), a decrease of 566 in crimes of Class III (serious offences against the person and property or against property only), and an increase of 1,264 in crimes of Class V (minor offences against property) were the most important variations. It is to be expected that the suppression of the more violent methods by which dishonest persons endeavour to

live on their neighbours will lead or force the habitual criminal to substitute stealth for violence and to have recourse to theft instead of robbery or dacoity.

55. A very noticeable feature in the returns is the continued increase of cattle-thefts in Lower Burma and the great prevalence of offences of this class in Upper Burma also. In Lower Burma the increase has been progressive for the past four years. The numbers of genuine cases returned in each year since 1885 are shown below :

Cattle-theft—Upper and Lower Burma.

1886	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
1887	...	...	...	...	...	2,152
1888	...	...	...	...	...	2,763
1889	...	...	...	...	...	2,996

During the same period the value of the cattle stolen increased from £22,011 to £37,155. Of the cattle stolen in the past year 55 per cent. were recovered. The systematic working of the track-law would do much to render this crime less profitable.

56. Of the total number of cases reported to the police in Upper and Lower Burma during 1889 51·62 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction. Dacoities and other similar offences were prosecuted to conviction in only 27 per cent. of the cases reported. The small percentage of convictions in these cases is accounted for by the fact that many dacoit gangs have been permitted to surrender *en masse*, the members of the gangs being released on security without trial. In offences classed as serious offences against the person convictions were obtained in only 40·85 per cent. of the cases reported as genuine throughout Burma and in offences classed as minor offences against property the percentage was only 34·97.

Detection—Upper and Lower Burma.

57. The following statement shows the cost of the Burma police, military and civil, for 1888 and 1889 :—

		LOWER BURMA.		UPPER BURMA.		TOTAL UPPER AND LOWER BURMA.	
		1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Civil police	...	208,542	220,524	148,660	164,608	357,202	385,132
Military police	...	34,852	38,522	595,577	677,481	630,429	711,003
Total	...	243,394	254,046	744,237	842,089	987,631	1,096,135

There was an increase of more than £90,000 in the cost of the Upper Burma military police. The increase was due to the formation of the Chin and Shan Levies, and the addition of five companies to the battalion known as the Mogaung Levy. The cost of rationing the police of these remote battalions also added to the gross cost.

58. The Police Supply and Clothing Department, besides supplying rations to the military police in Upper Burma, undertook the supply of clothing, arms, and equipments to the civil and military police of the whole province. During the year the experiment of allowing the Mandalay, Myingyan, Pakôkku, and Yamèthin battalions to arrange for the purchase of their own rations was tried. The result was that each battalion made a separate contract for its supplies at rates less favourable

Supply and Clothing.

than those obtained by the Supply Department, and that there was no immediate prospect that the growth of local trade would be promoted. Except as regards the Mandalay Battalion, the experiment was abandoned for the present at the end of the year. The gross expenditure of the department amounted to £126,566. Of this a sum of £76,401 was recovered by deductions on account of rations supplied to military police. After deduction of the value of rations despatched during the year for consumption in the following year, unadjusted recoveries, and the value of rations and stock in hand at the end of March 1890, the net expenditure of the year amounted to £40,203. This includes a sum of £9,000 on account of the carriage of rations for the Shan and Chin Levies. It is calculated that if the military police had been able to ration themselves, a sum of £32,765 would have been paid as compensation for dearness of provisions. The actual cost to Government of the Supply Department was therefore £7,438 for the year. But for the heavy charges on account of the carriage of rations to the Shan and Chin Levies the operations of the department would have resulted in a saving. The department was efficiently administered and its work satisfactorily performed.

Criminal Justice (Lower Burma).

59. Though there was a great and general decrease in the more serious

General statistics.

classes of crimes with violence there was a considerable increase in the quantity of crime dealt

with. The number of offences reported rose from 50,141 in 1888 to 51,773 in the year under report, the number of cases reported true from 47,684 to 49,309, the number of cases brought to trial from 41,884 to 43,406, and the number of convictions from 37,665 to 40,475. These figures include offences against Municipal and special laws, which are of slight importance as regards the state of the province. The increase in crime is due partly to the fact that the police have now more time to attend to minor offences since the country is no longer disturbed by dacoit gangs and violent crime, and partly to the fact that men who would have committed dacoity now commit theft. The number of true cases of theft rose from 10,757 to 11,093, of criminal misappropriation from 152 to 220, and of receiving stolen property from 421 to 436. Among these thefts are included 2,698 cattle-thefts committed outside of Rangoon compared with 2,389 committed in the preceding year. The proportion of true to reported cases was almost the same as in the preceding year. In consequence of the orders of the Chief Commissioner directing that prosecutions for bad livelihood should be instituted at the discretion of the Magistrates and not of the police the number of proceedings in which security for good behaviour was demanded fell from 3,476 to 2,458 and the number of persons finally called on to furnish security from 2,511 to 1,748. The proportion borne by the number of persons from whom security was demanded to the number of persons against whom proceedings were taken fell from 72·95 to 69·72 per cent.

60. The number of cases disposed of during the year rose from 41,000 to 43,401. The number of cases tried by District

Statistics of cases.

Magistrates decreased from 2,782 to 1,739 and, owing

to the diminution of serious crime, there was a decrease in the number of cases committed to the Sessions and a very large decrease in cases referred for confirmation under sections 36 and 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The increase in the ordinary magisterial work was distributed in fairly equal proportions between Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Honorary Magistrates. The number of cases disposed of by Benches of Honorary Magistrates increased from 7,650 in 1888 to 9,501 in the past year. The number of cases tried summarily rose to a percentage of 14·41 against 13·03 in the preceding year, excluding the Rangoon Courts. The proportion of convictions to the number of persons brought to trial in cases tried by Magistrates was 58·18 per cent., almost the same as in the previous year, the high percentage of convictions in cases tried before Courts of Session being also maintained. The number of persons tried by the Sessions Courts diminished from 2,020 to 1,617.

61. There was a diminution in the number of punishments inflicted in all

Statistics of punishments.

classes except in those of fine and whipping. Sentences of death fell from 83 to 28 and of transpor-

tation from 752 to 517. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment decreased from 8,547 in 1888 to 8,312 in the past year. The number of persons sentenced to whipping rose from 1,934 to 2,657. The fines imposed during the year amounted to £40,948, of which £32,114 were realized. The fines imposed were £4,483 in excess of the fines imposed in the previous year. The proportion of realizations to fines imposed was slightly less.

62. The number of persons who appealed to District Magistrates and to Courts of Session increased from 769 and 2,867 in the previous year to 835 and 2,934 in the year of report, while the number of persons who appealed to the Judicial Commissioner, decreased from 1,257 to 1,034. The number of applicants for revision fell from 9,102 to 7,470. The following table shows the manner of disposal of appeals in 1887, 1888, and 1889 :—

Year.					PERCENTAGE OF APPELLANTS WHOSE		
					Appeals were re- jected or sen- tences confirmed.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed.
1887 ...	...	...	...	...	72·68	9·04	16·96
1888 ...	...	...	...	...	80·70	6·90	10·84
1889 ...	...	...	...	...	77·75	10·1	10·98

Criminal Justice (Upper Burma).

63. No change was made in the year 1889 in the judicial system of Upper Burma. There was a large increase in criminal judicial business as compared with the preceding year. In 1888 the number of cases reported was 9,917 and the number of cases brought to trial was 8,942, while for 1889 the corresponding numbers were 14,537 and 11,661. The statistics of trials in each of the four divisions are set out in the following table, but the figures of 1888 cannot be accepted as accurate :—

	CASES BROUGHT TO TRIAL.		PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.		PERSONS CONVICT- ED OR COMMITTED.		ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED.		DIED, ESCAP- ED, TRANS- FERRED, OR PENDING.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Northern division ...	8,971	5,469	9,881	8,658	7,842	6,103	1,922	2,407	117	148
Central division ...	1,329	1,884	2,493	3,784	1,671	2,719	730	1,002	92	68
Southern division ...	2,129	2,691	...	5,384	...	3,118	...	1,856	...	415
Eastern division ...	1,518	1,617	2,612	2,878	1,678	1,688	875	1,094	59	101
Total ...	8,942	11,661	14,986	20,699	11,191	18,618	3,527	6,359	268	722

The increase in the number of cases which came before the Courts was for the most part under the head of petty offences against the person and against property, and offences against special and local laws. In the latter class are included offences against the Arms Act. Disarmament was systematically prosecuted in most districts and it was necessary that the unlawful possession of firearms should be punished with severity. Cattle-theft was very rife throughout Upper Burma. The preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure were but little used. The bulk of the criminal judicial business was transacted at the headquarters of districts; but, except in the districts of the Northern division, a considerable share of the work was also performed by Township Magistrates. In a few districts Additional Sessions Judges were appointed to relieve the Deputy Commissioner of a portion of the heavy criminal work and to ensure promptitude

in dealing with members of dacoit gangs. No work was performed by unpaid tribunals although a Bench of 40 Honorary Magistrates has been constituted at Mandalay and a Bench of 11 at Pakòkku. The rules for the guidance of Honorary Magistrates' Benches in Lower Burma have been applied to Upper Burma, but neither of the two Benches were working during the year of report.

64. The following table shows the results of appeals and revisions in the Courts of the Commissioners (acting as Judicial Commissioners) for the years 1888 and 1889 :—

Appeals and revisions.

	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEALS, PETITIONS AND APPLICANTS FOR REVISION.		APPEALS OR APPLICATIONS REJECTED OR SENTENCE OR ORDER CONFIRMED.		SENTENCE OR ORDER REVERSED.		SENTENCE OR ORDER MODIFIED.		SENTENCE ENHANCED.		PENDING.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Northern division ...	533	518	431	388	49	53	44	59	9	18	...	...
Central division ...	778	448	533	254	152	32	58	108	24	49	11	5
Southern division ...	729	562	481	325	48	61	171	154	10	7	19	14
Eastern division ...	172	253	121	148	7	39	24	54	5	9	15	8
Total ...	2,212	1,781	1,566	1,115	256	185	297	375	48	83	45	22

Since the close of the year the judicial system has been remodelled on the same lines as Lower Burma. A Judicial Commissioner for the whole of Upper Burma has been appointed, Sessions powers have been transferred from Deputy Commissioners to Commissioners, and all Deputy Commissioners as District Magistrates have been invested with special powers under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Jails (Lower Burma).

65. The number of prisoners received into the jails of Lower Burma during 1889 was considerably less than the number received in the preceding year; but, as the number of releases

General statistics.

was also smaller, the total daily average number of prisoners increased from 8,755 to 9,000. The year opened with 9,005 prisoners in jail against 8,145 on the 1st January 1888. Twenty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-two persons were admitted and 21,101 discharged, the corresponding figures for 1888 being 23,252 and 22,392. At the end of the year 9,066 prisoners remained in jail, or 61 more than at the end of the previous year. The number of convicts received by transfer in Lower Burma jails during the year was 3,148 as against 3,804 in the preceding year. There was also a decrease in admissions of under-trial prisoners, of whom 6,580 were received as against 7,114 in 1888. The total daily average number of civil prisoners fell from 20 to 13.

66. The accommodation for prisoners was practically the same as in the previous year. In every jail, except the jails at

Accommodation.

Kyaukpyu, Moulmein, and Toungoo, the maximum population exceeded the capacity, and in six jails the overcrowding was more or less continuous. Overcrowding was most noticeable in the Rangoon and Thayetmyo Jails. The construction of the Insein Jail was sanctioned during the year. This jail is to afford accommodation for 2,000 prisoners. Steps were also taken to increase the accommodation at Toungoo, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Henzada, and Ma-ubin.

67. Sentences of transportation for life fell from 228 to 143, those of transportation for a term from 431 to 279, and sentences of death from 102 to 70. There was a large

Judicial statistics.

decrease in the number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement rose slightly, and sentences of rigorous imprisonment with whipping rose from 530 in 1888 to 754 in 1889. Sentences of simple imprisonment rose in the same period from 253 to 342. The percentage of habitual convicts in the admissions was much the same as in the previous year. The number of previously convicted persons, whose previous convictions were unknown until they reached

jail, amounted to 80 as against 62 last year, 26 having escaped recognition at Moulmein and 16 at Thayetmyo.

68. There was a serious attempt at an outbreak at the Rangoon Jail early in the year. The convict warders behaved well, but

Discipline.

were overpowered, some of the paid warders were injured, and the chief warder killed. None of the rioters succeeded in making their escape, and the disturbance, although of a dangerous nature, was speedily quelled. The number of punishments inflicted by Jail officers rose from 12,923 to 15,725. In these figures are included 2,085 cases of formal warnings recorded as punishments and 1,801 cases of the punishment of shot-drill as compared with 142 and 713 in the previous year. Floggings were inflicted in 360 cases, a number equal to 2·35 per cent. of the total number of punishments. In 1888 452, or 3·63 per cent., were flogged, and that number was then the lowest limit reached in the province. The number of prisoners punished with solitary confinement decreased, while the number of those punished with reduced diet rose from 1,480 to 2,042, this increase being most marked in the Bassein and Kyaukpju Jails. There was a considerable increase in the number of prisoners employed as convict warders. The average number so employed rose from 688 to 921, or from 8·29 per cent. of the male population and 3·16 of the female population of the jails to 10·75 and 5·15 per cent. respectively. The number of punishments inflicted on convict officers increased, but not in proportion to the increase in the number of prisoners so employed.

69. The cost of maintaining prisoners rose in the year of report to £62,812 as compared with £57,593 in the preceding year, the

Financial.

increase per head being nearly 8s. The increase in the average cost was under the heads of rations, hospital charges, and clothing. As in previous years the average cost of rations varied greatly in different jails, ranging from £1-15-0 in Sandoway to £3-15-0 in Thayetmyo and £4-8-0 in Bassein. The financial results of jail manufactures were not satisfactory. The total cash earnings for the year decreased by about £10,000 and the average earnings of each prisoner engaged on manufactures by £2-10-0, or about 38 per cent. The average number of prisoners employed on manufactures decreased from 3,648 in 1888 to 3,486 in the past year.

70. The health of the jails in Lower Burma showed a satisfactory improvement. The number of admissions into hospital

Health statistics.

decreased from 9,575 to 8,424 and the ratios per mille of the daily average sick and of deaths decreased from 46·26 and 44·89 in 1888 to 40 and 41·11 during the year of report. The only violent outbreak of cholera was that which occurred in the Moulmein Jail on the 27th May. It lasted 14 days, during which time there occurred no less than 108 seizures and 68 deaths. The total number of deaths from cholera fell from 105 to 89. There was an improvement in the health of the Rangoon Jail, where the daily average number of sick decreased from 198 to 163 and the deaths from 103 to 90, and where there were no deaths from cholera.

71. The Reformatory at Paungdè was full throughout the year. Discipline was good and the number of punishments decreased. The reports regarding boys who had been released were satisfactory.

Juvenile prisoners.

Jails (Upper Burma).

72. During the year jails were opened at Pyinmana, Meiktila, Pakòkku, Katha, and Magwe. The construction of a jail at Kindat is under consideration.

General.

73. In ten jails from which statistics have been returned 5,235 convicted prisoners, 2,850 under-trials, and one civil prisoner

Statistics of jail population.

were received during the year. Owing to the capture of many rebels and dacoits who had committed murder, especially in the Southern division, sentences of death increased from 98 to 164, while sentences of transportation for life remained about the same as in the previous year. Otherwise the punishments inflicted indicated the progress made by the province

towards the normal condition of a settled country. Sentences of imprisonment up to a term of two years increased, whilst sentences of imprisonment over that period and of transportation for a term of years diminished.

74. The discipline maintained throughout the year was good. It is gratifying to observe that the ratio of corporal punishments to the average number of convicts fell from 10·6 to 4·2 per cent. The proportion of punishments to the average number of convicts was 197·07 per cent. against 182·84 in Lower Burma and 204·27 in Upper Burma in 1888. There were only six escapes during the year and no serious disturbances in the jails. The cost of maintaining prisoners in Upper Burma averaged £1-4-0 per head more than in the lower province. In the large jails of Mandalay and Myingyan the cost was kept down to the Lower Burma level, but in the smaller and more inaccessible jails the cost was considerably greater. The most expensive jail is Bhamo, where, however, the cost per head was reduced to £25 from £42 in 1888. There is reason to think that the cost of maintaining the prisoners is in some jails susceptible of reduction.

75. The death-rate per mille was not so high in Upper Burma jails in 1889 as in 1888, but it still reached the high figure of 77·39. Ninety-five persons were attacked by beri, of whom 35 died and 28 had to be released. There was practically no cholera during the year, but 55 prisoners succumbed to bowel-complaints, of whom 28 were inmates of the Mandalay and 18 of the Myingyan Jail. The proportion per mille of deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery rose from 15·46 in the preceding year to 23·72 in the year under report. As regards the jails reported on last year with which only a comparison can be made, the deaths from smallpox and respiratory diseases rose from 2 and 5 to 25 and 17 respectively. The proportion of prisoners admitted into hospital has very largely diminished. A low death-rate cannot be expected in Upper Burma jails at once as the water-supply is generally bad. Endeavours are being made to improve it. Another cause of a high mortality is the exposure and hardship which many of the dacoit prisoners have undergone before their admission into jail. The ratio of deaths per mille of the average number of prisoners who had passed less than six months in jail amounted in Upper Burma to 84·9 against 34·24 in Lower Burma. The great number of the prisoners who die thus early in the terms of their imprisonment is especially noticeable in the smaller jails, where the prisoners are probably kept for the earlier portion of their confinement, and where it is probable that most of the prisoners succumb on account of disease contracted before admission into jail. The exceptional causes of mortality are decreasing every year.

Civil Justice (Lower Burma).

76. The number of civil cases instituted during 1889 was 37,904, the highest yet recorded. The figures show an increase of more than 3,000 cases on the previous year. But, while the number of suits instituted increased, the total value declined from £478,307 in 1888 to £444,673 in the year of report. The fall was accounted for by a decrease of 25 per cent. in the value of the suits instituted in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon. There was a decrease in the number and value of suits instituted in the Court of the Judge of Moulmein.

77. The proportion of contested cases, 36·5 per cent., was almost exactly the same as that of last year. The number of suits referred to arbitration rose from 96 to 261, the increase being almost entirely due to the fact that cases were referred much more freely to arbitration in the Northern Arakan Hill Tracts during the year of report than in the previous one. The average duration of contested cases in Courts outside Rangoon rose very slightly, namely, from 20 to 21 days. In like manner in uncontested cases there was a rise from 12 to 13 days.

78. Applications for execution of decrees rose from 10,807 during 1888 to 11,178 during 1889. Notwithstanding this increase of applications there was a great decrease in

the number of cases in which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned. The table below shows the figures for the past five years.

				Number of appli- cations.	Number of appli- cations on which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	Number of appli- cations on which the judgment-debtor was arrested, but released.
1884	...	...	...	9,760	657	1,510.
1885	...	...	...	11,012	522	2,567
1886	...	...	...	11,518	445	1,880
1887	...	...	...	11,027	361	1,792
1888	...	...	...	10,807	220	1,063
1889	...	...	...	11,178	171	767

These figures show the effect of the provisions of the Debtors Act of 1888, the operation of which appears to have been beneficial.

79. There was a large increase over the returns of last year in the number of appeals presented in the District Courts, in which the bulk of the appellate work in the province is done, while there is a falling off in the appeals presented in the Commissioners' Courts and only a very slight increase in the Judicial Commissioner's Court. The proportion of decrees confirmed on appeal in the District Courts was 66 per cent. as against 68 per cent. in 1888. The average duration of appeals in all classes of Appellate Courts, except in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, decreased.

80. The number of processes issued in Courts outside Rangoon increased by 14,271. The fees realized increased by £610, but there was a corresponding decrease in the charges. A scheme for the amalgamation of the civil with the criminal and revenue process-serving establishments was under consideration during the year.

Civil Justice (Upper Burma).

81. There was an increase in civil litigation in Upper Burma during the year of report. The increase was most marked in the Central division. Trade was more active throughout the province, and suitors had gained confidence in the decisions of the Courts and in their power to give redress. The following comparative table gives a general view of the course of civil judicial business during 1889 and the preceding year :—

Division.		Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	DISPOSED OF			Transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.
				Without contest.	With contest.			
					Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.		
Northern	{ 1888	...	1,986	874	1,026		...	45
	{ 1889	45	2,104	1,154	649	191	86	119
Central	{ 1888	...	798	587	786		...	12
	{ 1889	12	1,201*		595	4	27	
Southern	{ 1888	...	...	1,010	660	288	...	...
	{ 1889	110	1,995		660	288	88	114
Eastern	{ 1888	86	1,941	982	776	282	7	80
	{ 1889	80	2,191	882	986	304	...	99

The majority of the suits were tried by Township Courts and in Mandalay by the Judges of the Civil Court. Out of 1,076 suits disposed of in the Mandalay Civil Court in 510 cases the causes of action arose from written obligations. In the Southern and Eastern divisions many suits were brought for the redemption of land mortgages contracted before the British annexation. For the whole of Upper Burma the aggregate value of the civil suits was £112,761, of which £38,470 represents the value of the litigation in the Mandalay Civil Court. The subject-matter of more than half of the suits tried in this Court did not exceed £10 in value. For the more expeditious disposal of petty civil business the Judge of the Court has recently been invested with Small Cause Court powers for the trial of suits not exceeding £50 in value. The civil work in Mandalay was generally well done. Out of 16 appeals lodged against the First Judge's decisions only four were successful. The number of appeals decided by Deputy Commissioners was 421, of which 123 were either wholly or partially successful.

82. There were comparatively few applications for the execution of decrees. Out of 1,076 suits disposed of in the Mandalay Civil Court application for execution of decree was made in only 368. In the remaining Civil Courts of the province the number of suits disposed of was 6,248, while there were only 486 applications for execution.

Execution of decrees.

83. Inconvenience was occasioned, especially in Mandalay town, by the absence of suitable provisions for the licensing and control of legal practitioners. The subject is now under consideration with a view to the amendment of the Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation. Difficulty has also been experienced in applying the provisions of the Regulation regarding the disposal of civil cases by circle officers. It is probable that a very large number of petty disputes are decided by village headmen and elders as arbitrators without the intervention of the Courts. It is desirable that these proceedings should be placed on a legal footing. The provisions relating to Circle Courts have been found to be unsuitable for this purpose and it is intended to amend the law in this respect.

Proposed amendments of existing law.

Registration.

84. No new registration offices were opened during the year. The number of documents registered was 10,822 as compared with 9,430 in the year 1888-89. There was an increase under registration of both moveable and immoveable property. The total value of immoveable property affected by documents registered increased from £1,086,869 in 1888-89 to £1,229,627 in the past year. The increase occurred in the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions. There was a decrease in the Arakan and Irrawaddy divisions. The increase was most marked in the Rangoon and Shwegyin offices, and the decrease in those at Moulmein and Akyab. The value of moveable property affected by registered documents rose from £288,198 to £323,697. The receipts on account of registration rose from £3,281 in the preceding year to £3,605 in the year of report and the expenditure from £1,572 to £1,695. These variations are normal and call for no special remark.

Lower Burma.

85. Fifteen new registration offices were opened during the past year in Upper Burma. Previously registration had not been introduced elsewhere than at Mandalay. The bulk of the work was performed by the Mandalay office, where 1,316 deeds out of a total of 1,534 were registered. The total value of the property affected by the documents registered was £336,616. In Mandalay the number of documents registered fell from 1,602 to 1,316, while the value of the property affected by these documents rose from £106,380 to £320,913. The total sum realized from fees was £402 and the expenditure amounted to £96.

Upper Burma.

Municipal Administration (Lower Burma).

86. The number of Municipalities in Lower Burma remained unchanged during the year of report. The expediency of constituting Municipal Committees at Dedayè and Pyapòn

General.

was discussed, but it was decided that no action should be taken in the matter for the present.

87. The following statement shows the financial position of each Municipality at the beginning and at the close of the year:—

Financial statistics.

Town.	OPENING BALANCE.		INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.		CLOSING BALANCE.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rangoon ...	11,260	8,620	575,800	351,866	583,440	347,281	8,620	8,255
Moulmein ...	50	146	11,340	10,780	11,244	9,560	146	1,866
Akyab ...	2,106	2,921	12,702	9,578	11,887	10,488	2,921	2,011
Prome ...	1,421	2,517	12,152	11,186	11,056	10,202	2,517	3,501
Bassein ...	2,310	3,960	18,166	18,202	11,516	12,792	3,960	4,370
Toungoo ...	487	1,108	8,734	9,357	8,063	7,261	1,108	3,284
Henzada ...	2,655	2,927	7,735	7,705	7,463	8,187	2,927	2,445
Pegu ...	1,958	769	6,379	6,860	7,568	4,760	769	2,869
Paungdè ...	1,380	1,033	3,444	3,683	3,791	3,368	1,033	1,348
Yandoon ...	1,779	2,114	3,520	3,883	3,185	3,683	2,114	2,314
Kyaukpyu ...	234	448	1,653	1,834	1,440	2,139	448	142
Sandoway ...	217	207	1,435	1,201	1,445	1,373	207	35
Zalun ...	2,175	2,627	1,703	1,154	1,251	1,533	2,627	2,248
Myanaung ...	1,069	741	1,605	1,277	1,933	1,927	741	91
Myaungmya ...	268	447	501	531	321	728	447	251
Bauree ...	177	269	776	790	684	745	269	314
Kyangin ...	1,263	369	1,570	1,668	2,464	1,738	369	290
Thatôn ...	375	130	1,228	1,487	723	1,261	130	356
Tavoy ...	12	638	3,000	2,410	2,379	2,894	638	149
Mergui ...	444	630	2,208	1,828	2,022	2,267	630	191
Thayetmyo ...	2,884	3,310	3,750	4,379	3,274	3,901	3,310	3,788
Ngathainggyaung-Daunggyi.	404	264	1,411	1,602	1,641	1,617	264	249
Shwegyin ...	955	1,239	2,984	2,456	2,700	2,695	1,239	1,000
Ma-ubin ...	794	790	1,298	1,372	1,302	2,048	790	114
Kyaukto ...	178	215	835	1,319	798	1,080	215	454
Total ...	36,095	33,484	680,920	453,438	688,590	445,478	33,484	41,394

At the close of the preceding year the lump-sum grants made to Municipal funds from Provincial revenues were withdrawn, and the shares of excise revenue and the proceeds of the capitation-tax which had been granted to Municipalities were commuted into fixed grants. In the past year therefore Municipal funds received nothing from excise and only £653 from arrears of land-rate in lieu of capitation.

tax, whereas in the previous year the aggregate revenue derived from these sources had amounted to £57,863. On the other hand contributions from provincial revenues rose from £8,100 to £48,676.

88. The following statement shows the amounts derived by Municipalities from each head of revenue in the years 1888-89 and 1889-90:—

Sources of revenue.					Head of receipt.	1888-89.	1889-90.
						£	£
Taxes on houses and lands	38,474	41,029
Taxes on vehicles	7,047	7,592
Tolls on ferries	3,149	3,417
Conservancy-tax	8,628	9,849
Lighting-rate	5,586	4,226
Water-rate	11,657	17,370
Total income from taxation					...	74,541	80,483
Fines	2,813	3,464
Miscellaneous	61,704	61,670
Grants from provincial and local funds	81,461	65,532
Debt accounts	460,410	239,289
Total						686,929	453,438

The decrease in the proceeds of the lighting-tax was due to the diminution of the rate at which the tax is levied in Rangoon.

89. The following table shows the expenditure devoted to each branch of Municipal administration:—

Details of expenditure.					1888-89.		1889-90.	
Head of expenditure.					Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.
					£		£	
General establishment	...	...	...	...	14,632	2·14	14,333	3·22
Public safety (including street-lighting, fire-engine, &c.).	...	...	...	...	10,059	1·47	10,404	2·33
Public health (including conservancy, water-supply, hospitals, vaccination, &c.).	...	...	...	...	197,714	28·92	207,814	46·65
Public instruction	...	...	...	...	25,247	3·69	22,398	5·03
Public convenience	...	...	...	...	54,816	7·94	46,267	10·39
Debt account	...	...	...	...	875,621	54·95	136,508	30·64
Contribution to local or provincial funds	...	...	...	...	1,388	·19	208	·05
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4,663	·68	7,546	1·69
Total					688,590	...	445,478	...

90. The Rangoon Municipal Committee consisted of six nominated and 16 elected members. A short time before the close of the year the appointment of a separate officer as President was sanctioned. Sixteen meetings of the Committee, of which nine were special meetings, and 52 sub-committee meetings were held during the year. The revenue of the Municipal fund, exclusive of debt accounts and receipts from loans and investments, amounted to £115,188, a sum which fell short of the amount realized in the preceding year by £1,222. This diminution is due to the large realizations in the preceding year from the Municipal share of the Rangoon excise receipts, which was commuted in the year of report to a grant of £20,500 fixed for five years. The income from taxation rose from £20,822 to £22,507, receipts from fines from £1,323 to £1,867, and the receipts from the water and

scavenging taxes from £11,597 and £8,501 to £17,339 and £9,334 respectively. The increase in the last two branches of taxation was due to the raising of the rate of the water-tax from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. and to the increased facilities of collection afforded by Act XIX of 1888 which amended the Municipal Act. On the other hand the yield of the lighting-tax fell from £4,970 to £3,714 owing to the reduction in the rate from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. Economy was effected in the cost of tax-collection and in the cost of lighting. The law charges, on the other hand, increased from £131 to £839 and the expenditure on medical services reached the total of £10,189 against £8,159 in the preceding year, the cost of dieting patients alone having risen from £2,972 to £4,111. The expenditure on public works fell from £28,539 to £22,068. The expenditure on the high-pressure water-supply scheme debited to the water-tax fund amounted to £28,434 and that on the drainage-works debited to the scavenging-tax fund to £99,122 exclusive of the outlay on account of the repayment of loans and the payment of interest. The new drainage and water-supply works were practically completed during the year under report and have now been in full working order for some time. The public health of the town during the past year was again unsatisfactory. In the preceding year the number of deaths was 4,574 and the death-rate 31.09 per mille. In the year of report the number of deaths rose to 5,576 and the death-rate to 41.56 per mille. Even allowing for the fact that this percentage was calculated on the population at the time of the last census, the rate is very high and the need of measures for improving the sanitary state of the town demands the attention of the Committee.

91. The Municipal Committee of Moulmein consisted of 19 members.

Moulmein.

The expansion of the Municipal revenue in 1888-89 was not maintained in the year of report. The income, which amounted to £10,780, was less than that of the previous year. The decrease was to a great extent due to the fact that the arrears of taxes uncollected at the close of the year amounted to £1,925. Miscellaneous receipts also decreased. The total expenditure from the Municipal fund fell from £11,244 in the preceding year to £9,559 in 1889-90, leaving a closing balance of £1,366. This decrease is due to reduction of the expenditure on public works, which amounted to £1,210 only as compared with £3,789 in the previous year. Medical expenditure increased from £1,768 to £2,182, principally on account of a charge of £254 for pauper lunatics and an increase of £147 in the cost of European medicines. Expenditure on conservancy fell from £1,585 to £1,353, while the cost of lighting rose from £998 to £1,150. The sanitary condition of the town is unsatisfactory. The arrangements for the registration of births and deaths are defective, the drinking-water is reported to be scarce and bad, and the conservancy arrangements are insufficient. There was a severe outbreak of cholera in the town at the beginning of the year, but for the latter portion of the period under report the public health was good. It is satisfactory to note that the steps taken in Moulmein for the prevention of small-pox have met with success.

92. During the year the Akyab Municipal Committee consisted of 16

Akyab.

members, and seven ordinary and seven special meetings were held. The revenue of the Municipal fund fell off principally on account of the exemption of persons who pay income-tax from the payment of land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax. With this exception, however, a comparison of the Municipal revenue for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 discloses no variations of importance. The expenditure of the Municipal fund amounted to £10,488 as compared with £11,887 in the preceding year. An economy of about £100 was effected in the cost of establishment, and the educational expenditure was reduced from £1,750 in 1888-89 to £1,210 in the year 1889-90. Expenditure on public works rose from £2,848 to £3,516, and was incurred mainly on the construction of masonry drains and on repairs to the Municipal bazaar. The sanitary condition of the town improved during the year.

93. The Bassein Municipal Committee consisted of 16 members and held

Bassein.

nine ordinary and eight special meetings. The year opened with a balance to the credit of the fund

of £3,960 and the income for the year aggregated £13,202. The revenue of the year showed a normal increase. The expenditure of the year amounted to £12,792 and, with the exception of the purchase of a small tramway for the purposes of conservancy and the reclamation of waste-lands, was distributed amongst the several branches in nearly the same proportions as in the preceding year. During the year the Hackney Carriages Act was extended to the Municipality and rules for enforcing its provisions were framed. At the same time general rules were framed under section 106 of the Municipal Act for carrying out the purposes of the Act. Certain reforms were introduced into the educational system of the Municipality and at the close of the year the direction of the educational affairs of the town was handed over to the Director of Public Instruction.

94. At Prome a general election was held during the year and 12 members were elected. The Committee held four ordinary and 14 special meetings. The revenue of the fund fell off from £12,152 to £11,186 and the total expenditure of the year amounted to £10,201 as compared with £11,056 in the preceding year. This decrease is mainly attributable to reduction of expenditure on conservancy and repairs to roads. During the year the town was continually subject to the scourge of smallpox. The Vaccination Act has been extended to the town since the close of the year and it is to be hoped that a recurrence of the disease will be thereby prevented. During the year the condition of the Prome water-works formed the subject of an official enquiry and steps have been taken to remedy the irregularities that were brought to light thereby. The working of the Municipal school was satisfactory, but the expenditure on the school is disproportionate to the amount of fees levied.

95. The Toungoo Municipal Committee, which consists of 13 members, held 14 ordinary and four special meetings during the year. The Municipal income increased chiefly because the grant made by Government exceeded the revenue withdrawn. The receipts from assessed taxes rose from £951 to £1,360 in consequence of the collection during the year of nearly the whole demand and of arrears from the previous year. Expenditure was reduced, especially under the head of education; but the expenditure on medicines for the dispensary was large.

96. The Henzada Municipal Committee consisted during the year of 13 members. The revenue of the year amounted to £7,705, or nearly the same as the revenue of 1888-89. Of this sum £2,687 were derived from bazaar rents, £1,264 from hack-cart licenses, and £2,250 from Government aid. Expenditure increased from £7,463 to £8,188. The expenditure on public works rose from £3,382 to £3,742. During the year rules were passed regulating the licensing of hack carts, the registration of vital statistics, and the management of markets and slaughter-houses.

97. Eight ordinary and nine special meetings were held by the Pegu Municipal Committee during the year. The year opened with a balance to the credit of the Municipality of £769. The revenue amounted to £6,860 and the expenditure to £4,760. The only variation of importance in these figures from those of the previous year is the rise in the proceeds of the house-tax from £438 to £731, which is attributed to the fact that a large portion of the tax for 1890-91 was prematurely collected during the year of report. The expenditure on public works was reduced from £4,377 in 1888-89 to £1,541 in the past year. Attention was paid by the Committee to sanitary improvements.

98. There is nothing of special importance to record concerning the remaining Municipalities of Lower Burma. During the year Town Committees were in existence at the same places as in 1888-89. Their total income aggregated £14,558 and their total expenditure £15,750. All the funds had ample balances to their credit at the end of the year.

Minor Municipalities and Town funds.

Municipal Administration (Upper Burma).

99. At the close of 1889-90 there were 17 Municipal towns in Upper Burma compared with 16 at the beginning of the year. The new Municipality was Ye-u, which was constituted in February 1890.

Financial condition.

100. The following table shows the financial condition of each Municipality :—

Town.	OPENING BALANCE.		INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.		CLOSING BALANCE.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Mandalay ..	..	3,975	37,767	55,545	33,792	45,183	3,975	14,337
Bhamo ..	..	2,802	3,024	208	222	1,738	2,802	1,272
Shwebo ..	30	230	931	1,585	731	1,707	230	108
Sagaing ..	..	321	670	781	349	794	321	308
Myinmu ..	..	8	220	302	212	166	8	144
Ye-u ..	..	..	..	97	..	29	..	68
Mónywa ..	..	427	513	2,365	87	2,309	427	483
Myingyan ..	134	832	1,561	1,673	863	2,274	832	236
Yesagyo ..	..	61	187	283	123	262	61	85
Pagan ..	89	77	378	459	390	368	77	168
Pakókku ..	90	514	1,826	5,132	1,402	5,116	514	530
Minbu ..	144	280	739	1,599	603	1,575	280	304
Salin ..	121	95	701	1,122	730	831	95	386
Taungdwingyi ..	116	190	535	641	461	547	190	284
Kyauksò ..	58	333	848	604	573	717	333	220
Yamèthin ..	..	158	793	1,625	635	1,401	158	382
Pyinmana ..	..	513	1,480	2,036	967	1,751	512	795
Total ..	782	10,819	52,176	76,062	42,139	66,771	10,818	20,110

The large balance remaining at the credit of the Mandalay fund is required in view of the important projects which will have to be undertaken in Mandalay in the near future. The balance of the Bhamo Municipality consists of the unexpended portion of the Government grant of £3,000, which had been sanctioned in the preceding year. None of the funds closed with a dangerously small balance and their financial condition generally may be said to have improved.

101. The following statement shows the amounts yielded by each branch of Municipal revenue during the year of report :—

Sources of revenue.

Head of receipt.						1888-89.	1889-90.
						£	£
Taxes on houses and lands	...	...	...	...	...	17,626	* 28,009
Taxes on vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	4,912	4,029
Tolls on ferries	...	...	...	...	...	1,458	210
Tax on animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Total income from taxation						23,991	32,325
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	1,041	868
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	23,195	26,714
Grants from provincial and local funds	...	...	...	...	...	8,940	742
Debt accounts	...	...	...	...	...	10	15,418
Total						52,176	76,062

Mandalay contributes about 90 per cent. of the aggregate proceeds of the taxes on houses and lands, and about 70 per cent. of the proceeds of the taxes

on vehicles. The receipts from direct taxation do not form the most important part of the general revenue in Municipalities in Upper Burma. The total income of Municipalities in Upper Burma, excluding Mandalay, was £20,018. Of this amount a sum of only £2,800 in round numbers was derived from assessed taxes, whereas bazaar rents yielded about £6,450, and slaughter-house licenses and receipts £2,750.

102. The following table shows the manner in which Municipal expenditure was distributed during the year :—

Head of expenditure.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.
General establishment	£ 2,858	6.80	£ 3,546	6.32
Public safety, &c.	12,018	28.62	13,016	23.22
Public health, &c.	18,014	30.99	21,892	39.06
Public instruction	158	.88	251	.45
Public convenience	9,408	22.40	13,674	24.40
Contributions, &c.	2,048	4.88	2,000	3.57
Miscellaneous	2,490	5.98	1,672	2.98
Total	41,989	...	56,051	...
Debt account	150	.36	10,720	19.05
GRAND TOTAL	42,139	...	66,771	...

103. The Mandalay Committee held 13 general meetings and one sub-committee meeting during the year. The financial condition of the Municipality has greatly improved. The revenue of the year amounted to £45,545 and the expenditure to £35,183. The opening balance amounted to £3,975 and the closing balance to £14,338. In 1888-89 the revenue amounted to £37,767 and the expenditure to £33,791. The principal cause of the increase of revenue was the increase in the collections of the Municipal house-tax. On this account a sum of £25,298 was collected during the year, but of this amount nearly £9,600 consisted of recoveries of the arrears due on account of the preceding year. Only £15,722 had been collected in 1888-89, and at the end of that year the outstandings amounted to £12,072, of which a sum of £2,478 has proved irrecoverable. At the end of the year under report only £4,887 out of a gross demand of £20,707 remained uncollected. Besides the Municipal house-tax increased revenue was also derived from fisheries, for which higher rents were obtained than in the preceding year, and from hackney carriage licenses. The Municipal byelaws were stringently enforced, a considerable sum being realized in fines for breaches of the rules. Bazaar rents brought in an income of £11,517 against £11,229 in 1888-89. The aggregate expenditure of the fund was considerably under the estimates. A sum of £12,045 was spent on public works compared with £11,030 in the preceding year. New bazaars and police stations were constructed, and considerable sums were spent in metal-ling and repairing the roads of the town, and in improving the surface drainage. The fire brigade was maintained and rendered assistance at 34 fires out of 35 which occurred during the year. The arrangements for lighting and watering the streets were extended and improved, and the town survey was finished. On medical services the total expenditure was £1,781. The aggregate expenditure on conservancy amounted only to £3,287 and the greater portion of this sum was spent on coolie gangs for sweeping the streets and removing weeds and rubbish from the surface drains. Much has still to be done in the way of conservancy within the limits of the town.

104. Twelve ordinary meetings and two special meetings were held during the year of report. The revenue of the Municipality fell considerably short of the estimates. Only half

Bhamo.

the house-tax for the year was collected during the year, the remainder being collected after the end of March. A cart-tax was imposed on the 1st January and brought in £22. Miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to about £50 and the total income of the Municipality, exclusive of the grant from Government, came to £208. The bazaar is now approaching completion and it may be hoped that the bazaar rents will give substantial help to the Municipal income. The expenditure of the Committee was for the most part met from the grant of £3,000 made to them at the close of the preceding year. Of this sum £1,500 was to be spent on a bazaar, £52 on conservancy carts and bullocks, £15 on a cattle-pound, £50 on a slaughter-house, and the remainder, a sum amounting to £1,383, on byroads and drainage.

105. The revenue of the Shwebo Municipality expanded considerably during

Shwebo.

the year under report. The receipts from the Municipal-tax rose from £41 to £240, and those from the bazaar and the slaughter-house from £622 and £247 respectively to £878 and £354. The total income amounted to £1,585 as against £931 in the preceding year. The increase in the income derived from the bazaar, which in Shwebo as elsewhere is the mainstay of the Municipal fund, is highly satisfactory. The total expenditure rose from £731 to £1,707. Of this the principal items were sums of £373 and £553 spent on the bazaar, and on roads, drains, and bridges.

106. The year opened with a balance to the credit of the Sagaing Muni-

Sagaing.

cipal fund of £321 and the revenue of the year amounted to £781. The only direct tax levied in the Municipality was a toll upon vehicles, which brought in £8. The chief source of revenue was the Municipal bazaar, the rents of which amounted to £486. The total expenditure aggregated £794, the principal items being road-clearing (£131) and police (£154). The year closed with a credit balance of £308.

107. The Municipal Committee of Myingyan held regular and well-

Myingyan.

attended meetings throughout the year. The income of the Municipal fund amounted to £1,678 and the expenditure to £2,274. There was a considerable decrease in the proceeds of taxation during the year, those of the cart-tax falling from £819 to £534, a diminution attributed to the opening of the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway and the consequent diversion eastward of traffic from the country between Myingyan and the railway line. The receipts from the Municipal house-tax increased, but not to such an extent as was anticipated. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to £910 as against £692 in the preceding year. The greatest disadvantage under which the town of Myingyan suffers at present is the want of a good water-supply. A sum of £341 was spent on road-cleaning and £1,096 on public works.

108. The Pakôkku Municipal Committee held 12 ordinary and 11 special

Pakôkku.

meetings during the year. Exclusive of a sum of £2,400 borrowed for the construction of a bazaar, the Municipal revenue amounted to £2,232 and the expenditure to £2,216 as compared with £1,826 and £1,402 in 1888-89. The income from taxation increased to a slight extent, while at the same time the cost of collection diminished. Apart from the expenditure on the bazaar about £500 was spent on public works. The Municipal Committee took an intelligent interest in the improvement of the town.

109. The Minbu Municipal Committee held 16 meetings during the year.

Minbu.

The Municipal income amounted to £899 as compared with £739 in the preceding year. The expenditure increased from £603 to £1,575. The greater part of the expenditure incurred during the year was devoted to the construction of a bazaar.

110. The Yamèthin Municipal Committee held seven meetings during the

Yamèthin.

year. The Municipal income amounted to £1,625, the bazaar and slaughter-house yielding £998, or more by about £220 than the amount realized in the preceding year. Expenditure aggregated £1,401 as compared with £635 in 1888-89. The principal items

going to make up this total were sums of £211 spent on conservancy and £661 on public works.

111. The Pyinmana Municipal Committee met 14 times for the transaction of business during the year. The funds at the disposal of the Municipality, including an opening balance of £512, amounted to £2,548, towards which the proceeds of the slaughter-house contributed £344 and assessed taxes £583. The aggregate expenditure rose from £967 to £1,754. Of this a sum of £876 was devoted to public works.

112. Of the remaining Municipalities the most important are those of Mònywa and Salin in the Central and Southern divisions. The Kyauksè Municipality has in view the construction of a Shan caravanserai and a bazaar which, it is expected, will yield a considerable revenue. The Taungdwingyi Municipality suffered considerably during the year from the effects of a fire which destroyed a large portion of the town as well as the bazaar buildings.

Military.

113. At the beginning of the year 1889-90 the entire military force in Upper and Lower Burma, consisting of 4,595 European and 11,485 Native troops, was formed into the Burma District Command under Major-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., R.A., who retained the command throughout the year. The force was distributed in three districts, the Rangoon, Mandalay, and Myingyan districts, in addition to six separate stations directly under the Major-General Commanding the district and the Chin-Lushai expeditionary force. During the year the separate commands were abolished and at the end of March 1890 the whole force, consisting of 4,420 Europeans and 11,188 Natives, were distributed among the three districts above named and the Chin-Lushai force. The principal military operations undertaken during the year were the operations in the Chin Hills under General W. P. Symons, and those in the hills of the State of Momeik and on the borders of the Bhamo district.

114. The following statement shows the net charges incurred in the several departments during the year 1889-90 on account of troops stationed in Burma :—

Department.	£
Pay	524,172
Commissariat	421,500
Clothing	8,851
Medical	24,079
Ordnance	1,306
Total	979,908

115. The Volunteer force in Burma consisted during the year of report of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, with headquarters and one mounted company, four adult, and two cadet companies at Rangoon, one adult company at Akyab, and another at Bassein; the Burma State Railway Corps with headquarters and two companies at Rangoon, and outlying companies at Insein, Prome, Thayetmyo, Pegu, Shwegyin, Toungoo, and Yamèthin; the Moulmein Rifle Corps with three adult and two cadet companies at Moulmein, and outlying adult companies at Tavoy and Mergui; the Upper Burma Rifle Corps with six adult companies, two of which were mounted, at Mandalay, Bhamo, Minbu, Kyauksè, and Myingyan; the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery and the Moulmein Volunteer Artillery. The companies of the State Railway Corps at Shwegyin and Yamèthin were constituted during the year. A paid Adjutant was attached to each of the four Rifle Corps. Their aggregate enrolled strength on the 31st March 1890 was 1,794 adults and 299 cadets, of whom 1,559 were returned as "efficient." The capitation-grant earned for the year by this force amounted to £4,095. There was a noticeable increase in the number of enrolled members, in the number of efficient, and in the amount of the capitation-grant earned. The enrolled strength

of the two Artillery Corps at the end of the year was 119 men, of whom 53 were returned as "efficient." They earned £140 as capitation-grant for the year. The number of members of the Volunteer Reserve force at the close of the past year was 189 as compared with 182 at the end of the year 1888-89.

Marine.

116. During the year of report Her Majesty's ship *Garnet* visited Rangoon.

Royal Navy and Indian Marine vessels, and visits of foreign men-of-war.

The I. M. S. *Enterprise* was on general duty at Rangoon throughout the year. No foreign vessels of war visited the province.

117. In Upper Burma waters there were during the year the Indian Marine

Government vessels in Upper Burma.

gunboat *Irrawaddy* and the river steamers *Sladen*, *Bhamo*, and *Pagan*. The *Irrawaddy* was employed also in Lower Burma. Besides these there were

the light-draught vessels *Patrick*, *George*, and *MacIvor*, 25 Government launches, and seven flats. An accommodation barge for the Chief Commissioner was built at Kidderpore in the course of the year. The large vessels were as before employed on trooping and other military duty. Some of the launches acted as patrol vessels on the Irrawaddy, and others were at the disposal of Military and Civil officers for administrative work.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

118. The area under supplementary survey was extended in Akyab, but remained the same as in 1888-89 in the other districts which have been brought under settlement. In Mandalay a small tract which had been cadastrally surveyed came under supplementary survey. In several districts in Lower Burma, which have not yet been surveyed by professional parties, surveys by local agency were carried on, cadastral surveys in Hanthawaddy, Prome, and Bassein, and surveys by holdings in Shwegyin, Toungoo, the Salween Hill Tracts, and Sandoway. The records thus obtained will be much more accurate than those hitherto prepared in districts which have not come under settlement.

119. There was no scarcity of food-grain in Burma in the year under report. Some progress was made in the revision of the analysis of districts with reference to liability to famine and scarcity, and the preparation of a Provincial Famine Code was taken in hand.

120. The area of grazing-grounds demarcated in each division of Lower Burma is as follows :

Fodder reserves.					Acres.
Arakan	...	...	...	...	31,070
Pegu	...	...	...	...	226,086
Irrawaddy	...	...	...	...	232,815
Tenasserim	...	...	...	...	88,072
Total					573,048

In several districts new reserves have been made. In the districts under supplementary survey the reserves are shown on the cadastral maps and the boundary marks are usually well cared for. Elsewhere the maps are often inaccurate. In Upper Burma no fodder reserves have as yet been made, nor in the majority of districts are they necessary.

121. Attempts were made to introduce wheat cultivation both in the Northern and Southern Shan States. In neither case has any success yet been obtained. In the Northern Shan States, however, hopes are entertained that the experiments which are being continued will be successful. Wheat seed was also distributed for experimental cultivation in the Shwebo, Ye-u, and Meiktila districts, but no success was met with. Tobacco was very successfully grown in the Upper Chindwin districts from Havanna and local seed, but oats and barley tried in that district and in Shwebo failed. American maize seed was distributed in five districts, but only succeeded in two, the yield in Shwebo being heavy. Good potatoes were grown in Meiktila, and English vegetables in the Upper Chindwin and Pakôkku. Two agricultural shows were held in Lower Burma and both were successful, especially that held in the Tharrawaddy district.

122. There were 16 veterinary assistants employed under the Veterinary Instructor in Burma during the year. Veterinary assistants are now employed in Upper Burma when necessary and it is desirable that their number should be added to. It is hoped that, as the veterinary school is now about to be opened, a sufficient number of qualified veterinary assistants will be available both for Upper and Lower Burma at an early date.

123. Three stallions were purchased for use in Lower Burma and six for Upper Burma. The latter were intended principally for stations where there are mounted police. Three stallions died during year, while two were sold as being useless.

124. The total area under rice cultivation in Lower Burma was 4,338,948 acres as compared with 4,067,606 acres in the year 1888-89. The area under all other crops was only

473,935 acres. During the year cultivators were on the average getting £7-2-0 per 100 baskets* of paddy. The average incidence of revenue on rice-lands was 3s. 5d. the acre and the amount paid in revenue was about one-fourteenth of the value of the yield.

125. The following table gives the quantities of cargo rice exported from Lower Burma in each of the past 10 years and during the present year :—

Rice trade statistics.

Year.	EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BURMA TO			Total.
	Europe and America.	India, China, and Straits.	Upper Burma.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1878	552,898	236,566	58,828	842,787
1879	609,288	198,056	41,887	844,126
1880	684,070	165,771	5,677	855,518
1881	754,467	164,714	5,248	924,424
1882	801,639	238,227	39,764	1,079,630
1883	754,414	156,890	87,840	948,644
1884	632,835	180,966	87,127	850,928
1885	604,018	234,820	96,868	1,025,201
1886	660,711	293,923	77,044	1,030,978
1887	709,957	243,707	125,177	1,078,841
1888	613,534	162,864	150,668	927,066
1889	708,980	246,129	58,504	1,012,568†
1890 (for nine months)	...	...	...	1,105,000‡

The exports in 1890 are the largest on record. The crop was a good one throughout Lower Burma.

126. The total exports of rice from Saigon from the 1st January 1890 to the 13th October were 440,971 tons as compared with 260,714 tons in the year 1889, when the crops in Saigon, Java, and Siam were very scanty. The greater part of the rice from Saigon goes to China, and this year Japan took more than Europe. Of the 440,971 tons exported from Saigon in 1890 16,202 tons went to Singapore and 33,893 tons to Europe. Between the 1st January 1890 and the 31st August 8,466 tons of rice were exported from Java to Europe and 2,872 tons to Singapore. The exports of rice from Siam to Europe in 1890 have according to the latest available information been 72,000 tons.

Other sources of rice-supply.

Weather and Crops.

127. The following tables show the rainfall in inches in 10 representative districts in Lower and 11 in Upper Burma :—

Lower Burma.

District.	JANUARY TO MAY.		JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	1889.	Mean.	1889.	Mean.	1889.	Mean.	1889.	Mean.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Akyah ...	1.61	13.48	186.31	149.30	9.54	13.52	197.46	176.80
Hanthawaddy (Rangoon) ...	3.63	9.16	61.98	62.78	11.41	6.28	77.02	78.82
Pegu ...	6.94	12.39	70.29	99.09	17.76	6.72	94.99	118.20
Tharrawaddy ...	1.17	8.02	55.70	72.87	5.66	8.86	62.53	89.25
Prome ...	1.47	4.04	35.08	30.91	5.53	4.94	42.08	39.89
Thongwa ...	...	12.46	...	69.66	...	8.17	80.92§	90.29
Bassein ...	3.51	7.80	96.62	91.21	7.07	10.45	107.20	109.46
Henzada ...	1.81	8.92	58.20	72.01	13.43	6.91	78.49	68.44
Amherst ...	14.73	19.82	147.09	155.01	13.16	9.14	174.98	183.97
Shwegyin ...	11.66	9.74	112.13	118.06	11.96	7.11	135.75	134.91

* A basket contains 1½ bushels or 9 gallons.

† In addition 50,658 tons of rice meal were exported, making the total, including rice meal, 1,063,221 tons.

‡ In addition 48,000 tons of rice meal were exported.

§ Details not available.

Upper Burma.

District.				January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Mandalay	...	...	...	2.70	27.98	6.80	87.48
Bhamo	...	...	...	4.59	68.17	2.95	70.71
Shwabo	...	...	...	2.80	27.59	8.68	84.02
Katha	...	...	...	5.08	47.86	1.54	54.48
Ruby Mines	...	...	...	13.22	97.59	7.15	117.96
Myingyan	...	...	...	.87	23.76	8.47	28.10
Pakókku	...	...	...	2.06	16.97	2.69	21.72
Minbu...	...	...	...	0.27	16.98	5.68	22.88
Magwe	...	...	...	0.24	22.71	8.23	31.18
Yamethin	...	...	...	2.89	28.86	8.98	40.18
Pyinmana	...	...	...	8.96	32.75	12.00	48.71

Horticulture.

128. The Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma distributed potato seed in

Agri-Horticultural Society.

Upper Burma and cardamoms in Lower Burma.

The cardamoms failed. The potatoes grew well at Meiktila. Besides the above some sugarcane for planting was sent to the Commissioner of the Central Division and 233 coffee plants to the Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway. Avenue trees and shrubs and avenue tree seeds were distributed to the Rangoon Municipality and to other Municipalities. The nurseries of the Society were extended, and four new conservatories were erected for foliage plants and ferns, for which the demand is increasing. The orchid collector visited several districts and collected many thousands of plants for the gardens. By the sale of garden produce a sum of £451 was realized; this was considerably more than the sum realized in 1888. The number of visitors to the garden and museum was 285,189 as compared with 267,545 in the preceding year. The number of members increased by 10, and the subscription from members and up-country Municipalities from £143 in 1888 to £190 in 1889.

Forests (Lower Burma).

129. The general results of the operations of the Forest Department in

General results.

Lower Burma during the past year were as follows.

An addition of 462 square miles was made to the area of reserved forests, which now amounts to 5,573 square miles. In 430 square miles of the reserved area the privilege of cultivating taungyas has been granted subject to certain reservations. Fire-protection was successful over an area of 239,361 acres, or 45,526 acres more than in 1888-89. An addition of 3,787 acres was made to the area of taungya teak plantations, which now consist of 19,606 acres. The number of teak trees girdled was 19,433 against 15,319 in 1888-89. The quantity of teak extracted from the forests was 79,465 tons, or 23,490 tons more than in that year. The gross forest revenue of the two circles for the year was £313,472 and the expenditure exclusive of survey charges £127,858 compared with £260,930 and £118,072 in 1888-89.

130. The total area of reserved forests in the Tenasserim circle at the end of

Reservation of forests.

the year under report was estimated at 1,811 square miles, that of the reserved forests in the Pegu circle

at 3,762 square miles. Two fresh reserves in the Shwegyin and one in the Toun-goo division, comprising an estimated area of 431 square miles, were added to the areas of reserved forests in the Pegu circle.

131. The proposed village catch reserves in the Thayetmyo district, to

Catch reserves.

which allusion was made in the Administration Report for 1888-89, have now been formed. They

were notified as village forests at the close of March 1890. They consist of 16

tracts, containing an area of about 8,805 acres, and rules for their control and management have been published under section 33 of the Burma Forest Act, 1881.

132. The Topographical Survey party continued its work in the Prome, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo districts. The surveyors

Forest surveys.

were not molested by dacoits, but the work was much impeded by the illness of nearly all the men of the party, brought on by the malarious character of the locality in which they worked in the Toungoo district. About 171 square miles of detail survey on the 4-inch scale inside reserves and 240 square miles of traverse survey were executed. Of the detail survey $29\frac{1}{2}$ square miles comprised Karen areas. Nearly the whole of the traverse survey work carried out was done within the Toungoo district. The 4-inch detail survey is now finished in Prome, but some work in unreserved forests on the 2-inch scale remains to be done in that district. In the Thayetmyo district detail survey of only about 8 square miles has yet been done. Proposals for regular forest surveys in the Tenasserim circle were under consideration during the year.

133. During the year of report the Bawbin-Minbu and Taungnyo working plans were in course of preparation. Of these

Working plans.

the former has been sanctioned since the end of the year. No fresh working plans were prepared for forests in the Tenasserim circle.

134. In the Tenasserim circle 188 cases of theft of timber or forest produce, or of breaches of the Forest Act and Rules, were

Forest offences.

brought to trial. In 180 of these cases convictions were obtained. These figures do not materially differ from those of the previous year. One hundred and twenty-four cases of offences against the forest law were compounded. In the Pegu circle 148 forest cases were disposed of. In these cases 260 persons were implicated and of these 225 were convicted. In the year 1888-89 there were 170 cases affecting 256 persons, of whom 216 were convicted. The number of cases compounded was unusually large, especially in the Pegu circle, and the amount of compensation received, £1,457, was much greater than in the preceding year.

135. The measures taken during the year to protect reserved forests from fire were unusually successful, a result which is due in

Fire-protection.

some measure to the favourable nature of the season. The total area in respect of which protective measures were adopted was 379 square miles, and of this area 374 square miles were successfully protected at the cost of $1\frac{7}{8}d.$ per acre. In the Tenasserim circle the results were specially satisfactory, only 25 acres out of 83,520 having suffered from fire. In the Pegu circle also the results were much better than in the preceding year. In Tenasserim the total outlay on fire-protection was £531, or about $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ an acre on the whole area protected. In the Pegu circle the corresponding outlay amounted to £1,400, or about $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per acre on the protected area.

136. No additions were made to the regular teak plantations in the Tenasserim circle, which only amount to 23 acres.

Plantations.

In the Pegu circle the Kyetpyugan and Magayi plantations were extended by 3 and 27 acres respectively at an average cost of £1-9-6 per acre, the area of the teak plantations of the circle being thereby raised to a total area of 3,875 acres. Additions were made during the year to the taungya teak plantations of the Tenasserim circle. The taungya plantations of this circle now amount to 5,626 acres under teak and 8 acres under other timber. Those of the Pegu circle aggregate 12,315 acres and 1,615 acres of teak and cutch intermingled.

137. In the Tenasserim circle 713 teak trees were girdled in four reserves of the East Salween division. In the Pegu circle

Girdling.

8,831 teak trees were girdled inside and 9,889 trees outside reserves out of proposed girdlings of 11,250 trees and 8,050 trees respectively.

138. The following table shows the quantity of timber of all kinds extracted from the forests during the year :—
 Outturn of the forests.

				Teak.	Other kinds.	Total.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
By Government agency	...	...	...	62,663	3,188	65,851
By purchasers and under trade permits	...	...	...	15,005	129,380	144,385
Under free permits	...	...	...	66	240	306
By leaseholders of forests	...	...	...	1,731	600	2,331
Total				79,465	133,408	212,873
Total for 1888-89				55,975	118,771	174,746
Increase or decrease in 1889-90				+23,490	+14,637	+38,127

The quantity of teak worked out in the Tenasserim circle was 14,982 tons, an increase of 2,181 tons on the figures for the previous year. In the Pegu circle 64,483 tons of teak were worked out as against 43,174 tons in 1888-89. Of other reserved timber 6,997 tons were extracted in the Tenasserim circle and 1,807 in the Pegu circle, and of unreserved kinds the quantity extracted was 22,020 tons in the Tenasserim and 102,270 in the Pegu circle. All these figures, with the exception of reserved woods other than teak extracted in the Pegu circle, show a marked increase on those of last year. There was a considerable falling off in the extraction of cutch from unreserved forests, but the outturn of cutch from reserves was larger than in the previous year.

139. The gross forest revenue of Lower Burma for the year amounted to £313,472 against £260,931 in 1888-89. The revenue of the Tenasserim circle from timber worked out by Government was less by £3,583 than in 1888-89, but sales of timber and minor produce to purchasers in the forests realized £653 more, while the duty levied at Kado, of which the rate was raised at the beginning of the year, amounted to £9,776 more than in the preceding year. Representations have been made that the enhancement of the rate of duty levied at Kado on foreign timber has seriously affected the Moulmein timber trade. It may, however, be doubted whether other causes have not been mainly responsible for the decline, which, it is hoped, is merely temporary, of the Moulmein trade. In Pegu the increase of £46,167 in the gross revenue over that of 1888-89 was in a great measure due to the activity of the contractors engaged in the working of the Toungoo forests. The total expenditure of the year in both circles was £127,858. In Tenasserim it was almost identical with that of 1888-89. The net surplus in that circle was £36,025, or £6,495 more than the surplus in 1888-89. The total expenditure in the Pegu circle was £90,527, or £9,908 more than in that year, and the net surplus of the circle was £149,589.

140. The quantity of teak imported by the river Salween into Moulmein (Kado revenue station) during the year was 98,897 tons, or 36,858 tons less than in 1888-89, when, however, the quantity was 31,072 tons more than in 1887-88. The estimated imports of teak into Lower Burma by the rivers Irrawaddy and Sittang were 125,332 tons, or 50,109 tons more than in 1888-89.

The quantity of teak exported from Moulmein and Rangoon was as follows :

Year.	FROM MOULMEIN.		FROM RANGOON.		TOTAL.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£		£		£
1886-87 ...	96,600	623,497	46,734	346,656	143,334	970,153
1887-88 ...	116,507	795,481	52,417	369,961	168,924	1,165,442
1888-89 ...	98,465	772,182	62,969	489,955	156,484	1,262,137
1889-90 ...	80,871	700,566	103,560	818,484	184,431	1,519,070

Forests (Upper Burma).

141. Only two of the forest leases held under the late Burmese Government, and for the renewal of which negotiations had been entered into in 1888-89, remained unsettled at the close of that year. They were those of the Shweli and Hlaingdet forests. Of these the former, namely, that of the Shweli forests, originally held by Maung Bauk and Maung Mun Taw, was granted during the year under review to Maung Bauk, the surviving partner. The terms of the lease are similar to those granted to other lessees. The failure of Maung Bauk to pay the amount due from him to Government has recently rendered the lease subject to forfeiture, a circumstance which will render necessary fresh arrangements in respect of these forests. In the case of the Hlaingdet forest the representatives of the lessees decided to surrender the lease and to become contractors for the working of the forest under Government. In all the leases which have been granted it has been stipulated that the forests are to be worked in accordance with the Forest Regulation and Rules, and that all girdling is to be done by or under the direction of the Forest Department.

142. The Government has reserved to itself the proprietary right in all forests and minerals in the Shan States. The Saw-bwas and their people are free to take whatever girdled timber they may need for their own requirements, but they must neither girdle trees nor fell green teak nor export timber. The Chiefs have no power to grant leases of the forests in their States. The question as to the best manner of administering the forests in the Shan States with due regard to the interests of Government and to the claims of the people of the States is still undecided. A Forest Officer has been deputed to the Shan States and will take up the examination of the forests with a view to their regular working.

143. Up to the close of the year 1888-89 proposals had been made for the reservation of forests covering an area of 1,067 square miles. The examination of other forest tracts was continued during the year of report and proposals were submitted for the reservation of further areas, aggregating 946 square miles, in the Bhamo, Katha, Mu, and Pyinmana divisions. Preliminary notifications with a view to the reservation of these tracts have been issued, but the paucity of Civil Officers has greatly retarded the completion of these projects of reservation. Until towards the close of the year it was not possible to detail an officer for forest settlement duty. In consequence members of the ordinary district staff had to be appointed Forest Settlement Officers, with the result that the work of settlement has usually been postponed to more pressing duties. In April last a special officer was deputed to take up the work of settling the areas proposed for reservation in the Pyinmana district. Besides the forests in respect of which preliminary notifications were issued during the past year forests comprising an area of 155 square miles in the State of Wundwin were proposed for reservation, while proposals for reserving two tracts in the Chindwin division of an area of 359 square miles were prepared.

144. The examination of forests, especially with a view to ascertaining the teak-producing areas, was continued during the open season. It is estimated that by the end of the past year in all 8,895 square miles of forest had been examined. The officers engaged in this work made traverse surveys over 2,009 miles with chain and plane-table or prismatic compass. Linear valuation surveys and countings were made over 6,639 acres only as compared with 11,342 acres in the preceding year.

145. In consequence of representations made during the year by the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, that numbers of petty traders from Lower Burma were removing large quantities of timber from the forests leased to the Corporation, the export duty on converted timber was raised from £1 to £2-10-0 a ton from the 18th July 1889. At the same time the export from Upper Burma of teak timber in the log, except by forest lessees, was prohibited.

146. There was an increase in the number of forest offences prosecuted during the year. In a large proportion of the cases prosecutions were instituted against persons found cutting green teak. Out of 100 cases brought before Courts convictions implicating 126 persons were obtained in 59 cases, 14 cases resulted in acquittals, and 27 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Forty-seven trifling cases were compounded.

147. The girdling work of the year was carried on in the Chindwin, Mu, and Mandalay divisions, where sanction was given to the girdling of 65,000 trees in all. The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation asked that 122,500 tons of timber in all might be girdled, but this demand was much in excess both of the Corporation's requirements and the capacity of the forest staff. Owing to difficulties with coolies, illness of officers, and other drawbacks only 36,180 trees were actually girdled.

148. The following table shows the quantity of teak and other kinds of timber which passed revenue stations in Upper Burma during the year as compared with the figures of the two previous years :—

	Teak.	Other reserv- ed kinds.	Unreserved kinds.	Firewood and charcoal.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
By Government agency ...	329	18	...	...	347
By lease-holders under the ex-Bur- mese Government.	141,835	...	...	...	141,835
By local purchasers ...	37,140	633	8,335	24,669	70,777
Under free permits ...	...	...	...	...	...
Passed into Lower Burma paying im- port duty.	1,305	...	...	...	1,305
Total 1889-90 ...	180,609	651	8,335	24,669	214,264
Total 1888-89 ...	139,430	825	7,329	14,874	162,458
Total 1887-88 ...	78,379	212	2,300	17,570	98,470

Owing, in some measure to the fact that the season was favourable for floating timber, there was again a large increase in the quantity of teak worked out of the forests by lease-holders. In no case was work in the forests interrupted by dacoits.

149. The revenue of the year was £180,607 and the expenditure £27,380, leaving a surplus of £153,227. The increase in revenue is mainly accounted for by the receipt of £5,879 recovered from lessees of forests for short outturn of timber in the previous year, and of £20,119 more royalty received from lessees for timber worked out by them in 1889-90. There was only a nominal increase in revenue from timber extracted for local use and a moderate increase from timber exported to Lower Burma, but the revenue from firewood and charcoal was about double that of 1888-89, while that from catch reserves rose from £4,632 to £5,080. Nearly £17,500 have still to be recovered for deficient extraction of timber by lessees during the year 1889. The revenue from india-rubber in the Bhamo division increased from £1,172 to £7,880 in consequence of the change from the monopoly to the licensing system.

Mines and Quarries.

150. There is little of importance to record regarding the extraction of jade. The manner of working has been described in a previous report. The outturn of jade is said to have been about the same as last year, but the quality was inferior. The arrangements for the levy of the royalty on jade were the same as in previous years, the farm of the duties having been sold for £5,250, a slight increase on the amount realized in the year 1888-89.

151. The Burma Ruby Mines, Limited, a Company which has acquired the lease of the mines in the Ruby Mines district, began operations in November 1889. Up to the present time only preliminary work has been done, much time and labour having been devoted to bringing machinery up to the mines. Towards the close of the year of report the Company came to an arrangement with the native miners whereby most of the restrictions on the traffic in rubies were removed in return for fixed payments to be made to the Company by the native workers. The modifications of the Rules under the Ruby Regulation to give effect to this arrangement are still under consideration.

152. The oil-fields in Upper Burma, so far as is at present known, are all situated in the Southern division, in the four districts, Magwe, Minbu, Pakôkku, and Myingyan, of which that division consists. In the Magwe district, where the wells which have hitherto been most productive are situated, the oil-producing tract at and near Yenangyaung is the best known. The boundaries of the oil-fields at Twingôn and Bemô in this tract were examined, and careful enquiries were made to ascertain the rights of the native workers. A defined area in each of these fields has been set aside for the native workers, who are known as Twinzayos (or hereditary well-owners), and a larger strip of land, encircling this area, has been declared State land and reserved for the extension of workings by native methods. The orders on this subject were issued after the close of the year of report.

The wells at Yenangyaung known as the royal wells have been leased to the Burma Oil Company; the conditions of the lease have been practically settled, but the lease has not yet been executed. Early in the year 1890 the oil-fields in the Magwe district were again examined and a survey on the scale of 16 inches to 1 mile was undertaken. The oil-bearing tract is estimated to include an area of about 80 square miles, extending from the Twingôn fields in a north-north-westerly direction to the Irrawaddy, which it is supposed to cross near Singu in the Pagan subdivision of the Myingyan district. The survey of this area has been completed and the land has been demarcated in blocks of 1 square mile. In this area a tract of about 2 square miles has been leased to the Burma Oil Company. The rest of the oil-producing area divided into blocks as above mentioned will be leased on application, each block being separately put up to auction if there is more than one applicant for it.

153. In the Pakôkku district the known oil-producing tract is at Yenankyet. The wells known as the royal wells in this tract have been leased to the Burma Oil Company up to the end of March 1891 and an application from that Company for the lease of an area of about 1 square mile on terms similar to those on which the lease of land at Yenangyaung has been granted is under consideration.

154. In the Minbu district the oil-fields have never been worked though there are indications that the tract is likely to be productive. As many applications for grants of oil-mining leases have been received, this tract has also been surveyed and demarcated into blocks of 1 square mile each. The area is estimated to contain about 20 square miles.

155. The production of the wells worked by native methods has increased from 44·929 lakhs of viss* in 1886-87 to 64·775 lakhs of viss in 1889-90. The deep borings experimentally undertaken by the Burma Oil Company have been very successful. The production of the deep borings has largely increased during the past few months.

156. There is little of interest to record concerning the working of the oil-fields in the Akyab and Kyaukpyu districts during the past year. Recently a question, which has long been under discussion, concerning the right to dig new wells in the Minbyin oil-fields has been settled. It remains to be seen whether the settlement will have a good effect on the oil-mining industry in this part of the province.

*A viss = 8·65lbs.

157. The coal-fields in the Upper Chindwin district, and the country between the Myittha and Yu river, both feeders of the Chindwin, have been examined. The total area of the coal-field in this part of the country is estimated to be about 175 square miles, which is divided into two groups. The one next to the river, and therefore the more valuable, covers about 55 square miles, the second one about 120 square miles. The coal occurs in tertiary strata of very regular bedding; the seams are numerous, but the majority of them are of small thickness, but few exceeding 3 feet, and only one measuring 10 feet. The coal is, however, of excellent quality, hard and bright, and makes an excellent fuel. The average of 11 analyses of Chindwin coal shows the following composition:—

Chindwin coal-fields.

Moisture	...	...	...	...	10.14
Volatile matter	...	...	...	...	34.59
Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	49.95
Ash	...	...	...	...	5.30

There are, however, seams which show as high a percentage of fixed carbon as 65.59. A Syndicate has received a mining lease for 6 square miles of these coal-fields. Operations have not been started yet.

158. As has already been pointed out by different authorities, the Thayetmyo coal-fields have proved a failure owing to the insufficient quantity of coal and the disturbed condition of the strata; boring operations have therefore been stopped and it is unlikely that they will ever be taken up again.

159. The well-known coal-fields on the right bank of the Irrawaddy opposite Thabeikkyin, known under several names, but generally under that of the Thingadaw coal-fields,

Thingadaw coal-fields.

have been leased out to a Syndicate represented by Mr. Herrmann. Boring operations had been started by the beginning of last cold season with a view to ascertain the extent of the coal-seams of which the outputs were very promising. The coal is said to make very good fuel.

160. Nothing had been heard of the existence of coal in the Northern Shan

Coal-fields in the Northern Shan States.

States until quite lately, when information about coal near Lashio in the North Theinni State was received from Lieutenant Daly, the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States. Dr. Noetling visited the different localities where coal is found. The coal is found in isolated basins varying in extent, of which the two most important are the Lashio basin and the Namma basin. The coal occurs there in tertiary sandstone surrounded by silurian limestone. The outcrops are, however, difficult to examine, being situated in the beds which are of rivers below water-level nearly all the year round. It was therefore impossible to ascertain whether the different outcrops represent different seams or whether they belong to one and the same seam, which has been twisted and broken. The probability, however, is that there are numerous seams, although this can only be ascertained by borings. In the Lashio coal-field there is one seam of at least 30 feet in thickness; this seam has been superficially traced for more than 2 miles; the coal is, not of the first quality, being very light and liable to crack when dry. It is, however, possible that this is simply due to a long exposure to air and water in the river bed. The coal shows the following composition:—

Volatile including moisture	...	...	...	...	66.75
Coke	...	...	...	...	24.05
Ash	...	...	...	...	9.20

It may therefore rather be classified as lignite than as coal. In the Namma basin numerous coal-seams, ranging mostly from 6 to 8 feet in thickness, have been found. Although in several of them the coal is of a very hard description, as is proved by its forming big lumps amongst the hard porphyric boulders in the river beds, it is comparatively speaking a poor coal as the percentage of fixed

carbon does not exceed 39 per cent. in any one of the 11 samples which were tested. The best coal shows the following composition :—

Volatile and moisture	...	...	...	...	56.82
Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	38.58
Ash	...	...	...	...	4.60

It may now be considered proved that coal occurs in the Northern Shan States in workable quantities and of such quality as to give a fair fuel, but it will be of no value unless the Northern Shan States are crossed by a railway line as the expense of carting the coal down to the Irrawaddy would be prohibitive.

161. Up to the 30th April 1890 £1,000 had been spent out of a grant of £6,000 allotted for the purpose of tin-mining operations in the Mergui district. Owing to the physical difficulties of the country and the trying nature of the climate progress was not so great as could have been desired. The interruption of the mail service for over six weeks in the busiest season was also a serious embarrassment as the party engaged in the operations found themselves short of money and provisions, and were unable to communicate their wants to headquarters. Explorations were, however, made in the neighbourhood of the Kahan hills, Thabawleik, Bôkpyin, Banhuni, Chaungtanaung, Karathuri, and Klon Plyngan, also in the Mayingyi valley on the left bank of the Tenasserim river. The Financial Commissioner visited Bôkpyin, Karathuri, Maliwun, and Renaung at the close of the year.

162. Negotiations have been carried on throughout the year with Mr. G. E. L. Dawson, who applied for a concession of land for the purpose of mining for antimony and other minerals in the Amherst district. Since the close of the year a draft lease has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India for approval. It is proposed to restrict the minerals which may be extracted to antimony, copper, and galena.

Manufactures.

163. Of the local industries of Lower Burma silk-weaving and pottery are the two most important. The first of these is carried on to a considerable extent. It is reported that 2,882 people are engaged in weaving in the Hanthawaddy district, and 990 and 2,993 in two subdivisions of the Pegu district. Practically all the weaving is done for local use by women in addition to their other household duties. In the Henzada district the weaving industry is carried on by Munipuris and is said to be in a flourishing condition. The manufacture of pottery is carried on in the Bassein, Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Pegu, and Shwegyin districts. The process employed in the manufacture of the Akyab pottery is exceedingly primitive, but the earthenware of Paungdè, Bassein town, and Pazunmyaung in the Prome, Bassein, and Shwegyin districts is more elaborate.

Besides the above manufactures workers in iron, gold, and silver are found in most parts of Lower Burma, and in a few places, among which the most important is the town of Prome, the production of lacquerware is carried on to a considerable extent. The manufacture of gold ornaments is increasing in the Mergui district and good work of this kind is done in the Hanthawaddy district. Burmese silverwork and wood-carving are well known; they come more appropriately under the head of art than of manufactures. Brick-making, mat-weaving, the manufacture of cheroots and ngapi, the extraction of sessamum oil, and the manufacture of cutch are the remaining industries of importance in Lower Burma.

164. In Upper Burma weaving by hand is almost as universal as in Lower Burma. The texture woven is in most cases cotton cloth. In Mandalay and Sagaing silk-weaving is carried on to a certain extent. Pottery is also made here and there throughout the upper province, though apparently to a smaller extent than in Lower Burma. The principal home of the industry is at Sagaing, from whence

the villages further north are supplied with earthenware of a good description. The pottery industry is also carried on in the Shwebo district. The centre of the lacquerwork industry is Pagan in the Myingyan subdivision, where boxes, cups, and trays of various shapes and sizes are made. The manufacture of cutch and of salt is carried on in several districts.

Commercial Marine.

165. The amount of shipping engaged in the sea-borne trade of the province in each of the past three years was as follows:

Vessels entered and cleared.

					Vessels.	Tonnage.
1887-88	...	...	...	...	6,402	3,127,910
1888-89	...	...	...	...	5,881	2,793,874
1889-90	...	...	...	...	6,435	3,360,045

Of this tonnage the following shares were taken by each of the four chief ports and by the smaller ports :—

Port.	1887-88.				1888-89.				1889-90.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels	Tonnage.	Vessels	Tonnage.	Vessels	Tonnage.	Vessels	Tonnage.	Vessels	Tonnage.	Vessels	Tonnage.
Rangoon	1,110	868,973	1,002	881,312	1,036	850,822	909	847,362	1,188	1,023,333	1,181	1,027,023
Akyab	479	184,712	520	196,519	110	129,153	799	140,594	470	159,042	436	155,635
Bassein	76	67,189	82	76,013	54	18,302	41	49,404	94	83,139	68	79,254
Moulmein	651	302,005	604	301,109	564	329,706	610	235,615	550	271,951	576	275,948
Smaller ports	805	129,015	889	127,913	855	131,164	913	131,672	921	139,349	949	139,311
Total	3,121	1,551,564	3,281	1,575,926	2,619	1,380,207	3,962	1,404,687	3,223	1,682,674	3,212	1,577,171

There was a considerable demand for timber in the European and Indian markets, and the quantity of rice exported was greater than in any previous year. The tonnage engaged in the foreign trade of the province was the highest on record. One thousand one hundred and fifty-eight vessels, tonnage 1,303,694, entered and cleared compared with 942 vessels, tonnage 1,014,239, and 1,177 vessels, tonnage 1,236,579, in 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively. Of the entire tonnage of the year, both of steam ships and sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade, the proportion of steam tonnage in 1889-90 was 66.55 per cent. as against 72.47 in 1888-89. Of the vessels entered 12 were from the United States and 15 from Germany.

166. The steam traffic to and from Burma through the Suez Canal was somewhat less than that of 1888-89. The number of vessels entered was 40, tonnage 62,618, or nine vessels less than in the year before. There was also a decrease in tonnage of 3,044. The clearances were 169 vessels, or 245,017 tons, against 158 vessels, or 219,801 tons, in the previous year.

167. The total number and tonnage of both steam and sailing vessels engaged in the coasting trade rose from 4,949 vessels of 1,779,635 tons in 1888-89 to 5,277 vessels of 2,056,351 tons in 1889-90. Of the shipping engaged in this traffic 96.48 per cent. were British or British Indian vessels.

168. During the year of report there were ten cases of stranding, two of foundering, sixteen of collision, and six of minor accidents. Of these casualties, none of which were serious, nine were investigated by Marine Courts of Enquiry.

Wrecks and casualties.

169. In March 1890 tidal observations at the principal ports were taken by an officer of the Marine Survey Department. The tidal observatories at Rangoon, Akyab, and Mergui were maintained throughout the year, and there were no serious interruptions to registration. Arrangements have been made to establish a tidal observatory on Diamond Island early next year.

Marine surveys and tidal observations.

170. During the year H. M. I. M. S. *Enterprise* paid constant visits to the light-ships on the coasts. During one month in the year the light-vessel *Krishna* was removed and the *Colombo* took her place for that period. Progress was made with the foundation of the new light-house at Oyster Island, and with the work of increasing the light of the Savage Island light-house. The question of stationing a light-vessel near the Baragua flats is still under consideration. Mr. W. T. Douglass, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., was specially deputed, on the recommendation of the Trinity House, to make an inspection of Indian light-houses during the cold season of 1889-90. He reached Rangoon in February 1890, and between the 23rd of that month and the 7th March he had visited and inspected all the Burma light-houses. The revenue for the year for coast light dues was £21,498, or £3,049 more than in 1888-89. The outlay in maintaining the light-houses was £18,819, or £5,133 more than in 1888-89. This increase in the expenditure was due to Public Works outlay on the Savage Island and Oyster Island light-houses.

Light-houses and light-vessels.

171. At the beginning of the year there were at Rangoon 14 European pilots, of whom one was a probationer, and one Native. The net earnings of the full-draft pilots were £12,474, or on an average of £101 a month per each pilot. Six European and five Native pilots were employed at Moulmein. The Europeans earned about £38 and the Natives from £11 to £41 a month each. At Akyab only two pilots were employed. The two pilots employed each earned about £31 a month. At Bassein there were seven European and one Native pilots; each of them earned on an average about £32 a month.

Pilot Service.

172. Port funds are maintained at Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, and Mergui. The income of the Rangoon port fund under ordinary heads of revenue was £95,432, or £4,013 more than in the previous year, the increase being due chiefly to the considerable volume of both sea-borne and inland trade that passed through the port. The ordinary expenditure of the year was £125,292, of which a great portion was devoted to the construction of works of public utility mostly of a remunerative character. The special loan of £90,000 raised in 1887 has been made use of in carrying out the improvements of the port of Rangoon. The other port funds were under the control of the Divisional Commissioners concerned; they are all in a sound financial condition.

Port funds.

Sea-borne Trade.

173. The aggregate value of the trade of the province in merchandise, both import and export, for the year 1889-90 was the highest that has yet been recorded. It amounted to £19,949,417 (of which £221,488 represented Government transactions), or 1.35 per cent. in excess of the value registered in any previous year. The import trade was .89 per cent. above that of 1888-89, but 9.21 per cent. below the exceptionally high trade of 1887-88, while the export trade was 23.25 per cent. in excess of that of 1888-89 and 14.06 per cent. over that of 1887-88. In imports of merchandise by private persons the principal increase was under the heads of candles, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, liquors, matches, salt, raw silk, spices, coals, living animals, and kerosine oil, of which last commodity the quantity imported was more than double the quantity imported in the year before and much in excess of the actual demand. It is estimated that there is enough now in the market to satisfy the requirements of the province up to the end of 1890-91. The increase in the export trade was chiefly in rice, of which there was an abundant harvest, with a generally increased demand for all markets, but there was also a substantial increase in the trade in raw cotton,

General statistics.

food-grains, oils, spices, and timber. A comparatively small quantity of cutch was exported in consequence of short production and high prices. With the settlement of the country cultivation is spreading in Upper Burma and, so far as registered, only 50,889 tons of rice were exported to the upper section of the province during the year under review as compared with 134,724 tons in 1888-89.

The progressive value of the private trade of the province in merchandise since 1866-67 is shown in the following table:—

Year.	RANGOON.			OTHER PORTS.			TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1866-67 ...	1,749,538	1,188,092	2,937,565	805,752	1,120,030	1,931,782	2,555,285	2,314,062	4,869,347
1871-72 ...	2,281,156	2,297,155	4,578,311	876,830	1,483,062	2,359,892	3,157,986	3,780,217	6,938,203
1876-77 ...	3,002,106	3,391,647	7,053,813	1,047,238	2,125,007	3,172,245	4,709,404	5,516,654	10,226,058
1881-82 ...	5,050,066	4,734,234	9,784,200	1,334,028	3,322,907	4,657,835	6,384,084	8,057,141	14,442,125
1883-84 ...	5,782,480	5,461,860	11,244,340	1,580,071	3,258,396	4,789,367	7,313,451	8,720,266	16,033,707
1886-87 ...	6,342,035	5,676,512	12,019,147	1,863,640	3,015,126	4,878,766	7,706,275	8,691,638	16,397,913
1887-88 ...	8,719,906	5,745,906	14,465,872	1,415,179	3,167,638	4,582,817	10,133,145	8,913,544	19,046,689
1888-89 ...	7,989,785	5,849,112	13,838,877	1,337,264	2,399,636	3,736,900	9,327,020	8,248,746	17,575,777
1889-90 ...	8,211,144	7,200,089	15,411,333	1,351,423	2,965,274	4,316,697	9,502,507	10,165,368	19,727,830

174. The greater portion of the sea-borne trade of Burma enters and leaves by the port of Rangoon. The value of the

Trade of the several ports in 1889-90.

imports during the year at that port was 2·77 per cent. more and that of the exports 23·10 per cent. more than in 1888-89, and amounted to 85·86 per cent. and 70·83 per cent. respectively of the entire trade of the province. The import market was active, while largely increased shipments of rice, rice bran, raw cotton, caoutchouc, jade-stone, and teak timber were made to Europe and the Straits, and of rice, raw cotton, pulse, chillies, and teak timber to Indian ports. The trade of Moulmein did not improve; the timber market was overstocked and depressed; there was a poor rice harvest and fewer Shan traders came from the interior in the open season than in previous years. The trade of Bassein, which had been declining, revived satisfactorily and less rice than usual was diverted to Rangoon for export. The quantity exported was 136,629 tons, or 50,484 tons more than in 1888-89. The harvest of 1888 in Arakan was a bad one and this caused a decrease in the imports at Akyab in 1889. Much larger quantities of rice were exported, however, in the beginning of 1890 from the crop of 1889 and an improved import trade may be expected in the current year. The quantity of rice exported from Akyab in 1889-90 was 162,378 tons and in 1888-89 113,448 tons. At the smaller ports, Tavoy, Mergui, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway, there was no special feature in the year's trade.

175. The total value of the merchandize imported during the year by mercantile firms and private persons was 2·52 per cent. more than that imported in 1888-89. Of this trade

Import trade.

57·04 per cent. came from abroad and 42·96 per cent. from ports in India. Each country concerned except Ceylon aided in the increase. The value of the trade from England, though bearing a smaller proportion to the whole than in the year before, was about £126,000 more than in that year. This rise is attributable chiefly to an increase in the business in candles, silk and cotton goods, umbrellas, wearing apparel, and salt, and was very marked in spite of reduced imports of coal, machinery, metals, and provisions, and largely reduced importations under the head "Ships and parts of ships," due to the Irrawaddy Flotilla.

Company having by the end of 1888 imported all their requirements for their Upper Burma river traffic. France sent more butter and cotton and woollen goods than in 1888-89, Germany more salt, cement, candles, iron safes, blankets and sundries, Italy more cotton piece-goods, wearing apparel, and butter, Mauritius more stone (ballast) and sugar, China and the Straits more wearing apparel, cotton, woollen, and silk, goods, raw silk, sugar, spices, tilseed, coffee, and matches, and Australia more coal. From America 5,451,672 gallons of kerosine oil were imported against 1,877,397 gallons in 1888-89, while 965,886 gallons were received from Batoum against 1,178,063 gallons in the previous year. The import trade of the year from Indian ports presented no special feature beyond ordinary fluctuations.

176. The value of the export trade of the year is shown in the following table.

Export trade.		It was 22·49 per cent. more than in 1888-89:—			
		1880-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		£	£	£	* £
United Kingdom	...	2,388,263	2,010,962	1,617,519	2,255,388
France	...	12,688	27,657	34,287	57,856
Germany	...	...	52,717	740	14,312
Italy	...	23,528	20,057	31,498	18,982
Spain	...	6,617	16,482	57,821	27,096
Egypt	...	1,359,498	2,184,966	2,019,510	2,384,551
Malta	...	312,607	261,723	364,461	293,012
Other countries (Europe)	...	225	150	2,683	5,870
Total	...	4,103,421	4,574,714	4,128,539	5,057,017

Direct exports to the United Kingdom, which had fallen off in the two preceding years, increased considerably, the increase being most marked in the shipments of rice, teak timber, raw cotton, and india-rubber. France and Germany took more rice direct than in the year before. South America took double the quantity of white rice taken in 1888-89. The Straits Settlements also took 52,000 tons more than in that year, besides attracting an active and increased trade in rice-bran, raw hides, horns, jadestone, cocoanut oil, chillies, and pulse. No rice went direct to Italy. Ceylon received larger supplies of rice, pulse, cutch, and machinery oil. To Spain 2,848 tons and to Australia 700 tons of rice were exported. There was no marked improvement in the coasting trade between Burma and British Indian ports except in the case of Madras, where a large demand for rice increased the trade with that port by about £10,000, and in the case of trade between ports in Burma. The trade with Indian foreign ports is increasing steadily.

Inland Trade.

177. Trade between Lower Burma and Siam, the Shan States, and Karenni

Manner of registration and general statistics.

was registered as usual, and for the last ten months of the year under report trade between Upper Burma and the Shan States and China was registered at three stations in Upper Burma, namely, Bhamo, Maymyo, and Hlaingdet. The total value of the trade registered in Lower Burma was £586,955 as compared with £1,238,682 in the year 1888-89 and £1,026,678 in 1887-88, the falling off being mainly due to Moulmein merchants declaring a large amount of timber before the 31st March 1889, after which date a higher rate of duty was charged. The total value of the trade registered at the new stations in Upper Burma was £291,633, so that the total value of the inland trade between Burma and other countries registered in 1889-90 was £878,588, the value of the exports and imports being almost equal.

178. The quantity of teak imported by the Salween river was very small,

Lower Burma.

namely, 36,903 tons as compared with 156,439 tons in 1888-89 and 140,899 tons in 1887-88. The principal cause of the decline has already been stated. The imports by land into the

Amherst and Salween districts were considerably larger than in the year 1888-89, the value being £108,068 in 1889-90 as compared with £89,335 in the preceding year. On the other hand in Tavoy the imports registered fell off from £2,452 to £990. The greater portion of the imports into Amherst and Salween consisted of ponies, bullocks, and silver, and those into Tavoy of precious stones and silver. The value of the exports by land from Amherst to Siam rose from £52,503 to £63,211, but those from Salween fell off from £219,060 to £203,297, the exports of silver declining at the same time as the imports of teak decreased. The greater portion of the exports from Amherst and Salween consisted of cotton and silk piece-goods and silver.

179. The value of the trade registered at Hlaingdet in the Moiktila district was £19,730, of which £11,007 consisted of imports from the Shan States to Burma and £8,723 of exports. The imports consisted principally of bullocks, ponies, fruits, nuts, sugar, jewellery, silver, and gold, and the exports of cotton piece-goods, salt, salted fish, raw and manufactured silk, betelnuts, and silver. There is a considerable trade between the Kyaukse district and the Shan States through the Natteik and other passes. The imports consist for the most part of jaggery, peas, leaves for cheroot-rolling, potatoes, lac, paper, skins, horns, ginger, pineapples, cork, arnotto, and turmeric, and the exports of betelnuts, earth-oil, salt, salt-fish, cloth, tobacco, lacquerware, and paper. The total value of the trade between Mandalay and the Shan States registered at Maymyo was £205,432, of which £99,694 consisted of imports and the balance of exports. The imports were for the most part pickled and dry tea and silver, and the exports were cotton twist, yarn, cotton and silk piece-goods, brass and other metals, rice, salt, and salted fish.

180. The value of the trade between Burma and China registered at Bhamo was £53,349, of which £48,441 consisted of exports, which include raw cotton valued at £44,708 and salt valued at £3,604. The raw silk imported was valued at £2,700. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the exports of cotton fell off considerably owing to cotton being sent to Talifoo and Yunnan from other parts of China, which resulted in a fall in prices. The value of the trade between Burma and the Kachin country and the Shan States registered at Bhamo was £13,121, of which £8,933 consisted of imports. The principal imports were rice, hides, and ponies, while salt and salted fish were exported.

181. It is reported that since the opening of the Government cart road between Thabeikkyin and Mogôk trade has increased considerably. Pickled and dry tea are brought down from the Shan States through this district, while salt, fish-paste, kerosine oil, candles, jaggery, and condensed milk were sent up from the Irrawaddy to the Ruby Mines and other places. In the Katha district jaggery, oil, ngapi, salt, and piece-goods are sent up from the Irrawaddy to the Wuntho State and Kachin Hills, while timber and bamboos are brought down the Shweli and Mèya rivers. The Wuntho State exports rice, hides, and horns, while ivory, horns, and bamboos are exported by the Kachins to the north. Momeik sends down pickled tea, mats, and hats, and takes in return tobacco, dried fish, jaggery, and oil. Trade generally in the Central division has increased during the year under report. In Sagaing the exports of wheat, though still small, have more than trebled since 1888-89.

Public Works (Lower Burma).

182. During the year of report the provinces of Upper and Lower Burma, for purposes of Public Works administration, consisted, as in the previous year, of three circles of superintendence under a Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. The only change in the general administration of the department made during the year was the formation of a fourth circle of superintendence, sanctioned by the Government of India as a tentative measure for a period of two years. The new circle, under a Superintendent of Works, consists of two executive

divisions in Upper Burma, Meiktila and Kyauksè, and two in Lower Burma, Pegu and Toungoo.

183. The outlay from all sources on public works in Lower Burma during the year amounted to £309,753 against a final grant of £318,932, as shown in the following statement :—

Expenditure under all heads.

		IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		LOCAL.			
		Military works.	Civil works.	Special Defence.	Civil works.	Irrigation and Navigation.	Civil works.	Irrigation and Navigation.	Contributions.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Original works	...	18,865	8,088	82,542	57,767	29,777	10,535	1,024	8,866	156,464
Repairs	...	11,801	1,461	...	54,858	9,899	7,014	118	1,860	86,506
Establishment	...	5,828	2,227	8,645	32,358	9,547	8,921	262	879	58,662
Tools and plant	...	376	143	1,671	878	1,971	256	17	57	5,369
Barrack Department	...	8,559*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,559
Suspense	...	...	2,864	—170	2,089	444	...	...	...	4,727
Total	...	84,924	14,288	87,688	147,950	51,638	21,726	1,416	5,662	815,287
Deduct expenditure in England.	in	...	1,918	1,906	...	...	...	...	...	3,824
Loss by exchange	...	...	855	855	...	..	...	...	...	1,710
Total outlay in India	...	84,924	11,510	84,927	147,950	51,638	21,726	1,416	5,662	809,758
Total Final Grants	...	85,845	12,891	86,482	149,813	50,691	24,894	1,607	8,210	818,932

184. With the exception of a little earth-filling, the Choki Point battery has now been completed. The expenditure on this battery during the year of report amounted to £4,306. The Monkey Point battery has also been completed. Progress has been made in the construction of the Syriam battery, which is nearly finished. The magazine is in hand, as also are the ramparts, and the cartridge and general store-rooms are nearly complete. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of March 1890 on this battery was £26,606. In the Syriam mine-field battery the foundations of almost all the buildings are ready, and the emplacements and earthwork are in course of construction. An expenditure of £1,901 was incurred on the King's Bank mine-field battery and the King's Point battery was nearly finished. Four thousand six hundred and sixty-four pounds were ex-

		£
* New supplies	...	1,980
Repairs and carriage	...	641
Establishment	...	989
Total	...	8,559

pended during the year in building quarters and barracks for officers and men at Syriam. These buildings were practically completed.

185. Major works under the head Ordinary Military were carried out in the Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo divisions. In the Rangoon division the most important major

Ordinary military.

works undertaken were—

Soldiers' Institute for British Infantry.

Landing-stage at Commissariat wharf, Godwin's road.

Medical Stores, Rangoon.

The first of these works has been completed at a cost of £4,418. It consists of two parts, the first being the institute proper, including a theatre, library, billiard, recreation, and other rooms, and the second an extension of the existing canteen with a beer-issue store, supper-room, and cook-house. The work in connection with the landing-stage at the Commissariat wharf, including the construction of a swing-bridge and pontoon, was completed at a cost of £2,560. The Medical Stores was finished at a cost of £5,393. It consists of a double-storied fire-proof building and quarters for an Apothecary and two Native Hospital Assistants. In the Thayetmyo division the military prison in the fort was completed and minor works were carried out at an aggregate outlay of £403, and in the Toungoo division a new quarter-guard and cells for the Native Infantry lines, and subsidiary buildings in the European Infantry lines, were built and minor works, involving an expenditure of £718, were completed.

186. The two largest works in the Rangoon division commenced during the year are the new public offices and the Insein Jail.

Civil buildings.

The former, which is estimated to cost £53,233, is intended to accommodate many of the Government offices now located in separate buildings. Work was commenced in January and £7,613 were spent by the 31st March. It is expected that the building will be completed by March 1892.

The overcrowding of the jail at Rangoon necessitated the erection of another jail at Insein, 9 miles by rail from Rangoon. It is to contain four main wards, in addition to the usual cells, hospital and other auxiliary buildings, and will, when completed, provide accommodation for 2,000 prisoners. Work was started towards the end of the year and £6,999 were spent up to the end of March 1890. The estimated cost of the work is £87,000.

An additional Press building was constructed for the Rangoon Jail and some minor improvements were made. A double-storied masonry building was added to the Government Press at a cost of £2,331. Various additions were made to the police stations in Rangoon. In the Pegu division no major works were taken in hand, but an expenditure of £376 was incurred on minor works. In the Toungoo division the jails at Toungoo and Shwegyin were added to and enlarged. Repairs and additions to court-houses formed the principal items in the expenditure on the civil buildings in the Arakan division. In the Henzada division court-houses were erected at Pyapôn and Yandoon, and at the latter place a substantial thana was also built. The extensions to the Ma-ubin Jail, commenced in 1888-89, were completed in December 1889. A granary for this jail has now been commenced. The only work of importance in the Amherst division was the completion of the wall round the Protestant cemetery at Moulmein. The aggregate expenditure on other major works amounted to £528 and on minor works to £461. In the Bassein division defensible police thanas were erected at Ngathainggyaung and Lemyethna at a cost of £1,218, and several alterations were made to the jail at Bassein with the object of providing additional accommodation. A court-house for the Subdivisional Officer at Ngathainggyaung was also taken in hand. Several works were undertaken for the extension of the civil jail at Thayetmyo. The jail walls were extended westward to form a new enclosure, four new workshops were built, and quarters were constructed for the Deputy Jailor. Besides the above a new office building for the Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, was completed, and at Minbla in the Thayetmyo district, a combined Myoôk's court-house and thana was built.

187. The expenditure incurred under the head of land communications in the Rangoon division was devoted to repairs, no new works being undertaken. Parts of four roads maintained by the district cess fund were metalled. One of the most important works in the Pegu division, the bridge over the Pegu river at Pegu, was completed during the year at a cost of £17,941. This bridge provides a double roadway for carts, each portion of which is 13 feet wide, and a central pathway 6 feet wide for passengers. The screw-pile bridge over the Pagan-daung creek on the Pegu-Kyauktan road was completed early in the year and opened to traffic in May 1889. Various district roads were metalled and kept in order. In the Toungoo division the stone metalling of the Pazun-myaung-Nyaunglebin road was continued and four feeder roads from the frontier road to railway stations were constructed. There was no expenditure from provincial funds on major works under this head in the Henzada division, but a considerable sum was expended on the maintenance of existing lines of communication. In the Bassein division some works of minor importance were constructed at the cost of the district cess fund and expenditure on maintenance of existing communications was incurred. The construction of the Kyundaw-Kawkareik road in the Amherst division was completed at a cost of £5,942. In the Arakan division a bridge was constructed over the Nanchaung stream and a disused road leading from Myohaung to Mahamuni was re-opened and restored. In the Tharrawaddy division, besides work on roads constructed at the cost of the district cess fund, the Prome-Paukkaung road was raised, metalled, and improved, and the existing roads were maintained in good order. In the Thayet-myo division only the maintenance of existing roads was carried out during the year.

188. In the Pegu division £653 were expended during the year in constructing a weir with lock attached across the Kadat river. This work is now finished. The flood-escape at Abya, commenced in 1887 and designed to regulate the flow of water in the Pegu-Sittang canal, was nearly finished, and the bund closing the Abya creek, constructed for the purpose of retaining water sufficient to provide the necessary depth in the canal, was completed. The Pagaing embankment in this division has been raised and strengthened at a cost of £10,888. In the Henzada division a canal between Ma-ubin and Yelagale was cut, and the retirement of the 24th, 25th, 26th, 33rd, and 34th miles of the Henzada embankment, Irrawaddy branch, rendered necessary by the encroachment of the river, was completed. The retirement of other portions of the same embankment was also taken in hand during the year, and a part of the Ma-ubin embankment lying between the 10th and 15th miles was raised and widened. The Sangin-Sagagyi embanked road, which had been found too weak, was strengthened by being raised and widened. In the Bassein division the retirement and strengthening of the Ngawun embankment was taken in hand. In the Toungoo division the Sittang embankment was raised and strengthened, and in the Tharrawaddy division the usual maintenance and protective works have been carried out.

189. The following are the principal miscellaneous works undertaken in Lower Burma during the year of report. The preliminaries for the raising of the Savage Island light have been completed and the work was commenced during the year. The erection of a new iron light-house on Oyster island was begun, and a jetty and landing-stage were constructed to facilitate the landing of men and materials on the island. An iron screw-piled landing-stage and steps were constructed at Thègan on the Mya river. A boat-dock was formed at the Alguada Reef light-house. Various roads were constructed at Pyuntaza and Kyauktaga, and a permanent bazaar was built at Tharrawaddy.

Public Works (Upper Burma).

190. The outlay on public works in Upper Burma during the year under all heads amounted to £465,029 against a final grant of £477,274 and was almost entirely met from Imperial funds.

The following table shows the expenditure under the different heads of service:—

Expenditure under all heads.	IMPERIAL.			Incorporated local.	Contributions.	Total.
	Military works.	Civil works.	Irrigation and Navigation.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Original works	97,668	228,596	5,809	1,268	4,159	337,495
Repairs	14,777	24,088	10,088	...	...	48,848
Establishment	21,350	42,845	2,868	241	765	68,064
Tools and Plant	1,682	1,667	226	19	61	3,655
Profit and Loss	...	3	...	...	...	3
Barrack Department—						
New supplies	5,214			...	...	5,214
Repairs and carriage	898			...	...	898
Establishment	925			...	...	925
Suspense	...	—330	256	...	...	—74
Total Outlay	142,509	296,819	19,187	1,528	4,985	465,028
TOTAL FINAL GRANTS	146,900	304,059	20,000	1,732	4,583	477,274

191. The total expenditure on military works and repairs amounted to £118,552 and, as was the case in the previous year, the heaviest expenditure was incurred in the Mandalay Garrison and Bhamo divisions. In the Bhamo division the following were the most important works undertaken during the year:—

Re-erection of No. 4 British Infantry barracks.
Sergeants' mess.
Quarter-guard and cells for British Infantry.
Apothecaries' quarters.
Concreting floors of British Infantry barracks.
Barracks for Mountain Battery.
Officers' quarters.
Wells in Fort C.

Other buildings of less importance were constructed and minor works in the cantonment were taken in hand.

In the Mandalay Garrison division the following were the principal works undertaken:—

Two half-company British Infantry barracks.
Buildings in Burma Sappers and Miners' lines.
General hospital for Native Garrison at Mandalay Hill.
Officers' quarters, British and Infantry lines, at Mandalay Hill.
Ordnance Magazine.
Rifle-range.

The construction of other less important military buildings was also undertaken.

In the Shwebo division, besides other buildings, six half-company barracks and family quarters for a battalion of British Infantry, a hospital for British troops, and quarters for officers were erected. In the Meiktila division a hospital for British troops was begun and eight half-company barracks for British Infantry were wholly or partly finished. No works of importance were undertaken in the Myingyan division.

192. The expenditure on civil buildings in Upper Burma during the year amounted to £123,773. The whole of this expenditure was incurred from Imperial funds.

In the Mandalay Civil division a new telegraph office, a composite building built partly of stone and partly of timber, was in course of construction, additions were made to Government House, and court-houses were erected at Mandalay

and Sagaing at a cost of £8,802 and £3,810 respectively. At Mandalay a new post office was also finished and additions were made to the jail. A Deputy Commissioner's court-house and treasury was constructed at Ye-u, and the lock-ups at Shwebo and Ye-u were converted into district jails. Buildings for the police at Shwebo and court-houses at out-stations were also completed during the year. A post office and a telegraph office were erected at Bhamo, and progress was made in the construction of the district court-house at that station. A subdivisinal court-house was completed at Shwegu and a lock-up for 50 prisoners was built at Bhamo. A portion of a military police hospital was also completed. A court-house at Mogòk was in course of construction, and at Thabeikkyin a post and telegraph office was nearly completed. In the Katha division the civil buildings provided during the year were confined to a few subdivisinal court-houses, the district court-house at Katha, and a lock-up afterwards converted into a temporary district jail. The lock-up at Meiktila was converted into a district jail, and district court-houses at Meiktila, Yamèthin, and Pyinmana were completed. At Kyauksè the district court-house was finished; a post office and civil hospital were built, and a subdivisinal court-house was provided at Myitha. Four rest-houses were built on the road between Fort Stedman and Monè. In the Minbu division the construction of a district court-house at Magwe and the conversion of the lock-up into a district jail are worthy of notice. Two subdivisinal court-houses were also built. District court-houses at Myingyan and Pakòkku, and subdivisinal court-houses at Pauk and Yesagyo, were completed, and various additions were made to the Myingyan Jail. An Executive Engineer's office and a district court-house were erected at Mònywa, and dāk bungalows were completed at Mònywa and Myinmu. Civil police buildings at Mònywa were also finished.

193. In the Mandalay division satisfactory progress was made in the construction of new lines of communication and in the completion of existing roads. Parts of the road from

Communications—Land.

Mandalay to Maymyo were re-constructed and metalled, the road to Kywetnapa was completed, but not metalled, the survey and alignment of the first section of the Maymyo-Lashio road were finished, and the construction of the second section was begun.

The principal works at Bhamo were the construction of a fair-weather road from Hospital gate to the steamer ghât and of a culvert on Bazaar road. In the Shwebo division the Kyaukmyaung-Ye-u road was metalled as far as Shwebo and a portion of its continuation, which is to touch the Chindwin at Mawkadaw, was completed. Part of the road from Shwebo to Tantabin, which will open up the north of the Shwebo district, was finished during the year. In the Ruby Mines division progress was made with the Ruby Mines road from Thabeikkyin to Bernardmyo and the Mogòk cart road was opened for cart traffic on the 1st January 1890. The Tigyaing-Kawlin road was the only land communication of importance undertaken in the Katha district. Good progress was made in the work on this road during the year.

The road from Mahlaing to Meiktila was almost finished, and good progress was made with the road from Meiktila to Kalaw, on the Shan plateau, a distance of 76 miles. An iron girder bridge over the Sinthè river was completed at a cost of £1,299. Four fair-weather roads were constructed in the Kyauksè district. Roads over the Yomas between the Southern and Eastern divisions were completed. In the Minbu division no other works of importance were undertaken, but some minor improvements of communications were effected. The Pauk-Tilin road, 50 miles in length, was completed during the year at the cost of £25,400, and the road from Tilin to Gangaw was nearly finished. In the Chindwin division the road from Myinmu to Mònywa, 36 miles in length, and the road from Mònywa to Alôn, 8 miles, were completed, while progress was made with the road from Sittang to Tamu (32 miles), and with other roads of minor importance. Mule tracts were completed from Kalewa to Kalemmyo and thence to Fort White, and other works, principally in connection with the Chin-Lushai expedition, were undertaken.

194. As in the previous year, the expenditure under this head was limited chiefly to the repair and improvement of existing irrigation works constructed in the time of the Burmese Government. In the Shwebo division the Mu canal scheme, a large and important work, which is said to have cost the Burmese Government £500,000, was taken in hand in the preceding year and is now well advanced towards completion. In the Meiktila division the only major irrigation work undertaken was the closing of breaches in the Nyaunggan tank. Expenditure amounting to £2,515 was incurred on repairs to old Burmese tanks. The Kyaukse district has a network of canals constructed by the Burmese. Works for the improvement of several of these were undertaken during the year. The weirs also were carefully repaired and precautions taken to guard against breaches during the rains.

195. The only works of any importance under the head of miscellaneous public improvements were the construction of bazaars at Bhamo and Myingyan, and the removal of snags and improvement of the shallow channels in the Chindwin river.

Railways.

196. On the 1st March 1889 the T'oungoo-Mandalay Extension was finally incorporated into the railway system of Burma. The year of report is the first in which the lines from Rangoon to Prome and Rangoon to Mandalay have been treated as a single system, and the details connected with them dealt with as a whole. The only increase in the open mileage during the year was a second line that was laid between Rangoon and Insein.

197. The capital outlay during the year ending 31st December 1889 on the system of railways in Burma was as follows :

Account head.						Irrawaddy and Sittang sections.	Mandalay section.
						£	£
Preliminary expenses	...	...	..	.	..	.....	— 15
Land	...	...	...	...	...	8,918	159
Construction of line	...	...	...	...	...	18,266	82,727
Ballast and permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	19,684	42,815
Stations and buildings	...	...	...	...	...	4,208	78,288
Plant	...	...	...	...	...	898	18,269
Rolling-stock	...	...	...	...	...	81,878	108,088
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,475	20,447
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total						74,816	840,778
Suspense heads						12,248	— 158,299
						86,559	187,474
Total						1	879
Deduct—Receipts on Capital account							
Total outlay						86,558	186,595

The Capital outlay from the commencement of operations to the end of December 1889 is as classified under the following main heads of accounts :—

Account head.	Irrawaddy and Sittang sections.		Mandalay section.	
	£		£	
Preliminary expenses	28,788		17,202	
Land	81,608		81,740	
Construction of line	946,239		664,128	
Ballast and permanent-way	781,559		580,127	
Stations and buildings	323,927		197,162	
Plant	74,181		50,989	
Rolling-stock	410,264		389,689	
Establishments	205,816		149,071	
Loss by exchange	125,061		.....
Total	2,927,888		2,080,653	
Suspense heads	112,961		56,142	
Total	3,040,849		2,086,795	
Deduct—Receipts on Capital account	14,783		1,840	
Total outlay	3,025,566		2,084,955	

The suspense balances are as follows, showing an increase of £12,243 under the Irrawaddy and Sittang sections, and a decrease of £153,299 in the Mandalay section since last report :

	Irrawaddy and Sittang sections.		Mandalay section.	
	£		£	
Purchases	— 1,587		— 2,486	
Sales	244		37	
Stores	96,438		58,211	
London stores	18,498		77	
Workshop manufacture account	— 623		808	
Total	112,960		56,142	

198. In the following table the earnings for the years 1888 and 1889 are compared :—

Revenue transactions.

Account head.	1888.	1889.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More in 1889.	Less in 1889.
	£	£	£	£
Coaching	188,846	290,219	106,378	...
Goods	146,825	171,079	24,754	...
Electric Telegraph	1,960	1,650	...	810
Sundries	5,491	6,078	587	...
Total	337,622	469,026	131,404	...

In the following table a comparison is made between the expenditure in 1888 and 1889 :—

Account head.	1888.	1889.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More in 1889.	Less in 1889.
	£	£	£	£
Maintenance, &c. ...	63,771	115,564	51,798	...
Locomotive expenses ...	59,598	87,204	27,606	...
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	13,363	16,340	2,977	...
Traffic expenses ...	46,990	57,232	10,242	...
General charges ...	23,699	31,699	8,000	...
Steam-boat service ...	...	...	...	...
Special and miscellaneous expenses ...	3,005	3,632	627	...
Total ...	210,426	311,671	101,245	...

Unusually heavy expenditure was incurred in maintaining portions of the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension during the monsoon when the first rains fell on some of the banks and on heavy bridge approaches. In some of the banks there was considerable settlement and much ballast was necessary to replace that absorbed. This was charged to the Revenue account, no stocks having been provided for this from Construction accounts.

199. The total receipts increased from £337,622 in 1888 to £469,026 in 1889. In goods traffic there was an increase of 14,582 tons, the receipts being £24,754 more than in the previous year. The items in which there was the largest increase are cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, provisions, salt, and timber. The coaching receipts showed an increase of £106,373 as compared with the receipts of 1888. The passenger traffic between Rangoon and Mandalay and between intermediate stations was very large.

200. There were no serious accidents during the year. The special Railway police force was re-established at the close of the year. The Karen apprentices who have been sent out for training as enginemen are very favourably reported on.

201. From December 1888 to June 1889 two parties were engaged in surveying the country to be traversed by the Mu Valley State Railway, and at the end of that period the line, which it was intended should run from Sagaing as far as Mogaung with a branch to Bhamo, was located as far as Kawlin, a station in the Katha district, 144 miles to the north of Sagaing. It is proposed to connect Sagaing with Mandalay and the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension by a ferry, and a further short line *via* Myohaung. In December 1889 the actual work of construction was commenced and three construction divisions were formed. The first of these comprised the Myohaung branch, 6½ miles in length, and the first 45 miles of the Sagaing-Kawlin section, the second mile 45 to mile 94, and the third mile 94 to mile 144 of the above section. By the end of March 1890 the Myohaung branch had been located and 2 miles of earthwork half finished, and 11 miles of earthwork had been completed in that portion of the line in the first division that was included in the Sagaing-Kawlin section; in the second division 14 miles of earthwork had been completed and 16 were in hand; and in the third division the whole track had been re-aligned and the earthwork had been started. Portions of the line in the first and second divisions had also been re-aligned. The country north of Kawlin was reconnoitred during the year and the idea of running a branch line to Bhamo was relinquished as the line was likely to prove unremunerative.

202. Reconnaissances were undertaken during the year in the Shan country. Under the orders of the Government of India this work was discontinued before a definite result could be arrived at.

Shan States survey.

203. There is nothing of importance to note regarding the Thatôn-Duyinzeik tramway. The half-way siding has been found unnecessary and has been removed. No new lines or extensions were constructed, and no change was made in the rates and fares. The earnings of the line amounted to £2,920 and the working expenses to £1,531.

Telegraphs.

204. The only additions of any importance to the already existing lines in the Burma division were the completion of a third wire from Rangoon to Toungoo for the use of the Burma State Railway and the laying of a cable from the China Buckeer light-house to the mainland, the latter being one of the military lines constructed for the defence of the port of Rangoon. There were no changes of importance in the number of offices during the year. At the end of 1889 there were 16 departmental and 14 combined offices open, of which one was an office designed for the use of the administrative branch of the Burma State Railway. The total number of messages of all kinds dealt with in the offices of Lower Burma has increased by 5·8 per cent. Inland State messages increased by 20·2 per cent., private by 5·2 per cent., and foreign by 24·1 per cent. The marked rise under this last head is attributable to the fact that a large number of messages to the Straits Settlements and Java, which were formerly sent *via* Madras, are now sent from Rangoon direct through Elephant Point. To this cause, to a great extent, is also due the fact that the value of the traffic from Lower Burma increased from £47,010 to £52,251. The inland State traffic increased by 1·56 per cent. and the private by 3·29 per cent., the offices in Rangoon accounting for all but a small portion of this increase.

205. In the Arakan division there was an increase of traffic owing to the failure of the Madras-Penang cable in November 1889, which caused a greater number of foreign messages to pass through the Akyab office than before. There was a corresponding increase in the revenue. At the end of the year there were 534 miles of telegraph line in the division and 962 miles of wire.

206. In the Chin Hills 256 miles of wire were constructed and five regular and six temporary camp offices were opened. The total length of new line completed in the division during the year was 441 miles. Besides the lines in the Chin Hills the most important additions made during the year were the lines between Pagan and Pakôkku, Kanhla and Pagan, Kindat and Tamu, Kalewa and Kalemno, and Bhamo and Mogaung. The number of telegraph offices open in Upper Burma at the end of the year was 48 against 50 at the close of 1888-89. The total number of miles of telegraph wire at the end of the year of report was 3,523·55 as compared with 3,117·42 at the end of the preceding year. During 1888-89 370,964 messages were sent and received by all the offices in Upper Burma. During 1889-90 the number of messages increased to 707,767, or by nearly 50 per cent.

Post Office.

207. The mail services, both seaborne and river, were maintained throughout the year with commendable punctuality. On only two occasions was the steamer from Calcutta late in arriving, while the coast steamers were also regular. The express mail boats from Mandalay only twice failed to reach Promé in time to catch the mail train, and only on one of these two occasions was the department put to any expense in carrying the mails to Rangoon by special train.

208. Special arrangements were made during the year for systematic postal communication between the different posts of the Chin column, and field post offices were opened at Tilin, Kan, and Gangaw. These arrangements worked satisfactorily.

209. The following statement shows in detail the mileage of the various classes of postal lines open at the end of the year and the increase on the previous year :—

Postal lines.								
Year.				Railway lines.	Mail-cart, horse, or camel lines.	Runner and boat lines.	Steamer lines.	Total.
1888-89	...	...	...	547	567	957½	3,221	5,292½
1889-90	...	...	...	547	611	1,091	3,415	5,664
Increase	...	...	...	...	44	133½	194	371½
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Among the new lines established may be mentioned those between Tantabin and Malè (30 miles), Shweba and Ywatha (21 miles), Minhla and Linga (39 miles), Katha and Mawteik (35 miles), and Minhla and Ywathit (9 miles).

210. The general increase in the number of post offices and letter-boxes is small, but not unsatisfactory. Of the former there are nine more than last year and of the latter 14. Of the new post offices the majority were branch ones. The number of combined offices open on the 31st March was 34.

211. Below is given a statement showing the number and value of money-order transactions during the year as compared with the transactions of 1888-89 :—

				MONEY-ORDERS ISSUED.			MONEY-ORDERS PAID.	
Year.				Number.	Value.	Commission realized.	Number.	Value.
					£			£
1888-89	...	...	...	291,185	1,089,370	15,463	55,611	265,058
1889-90	...	...	...	327,059	1,217,397	17,210	66,737	348,414
Increase	...	...	...	35,866	128,027	1,747	11,126	83,356

These figures include telegraphic money-orders, nearly 40 per cent. of which were issued from Rangoon.

212. The number of Post Office Savings Banks open at the close of the year was 139. The following statement gives the comparative figures under this head for the last two years :—

				DEPOSITS.		WITHDRAWALS.	
Year.				Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
					£		£
1888-89	...	...	...	31,067	287,140	25,994	204,909
1889-90	...	...	...	33,571	222,151	20,815	208,846

213. There was a marked increase in the quantity of correspondence that has passed through the Post Office during the year, as the following table shows :—

Correspondence through the Post Office.

Year.				Parcels.	Letters including post-cards.	Newspapers.	Book and pattern packets.	Total.
1888-89	...	...	...	122,827*	7,667,269*	1,366,688*	263,504*	9,419,788*
1889-90	...	...	...	181,974	8,229,811	1,540,148	470,458	10,372,359

214. The number of complaints from the public regarding the loss of articles during transmission through the post was 300 as against 281 of the previous year. There were 12 cases of misappropriation by postal officials and three of highway robbery.

Miscellaneous.

* Revised figures.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I.—Revenue.

(a) *Lower Burma.*

215. The revenue demand for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 in Lower Revenue demand. Burma is shown in the following table :—

Item of revenue.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Increase or decrease in net demand.
	Demand.	Remis- sions.	Net demand.	Demand.	Remis- sions.	Net demand.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Land revenue ..	806,558	4,157	802,401	852,998	478	852,520	+ 50,119
2. Customs ..	487,008	..	487,008	694,416	..	694,416	+ 207,413
3. Capitation-tax ..	341,218	2,362	338,856	352,046	2,552	349,494	+ 10,638
4. Excise ..	292,150*	..	292,150	361,322†	..	361,322	+ 69,172
5. Forests ..	260,930	..	260,930	313,472	..	313,472	+ 52,541
6. Stamps ..	158,639	..	158,639	175,965	..	175,965	+ 17,326
7. Fisheries ..	117,223	466	116,757	131,052	104	130,948	+ 14,192
8. Miscellaneous ..	39,267	..	39,267	34,551	..	34,551	— 4,716
9. Marine ..	21,688	..	21,688	24,146	..	24,146	+ 2,458
10. Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.	9,215	127	9,088	7,284	568	6,716	— 2,372
11. Salt excise ..	10,425*	..	10,425	11,155	..	11,155	+ 730
Total ..	2,544,316	7,112	2,537,204	2,958,407	3,702	2,954,705	+ 417,501

The net demand shows the unprecedented increase of £417,501, or 16·46 per cent., as against £28,139, or 1·12 per cent., for 1888-89. The increase was common to all heads except "Miscellaneous" and "Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax." The largest increase was under the head of customs, and was due to the large increase in the exports of rice and in the duty on salt. Part of the increase was due to the increased receipts for the import duty on kerosine oil.

216. Calculated on the figures of the census of 1881 the incidence of Incidence of taxation. taxation per head of population was—

	s.	d.
On account of Imperial and Provincial funds ...	12	6½
On account of Municipal and local funds ...	1	10
Total	14	4½

The corresponding figures for 1888-89 were—

	s.	d.
On account of Imperial and Provincial funds ...	10	7½
On account of Municipal and Local funds ...	1	10½
Total	12	5½

* Revised figures.

† Does not include amount credited to Municipalities and local funds.

217. The total area assessed to land revenue rose from 4,806,956 acres in 1888-89 to 5,047,292 acres in the year of report.

Land revenue.

There was thus an increase in the assessed area of 240,336 acres, or 5 per cent. This increase is greater by 13,592 acres than the increase in 1888-89. It was most marked in the Thongwa, Bassein, Shwegyin, Pegu, Amherst, and Akyab districts, each of which shows a rise of more than 18,000 acres over the figures of last year. The increase was largest in the Thongwa district, where 41,935 acres were assessed over and above the area assessed in 1888-89. The gross demand on account of land revenue was £852,998 as against £806,558 in 1888-89. This is an increase of £46,440 as compared with an increase of £47,101 in 1888-89. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was £159,595, or £14,316 less than in 1888-89. Of this balance all except £14,860 was collected by the end of June 1890. On that date the largest outstandings were in the Tenasserim division (£7,968) and the Irrawaddy division (£5,413). Of the outstandings the largest items were in the districts of Amherst, Bassein, and Akyab. The area assessed at fallow rates was 331,858 acres against 359,333 acres in the previous year. The area under cultivation increased from 4,516,491 acres in 1888-89 to 4,812,883 in the past year. The increase was principally in rice cultivation. It occurred chiefly in the Akyab, Pegu, Hanthawaddy, Thongwa, Bassein, Henzada, Amherst, Toungoo, and Shwegyin districts.

218. In the Akyab and Kyaukpypu districts the collection of the revenue was postponed for 15 days in order that cultivators might

Suspensions and remissions.

not be obliged to sell their rice before it was dry. In Amherst some damage was done by floods and the collection of the revenue was deferred pending enquiry into the extent of the damage. The remissions of land revenue during the year amounted to £478 as compared with £4,157 in the previous year. These were remissions of the revenue demand of the current year. Of the outstandings of previous years £13,441 were remitted.

In the Arakan division the remissions on account of the year of report were nominal, but remissions of revenue due in the previous year were granted to the amount of £2,525 in the Akyab district and £1,956 in the Kyaukpypu district. In the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions the remissions were comparatively small. A sum of £3,108 was remitted on account of the revenue of previous year. In the Tenasserim division the remissions amounted to £5,688 on account of the revenue of previous years; the largest items were those in the districts of Amherst, Shwegyin, Toungoo, and Tavoy, for the most part on account of damage by salt-water or by floods.

219. The total demand for the year on account of capitation-tax was £352,046 as against £341,218 in 1888-89. The increase was normal. The total collections of the tax

Capitation-tax.

were £347,184 as against £336,930. The uncollected balance was £2,310, or £378 more than last year. The total number of persons assessed to capitation-tax was 859,394 as against 833,173 in 1888-89. The number of agriculturists who paid the tax was 619,412 as against 597,596 in 1888-89, and the corresponding number of non-agriculturists was 239,982 as against 235,577. The proportion of non-agriculturists to the total number of capitation-tax payers was 27·92 per cent. as against 28·28 in the previous year. In the Arakan division the total number of persons assessed was 137,121, or 2,300 less than last year. In all the other divisions there was an increase in the number of persons assessed. The tax was collected without difficulty in all districts except Bassein, Tavoy, and Thayetmyo. The number of persons exempted during the year from the payment of capitation-tax was 131,931 as compared with 129,848 in the year 1888-89. Nearly a third of the total number of exemptions was granted in the Henzada district. Remissions were granted to the amount of £3,486 as compared with £2,549 in the previous year. The largest remissions of the demand of the current year were in the Bassein district.

220. The fishery revenue demand rose from £117,222 in 1888-89 to £131,052 in 1889-90. The collections rose from £107,349 to £120,731. The remissions amounted to less than £1,000. The increase was common to all divisions. More than half the revenue from fisheries is contributed by the Irrawaddy divisions, in which the demand amounted to £82,637 as compared with £76,975 on the previous year. The increase in this division was chiefly due to the realization of larger sums on account of the leases of the valuable inland fisheries in the Bassein and Thongwa districts. The general increase in the province was also partly due to an increase in the rates of fees on licenses for the use of nets.

221. The salt manufacturing industry was thoroughly examined during the year. As the result of this investigation, on the recommendation of the officer by whom it was made, the rate of composition duty on the local manufacture of salt was raised throughout the province, and limitations were imposed on the size of the vessels used in the manufacture. The collections of composition duty in 1889-90 amounted to £3,459, or £403 more than in 1888-89. The balance outstanding on the 31st March was £7,709, or £339 more than in 1888-89: £7,345 were collected during the year on account of outstandings of the previous year.

The total duty levied on imported salt in 1889-90 was £118,977 as against £26,415 in 1888-89, and the quantity of salt imported in the two years was 11,89,769 and 3,14,153 maunds respectively. The increase in the quantity of salt imported shows that the short import in 1888-89 was due to large importations in consequence of the expected increase in the rate of the import duty. The surplus stock of salt having now been exhausted, the imports have regained their normal condition.

222. The revenue from minor forest produce was £9,264 as compared with £10,098 in 1888-89. The revenue from minor forest produce is derived from fees for extracting wood-oil, beeswax, honey, lac, and bats' guano, and in the Tavoy and Mergui districts from edible birds' nests. The principal sources from which this revenue was derived were catch licenses in the Thayetmyo district, and licenses to collect birds' nests and beeswax in the Mergui district.

223. The number of notices issued under section 45 of the Burma Land and Revenue Act was 32,260 as against 25,370 in the previous year. The number of coercive processes rose from 18,749 to 21,384 in the year of report. The number of warrants of arrest was 15,395 as against 11,845 in the preceding year. The number of cases in which property was attached was 5,321 as compared with 4,104, and in 668 cases the sale of attached property was ordered, the number of such cases in 1888-89 having been 418. The proportion of processes issued to the number of persons paying revenue was only 1.29 per cent.

224. The gross receipts and charges on account of stamp revenue for the past three years are as follow:

						Receipts.	Charges.
						£	£
1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	88,960	2,684
1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	91,121	3,069
1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	100,417	3,862

The receipts from the sale of stamps of all kinds (exclusive of postage and telegraph stamps) have increased. The charges have also increased; but, in spite of an abnormal refund in the Rangoon Town district during the past year, they amounted during that year to only 3.85 per cent. of the gross receipts. The net

revenue from the sale of the various kinds of stamps during the past three years is shown in the following statement:—

Description of stamp.					1887-88.	1889-89.	1889-90.
					£	£	£
Foreign bill stamps	...	...	...	...	782	776	907
Receipt stamps	...	...	...	...	4,269	5,007	4,952
Hundi stamps	...	...	...	...	1,545	1,581	1,054
Other general stamps	...	...	...	...	25,885	27,094	81,202
Court-fee stamps	...	...	...	...	54,846	53,594	58,440
Total					86,327	88,052	96,555

These figures show that there was a small decrease in the revenue from the sale of receipt stamps in 1889-90. Under the head of general stamps there has been a steady increase, while in the case of court-fee stamps the revenue, which fell off in 1888-89, more than recovered in the past year.

225. The net revenue from excisable liquors and opium in Lower Burma in 1889-90 was £361,431, or £24,993 more than in 1888-89, the increase being 7.43 per cent. on the receipts of that year. The proportionate increase was less than in 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88.

Excise and opium.

The following table shows the receipts under the main heads for 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89:—

Head of receipt.					Revenue in 1888-89.	Revenue in 1889-90.	Increase or decrease.
					£	£	£
Opium—							
License fees	...	...	...	...	64,478	61,735	— 2,743
Net proceeds of vend	...	...	...	...	122,918	127,720	+ 4,802
Total					187,396	189,455	+ 2,059
Spirits made after the English method—							
Duty on above	...	...	...	...	13,455	35,767	+ 22,312
License fees for above	...	...	...	...	69,582	67,762	— 1,770
License fees for imported liquors	...	...	...	...
Total					82,987	103,529	+ 20,542
License fees for—							
Country spirits, outstills	...	...	...	...	11,767	7,782	— 3,985
Country and fermented liquor other than tari	...	...	...	...	26,848	32,654	+ 5,811
Tari	...	...	...	...	27,445	28,011	+ 566
Total					66,055	68,447	+ 2,392
GRAND TOTAL					386,438	361,431	+ 24,993

The decrease in opium license fees is due to a loss on the Akyab shops, attributed to the absence of competition in that town. The increase in the duty on country spirits is abnormal. It was occasioned by the large increase in the quantity of spirits of this class imported from Madras in consequence of the issue of a notice of the intention to raise the duty from 8s. to 10s. from the beginning of the current year. The abolition of outstills in some places and the stricter control exercised over those that remained no doubt caused the decrease in the sum realized by the sale of licenses for the sale and manufacture of country spirits. There is reason to hope that the illicit manufacture of spirits has been checked to a greater extent than in former years, and this decrease may therefore be viewed with satisfaction.

226. There were 45 outstills in 1889-90 as against 51 in 1888-89. Of these 19 were in the Tenasserim division, 15 in the Arakan division, and 8 and 3 in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions respectively. The total revenue from outstills was £7,782 as against £11,767 in 1888-89. The decrease was most marked in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions.

Outstills.

227. The tari revenue, which fell in 1888-89, increased during the past year by £568. There were decreases under this head in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions, which were, however, more than counterbalanced by an exceptionally large increase of £1,122 in the Pegu division.

228. Twenty licenses were issued during the year for the sale of opium by retail as against 16 in 1888-89. Five new shops were opened and one shop was closed. The new shops were all opened in places where there is a large Chinese and foreign population, and in which a demand for opium exists. The opening of a new opium shop in Moulmein was advocated to supply the want of a large Chinese and foreign population, but the project was abandoned on account of objections made by the Burmese inhabitants of the quarter.

229. The number of offences against the excise laws reported in 1888-89 and 1889-90 was 2,116 and 2,194 respectively. The amount of fines realized in 1889-90 was £3,860 as against £3,923 in 1888-89. The number of persons arrested was 2,113 as against 2,226 in the previous year, and the number of persons convicted in the two years was 1,585 and 1,741 respectively.

(b) Upper Burma.

230. The total revenue of Upper Burma under all heads was £1,034,503 or 37·47 per cent. more than the revenue (£752,513) in the year 1888-89. The following statement shows the total revenue under the heads of thathameda, State lands, and miscellaneous revenue for Upper Burma during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

Head of revenue.	DEMAND INCLUDING ARREARS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.		REMISSIONS.		COLLECTIONS.		OUTSTANDINGS.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Thathameda ...	350,727	403,654	10,723	4,578	329,889	388,420	10,115	10,656
State lands ...	79,929	100,974	2,669	8,774	60,686	75,419	16,574	16,781
Miscellaneous ...	68,168	105,275	527	2,114	63,072	100,300*	6,695	2,879
Total ...	498,824	609,903	13,919	15,466	453,647	564,139	33,384	30,316

* Includes £19 excess collections.

The total demand and collections increased by £116,079 and £110,492 respectively. Remissions increased by £1,547, while outstandings diminished by £3,068.

231. The demand and collections of thathameda or house-tax during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 are shown in the following statement :—

Division.	DEMAND.		COLLECTIONS.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	£	£	£	£
Northern ...	58,231	70,241	57,069	69,317
Central ...	74,218	101,772	70,901	99,082
Southern ...	121,160	132,994	113,012	130,499
Irrawaddy (Thayetmyo) ...	6,704	6,518	6,457	6,432
Eastern ...	63,879	79,559	59,862	78,124
Total ...	324,192	391,079	307,361	378,404

The increase, which amounted to over £70,000, was due to the establishment of order in every district and to improvement in the revenue administration.

232. The demand and collections of revenue from State lands during the past two years were as follow :

Division.	DEMAND.		COLLECTIONS.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	£	£	£	£
Northern	20,745	28,769	19,087	26,012
Central	7,897	3,689	6,610	8,881
Southern	17,418	14,799	5,034	3,285
Eastern	27,612	32,673	25,628	31,649
Total	73,672	79,930	56,309	64,277

It will be seen that, while there was an increase in State land revenue in the Northern and Eastern divisions, there was an appreciable decrease in the Central and Southern divisions. This decrease was most marked in the Sagaing and Lower Chindwin districts. It is to a great extent due to the fact that irrigation rates were last year included in the assessment of State lands, while now they are separately shown. Surveys of State lands and enquiries to ascertain the existence and extent of such lands were undertaken in several districts.

233. Under the head of miscellaneous revenue are included receipts on account of all items of revenue except thathamda, and revenue from State lands, registration, forests, stamps, and excise. The miscellaneous revenue demand increased from £72,580 to £103,059 and the collections from £70,382 to £98,230. Owing to defective classification these figures are merely approximate.

234. The number of processes issued to compel the payment of revenue was 869 as compared with 258 in the previous year. The number of arrests rose from 86 in 1888-89 to 126 in the year of report. More than half the processes were issued in the Eastern division. There appears to be much diversity of practice in this matter in different districts.

235. Agricultural advances were made during the year in the Shwebo, Ye-u, Magwe, Minbu, Myingyan, and Pyinmana districts, principally on account of the failure of crops and to enable the people to replace cattle lost by disease.

236. In Upper Burma the stamp revenue of all kinds was £19,864 in 1889-90 as against £13,757 in 1888-89 and £10,772 in 1887-88.

The details of the revenue for Upper Burma for 1889-90 are as follows:

	£
General stamps	4,109
Court-fee stamps	15,498
Plain paper (sales of)	82
Impressing documents	45
Fines and penalties	171
Miscellaneous	9
Total	<u>19,864</u>

The Stamp Act was only very partially in force in Upper Burma previous to the 1st November 1888.

237. The total revenue derived from excise in Upper Burma for the year 1889-90 was £54,171 as compared with £44,566 during the previous year. Of this the income from liquor amounted to £36,640 as against £40,135 in 1888-89, and the income from opium aggregated £15,951 as compared with £3,258, the total of the previous

year. The decrease in the income from the excise on liquor is remarkable and in the current year there will probably be a still larger decrease. The fall has been occasioned mainly by the abolition of outstills and the introduction of the central distillery system, partly also by changes in the fluctuating population. The difficulty of preventing illicit distillation in a country like Upper Burma with a scattered population and a community of Chinamen, who regard smuggling as their legitimate profession, is very great, but the Administration is prepared to persevere in its present policy and to use every endeavour to restrict the manufacture of spirits to the central distilleries, where the liquor can be excised. The amount of opium imported into Upper Burma has been much smaller than was expected. The total duty levied on imported opium was £551, which represents 367 viss of opium. In the Northern division alone the license fees amounted to £5,061; but no Government opium was sold in the division. Allowing for the fact that there were some old stocks on hand, these figures show that smuggling must have been carried on to a considerable extent. The same reasoning applies to several districts in other divisions. The action of Government has tended greatly to increase the price of opium in Upper Burma, and there is room for further progress in the same direction. It is impossible to suppose that the result can be anything but a decrease in the consumption. The restrictions against the sale of liquor or opium to Burmans are steadily enforced and although there can be no doubt that in the present, as in the past, a portion of the Buddhist population habitually uses stimulating drinks, yet there is no reason to believe that this portion is increasing in number.

2.—Finance.

(a).—*Lower Burma.*

238. The chief financial incidents of the year were the modification of the provincial contract, the resumption by Government of that portion of its revenues hitherto credited to

General.

Municipal and other local funds for local purposes, and the unprecedented growth of the revenues of the lower province. The provincial contract in force in the previous year was extended to the year of report with the following modifications. The excise receipts and charges, which had formerly been equally divided between Imperial and Provincial, were re-distributed, the Imperial share being increased to three-quarters and the Provincial share reduced to one-fourth. The receipts and charges in connection with income-tax, which had before been wholly Imperial, were during the year shared in moieties by Imperial and Provincial revenues. In consideration of the loss to the Provincial revenues caused by these arrangements an equivalent contribution was made from Imperial to Provincial. The adjustment of the contribution as well as other adjustments in connection with the increased duty on timber imported by the Salween river and with the forest survey charges were made under the head of land revenue. The special annual contribution of £47,900 granted from Imperial to Provincial revenues was withdrawn. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of this grant, the additional indirect expenditure incurred from Provincial funds on account of Upper Burma, and a more liberal outlay on public works, the Provincial revenues of the year show a surplus of £64,075, which raised the Provincial balance at the credit of the local Government at the close of the year from £160,330 to £224,405.

The share of the excise revenues, representing the receipts from license fees for the sale within Municipal and town limits of European liquors hitherto credited to the Municipal, Town, and district cess funds, the capitation-tax or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax credited to Municipal funds and to the Rangoon Cantonment fund respectively, were resumed by Government. In lieu of the revenue thus withdrawn fixed contributions were granted to the Municipal, Town, and Cantonment funds concerned. No additional charge was thrown on the Provincial revenues by those arrangements. The contribution of 10 per cent. of the fishery revenue to the district cess funds was also resumed, and the lump-sum grants made to Municipal and Town funds in 1882 were entirely withdrawn, special grants being made in certain cases as a temporary measure.

239. The following statement shows the gross receipts and expenditure of Lower Burma for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 distributed between Imperial, Provincial, Incorporated Local, Excluded Local, and Municipalities, omitting debt and remittance accounts and contributions from Provincial to Incorporated Local funds, and *vice versa*. The receipts and charges of the Rangoon Port Trust and the Rangoon Municipality are included in these figures, although those institutions do not bank with Government:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
Imperial ...	1,414,677	247,685	1,908,016	273,576
Provincial ...	1,374,230	1,365,481	1,539,027	1,474,403
Incorporated Local ...	102,634	115,898	110,426	108,309
Excluded Local ...	161,961	155,617	171,200	189,165
Municipalities ...	226,312	332,258	221,329	360,790
Total ...	3,279,814	2,216,889	3,944,998	2,406,242

240. There was a large increase in the receipts of 1889-90 as compared with those of 1888-89 under the heads Land revenue, Imperial receipts and expenditure. Opium, Salt, Stamps, Excise, Customs, Forest, and Miscellaneous, and a less marked increase under the heads Registration, Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c., Stationery and printing. There was a falling off in the receipts from assessed taxes and military and civil works. Notwithstanding the payment of an additional sum of £31,225 from Imperial to Provincial on account of the adjustments already mentioned the Imperial share of land revenue increased by £115,541. The total increase of land revenue, including the Provincial share, amounted to £239,084. The increase in expenditure occurred under the heads of Refunds and Drawbacks, Land revenue, Excise, Forest, General administration, Ecclesiastical, Civil works, and Special Defence works, while there was a decrease under the heads of Assessed taxes, Political, Miscellaneous, and Military works. The causes of increase and decrease in the several items of revenue and expenditure are discussed in other sections of this report.

241. The Provincial section of the accounts shows an increase in the receipts under Land revenue, Stamps, Assessed taxes, Forests, Provincial receipts and expenditure. Jails, Marine, Stationery and Printing, Miscellaneous, State railways, Minor Works and Navigation. There was a decrease under Excise and Police. The Provincial expenditure shows an increase under Land revenue, Salt, Assessed taxes, Forests, General administration, Jails, Scientific and other minor departments, Stationery and printing, State railway working expenses, Interest on debt and civil works, and a decrease under Excise, Customs, Courts of law, Police, Education, Medical, and Minor Works and Navigation.

242. The variations in the receipts of the district cess funds are an increase of £7,253 under Provincial rates, £1,049 under Miscellaneous, and £1,612 under Civil works, Incorporated Local funds. and a decrease of £2,450 under Excise. The decrease under Excise was due to the resumption by Government of the share of the excise revenues hitherto credited to district cess funds. The expenditure shows an increase under Provincial rates of £815, Post Office £419, Marine £1,543, Education £723, Miscellaneous £749, Minor Works and Navigation £791, and a decrease of £12,817 under Civil works.

243. Under the head of Excluded Local funds are classed the following,—
Excluded Local funds. Town, Port, Cantonment, Rangoon Port Trust, and Educational Syndicate funds. The funds of the

Rangoon Port Trust are not borne on the Government books. The transactions of these funds, including debt and remittance accounts, were as follow :

Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	£	£	£	£	£
Town	10,802	14,558	25,369	15,966	9,894
Port	4,868	17,959	22,827	11,842	10,485
Cantonment	929	5,067	5,996	4,756	1,240
Syndicate	2,514	12,538	15,052	11,912	3,140
Rangoon Port Trust	36,597	98,540	135,137	129,985	5,152
Total	55,310	148,662	203,881	174,461	29,411

The expenditure on public works charged to Excluded Local funds during the year amounted to £69,782 and was distributed as follows :

	£
Town fund	5,385
Port fund	708
Cantonment fund	735
Rangoon Port Trust	62,250
Syndicate fund	704
Total	69,782

The following shows the indebtedness of the undermentioned funds on the 31st March 1890 :—

	£
Due to Government—	
Moulmein Port fund	6,268
Due to the public—	
Rangoon Port Trust	89,404
Total	95,672

244. With the exception of the Rangoon Municipality, the transactions of which are not kept on the Government books, there were 24 Municipalities against 23 of 1888-89, the addition being that of Kyaikto, which was constituted as such from the 1st April 1889. The liabilities of the Lower Burma Municipalities on the 31st March 1890 on account of loans were as follow :

	£
Due to Government—	
Rangoon (water-works)	20,119
Prome (water-works)	18,818
Kyaukpyn	1,000
Due to the public—	
Rangoon (water-works)	72,500
Rangoon (drainage scheme)	230,000
Rangoon (drainage and high-pressure water-supply)	70,000
Total	407,937

245. The net circulation of notes on the 31st March of each year since the Currency Office was first opened in August 1883 has been £209,549, £133,670, £158,678, £320,120, £374,285, £284,431 and £289,080. The issues of notes during 1889-90 amounted to £3,635,532 against £3,758,137 in 1888-89; the value of those cashed to £3,630,883 against £3,847,991 in 1888-89.

The denominations of the notes issued and received during the year were as follows :

Issues.			Receipts.		
Rs.		No.	Rs.		No.
5	...	49,078	5	...	48,831
10	...	66,614	10	...	64,602
20	...	24,661	20	...	25,818
50	...	14,570	50	...	14,654
100	...	24,686	100	...	24,851
500	...	2,413	500	...	2,686
1,000	...	4,377	1,000	...	4,629
10,000	...	2,617	10,000	...	2,575

There were fewer notes of Rs. 10,000 issued during 1889-90 than in 1888-89, when the issues amounted to 2,895, but the notes of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 show a steady increase over 1888-89, when the figures were 5 rupees, 41,034 pieces, 10 rupees, 50,709, and 20 rupees, 22,743. The above statistics indicate the increasing popularity of currency notes among Burmans and other natives in the province.

(b) *Upper Burma.*

246. The receipts and charges of Upper Burma, inclusive of the transactions of the Public Works and Railway Departments, during the past two years are shown in the following statement :—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial	752,513	1,816,595	1,034,508	1,929,880
Incorporated Local	15,882	3,039	17,831	14,935
Excluded Local	6,316	6,336	7,407	6,994
Municipal	52,166	41,989	60,645	56,064
Total	£26,827	1,867,959	1,120,386	2,007,873

The receipts of 1889-90 show a considerable increase over those of the preceding year under almost every head and more particularly under Land revenue, Stamps, Forest, Tributes, Jails, Police, Miscellaneous, and Railway earnings. The settling down of the country, the extension of the stamp and other laws into Upper Burma, survey operations, the working of the Ruby Mines, the opening of the railway to Mandalay, and other causes have increased the revenues of Upper Burma.

The large increase in the receipts has under the natural force of circumstances added partly to the increase in the expenditure and, owing to the general expansion in the work of Upper Burma, new offices, Courts, &c., were opened and the full complement of the sanctioned staffs employed. Expenditure under the heads of Land revenue and Courts of Law shows a large increase, due partly to the causes stated above and partly to survey operations having been commenced on a large scale. Jail expenditure also shows a large increase owing to opening of new jails and purchase of articles for manufactures. The increase under Police was very large, amounting to £66,487. It was due chiefly to the filling up of vacancies and to the recruitment early in the year of the Shan and Chin Levies, and of additional companies for the Mogaung Levy of military police.

The marine charges also show a large increase of £26,294. This is due to the arrangement by which the charges on account of all Government vessels and launches in Upper Burma, except the three largest steamers, the *Pagan*, *Staden*, and *Bhamo*, were brought on the civil books with effect from the 1st April 1889, prior to which date the charges were borne by the Imperial Marine Department.

The political expenditure was heavy during 1889-90 in consequence of the despatch of the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission and to an increase in the number of officers and establishments in the Shan States, Chin Hills, &c.

The Mandalay-Rangoon railway line having been working throughout the year 1889-90, and the outlay on the capital account having also increased, the working expenses and the interest on the Capital expenditure increased. The railway has added largely to the expenditure and also to the receipts of the province.

There were large decreases, chiefly under Forests and Miscellaneous. In the preceding year the expenditure was raised to a large amount by special payments to the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, and by the payment of a considerable sum on account of claims against the late Burmese Government.

To indicate the rapid growth of the revenues and expenditure of Upper Burma, and for the purpose of comparison, the transactions of the Civil and Public Works Departments for 1886-87 and 1887-88 are given below :—

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial	222,510	502,278	778,235	1,645,338
Incorporated Local ... ..	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local ... ..	...	...	...	1,577
Municipal ... ..	...	30,524	...	29,743
Total	222,510	532,802	778,235	1,676,658

Under an executive order of the Government of India district funds were established for each of the districts in Upper Burma, with effect from the 1st April 1888, and certain revenues and expenditure were assigned to them. The first year they were little utilized, but the income of the funds is now being fully utilized on local improvements. Municipalities have also been established in large towns. The receipts are small, except in Mandalay, but they are improving.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Vital Statistics of the General Population.

247. The paragraphs relating to vital statistics and sanitation deal with.

Vital statistics.

Lower Burma only. Materials for a report on these subjects in respect of Upper Burma are not available. In Lower Burma the births of 39,903 males and 37,393 females were registered during the year against 45,216 and 42,134 in 1888. The proportion per mille amounted to 10·92 and 10·23 against 12·38 and 11·53 in the preceding year. The number of deaths registered amounted to 62,358 (34,875 males and 27,483 females) against 85,486 (47,032 males and 38,454 females) in 1888. The ratios of deaths per mille of population amounted to 17·07 in 1889 and 23·4 in the preceding year. The ratio per mille of registered births was below the average of the province in the districts of Prome, Thongwa, Bassein, Amherst, Shwegyin, and Toungoo. The decrease in the registered number of deaths is due to some extent, though not entirely, to the fact that 1888 was an exceptionally unhealthy year. The averages obtained in the towns of the province have remained practically unchanged. The Rangoon statistics have somewhat improved. The low average birth-rate of 19·39 per mille is due to the large number of unmarried male immigrants from India, who are employed in the mills and shipping trade of the town, while the high death-rate is attributable in part to the same cause and in part is only apparent, as the population has increased since the last census was taken. The total number of deaths recorded was highest in the months of July, August, and September, and lowest in the months of February and March. In October the death-rate appears to have been somewhat unusually low.

248. The year 1889 was less unhealthy than the preceding year. The

General history of the chief diseases.

number of deaths decreased by 23,128, or about 27 per cent., and only in the number of deaths from smallpox was there any considerable increase. The mortality from cholera fell from the abnormal figures of the preceding year, 15,982, to 3,242. The statistics for whole districts were worst in Bassein, but amongst towns the mortality in Moulmein and Mergui, amounting to 391 and 141 deaths respectively, was considerably the highest. The mortality from smallpox in 1889 was higher than in any previous year with the exception of the years 1880 and 1884, and to this cause 2,812 deaths are ascribed, a total not far short of the number of deaths from cholera. The disease was most prevalent in the Tharrawaddy, Prome, Bassein, and Thayetmyo districts. Two hundred and thirty-four persons died in the town of Prome and 103 in that of Thayetmyo, but in the town of Bassein the number of deaths from this cause was inconsiderable. The mortality from fever, which may be considered as in some measure an index of the healthiness of the year, considerably decreased, especially in the Akyab, Bassein, and Shwegyin districts.

Immigration and Emigration.

249. In the Arakan division the total number of immigrants by sea and by land from Bengal and Chittagong registered in the year was 1,511 and that of the emigrants to the same places was 1,593; but, as numbers of Chittagonians come overland and return after the rice season by steamer, it is probable that more immigrants than emigrants have escaped registration. There were but few immigrants from Madras and the Straits during the year. The emigrants from Arakan to other districts of Lower Burma exceeded the immigrants from those districts by 656. It is reported that people left the Kyaukpyu district on account of inundations and owing to the fact that the manufacture of salt has not

paid as well this year as in former years. The number of immigrants registered at Rangoon was 86,609 and that of emigrants 65,055. There was in both cases a slight increase over the figures of 1888-89. The immigrants from Bengal (including Chittagong) exceeded the emigrants to that province by 13,506, while the immigrants from Madras exceeded the emigrants proceeding there by 7,115 only. The immigrants from the Straits were 5,363 and the emigrants proceeding there 5,019. The immigrants from Upper Burma to the Pegu division exceeded the emigrants to Upper Burma by 7,612, and the persons who came into the Pegu division from other divisions of Lower Burma exceeded those who left the division by 1,428. The immigrants from Upper Burma to the Irrawaddy division numbered 11,055 and the emigrants returning from the division were 6,144. Of the immigrants the largest number went to the Thongwa district, where cultivation is rapidly extending. It appears that the number of people who left Thayetmyo for other districts in Lower Burma was considerably larger than the number of those who came to live in the district. There is not much to note on this subject regarding the districts in the Tenasserim division except that about 1,000 immigrants from Upper Burma came to Toungoo. The number of people who left Tavoy for other districts in Lower Burma exceeded the number of those who came from such districts to Tavoy by 576.

Medical Relief (Lower Burma).

250. The number of dispensaries in Lower Burma remained the same as in the preceding year. The in-patients increased

Civil Dispensaries.

in number from 15,600 to 15,805. The number of outdoor patients rose from 213,057 to 233,689. The number of outdoor patients at Rangoon rose from 34,670 to 42,080. The rest of the increase was distributed fairly generally over the province; but at certain towns of the Pegu division, such as Tharrawaddy, Thonzè, Prome, and Shwedaung, and also at Tavoy and Toungoo in the Tenasserim division, the attendance fell off. It is gratifying to notice that attendance of Burmans at dispensaries has increased to a considerable extent since last year. During the year of report 116,887, or 46·85 per cent., of the total number of patients treated were Burmans as against 105,149, or a percentage of 45·98, treated in 1888. This increase is noticeable at all dispensaries, except at Mingyi, Thonzè, Prome, and Shwedaung in the Pegu division, Henzada in Irrawaddy, and Tavoy, Shwegyin, and Papun in Tenasserim. The rise from 2,476 to 5,577 at Akyab, which is, it is stated, due in a great measure to local Assistant Surgeon Maung Tha Nu, is very satisfactory, and there is reason to hope that the efforts which have been made to train Burman students to the profession of medicine are beginning to bear fruit.

There was a decrease in the number both of major and minor operations performed. The former fell off from 370 to 323 and the latter from 7,315 to 6,868. The income from subscriptions rose by about £200 during the year. At Kyauktan, Zigôn, Letpadan, and Pyuntaza no subscriptions are given. At Myanaung, Ngathaingyaung, Mergui, and Toungoo these receipts have considerably diminished, while at Maungdaw, Thonzè, Ma-ubin, and the four seaport towns they have considerably increased. Expenditure on miscellaneous charges and on buildings and repairs was very largely reduced. Expenditure on diet and European medicines is still unnecessarily large, but the average cost of diet for native patients has fallen slightly. The total expenditure of the year amounted to £22,452 as compared with £23,945 in the previous year.

251. The most important circumstance in the history of the Rangoon

Rangoon Lunatic Asylum.

Lunatic Asylum during the year was the adoption and enforcement of the rules framed by a Committee in the lower provinces of Bengal for the guidance of officers in dealing with lunatics. It was anticipated that on the introduction of these rules the capacity of the Asylum would soon prove insufficient for the number of patients requiring admittance. These apprehensions appear to have been well founded. Fourteen criminal lunatics who had recovered their sanity and who would in previous years have been discharged were kept on in the Asylum for their periods of probation. These periods extend from three to six years, and it is

accordingly possible that at the end of three years from the introduction of the rules the Asylum will contain 40 or 50 more patients than it would have done if the rules had not been introduced. The increase in the number of admissions which has been noticeable in every year since 1880 shows no sign of ceasing. It will no doubt, however, be possible to prevent overcrowding by the transfer of prisoners under Act XX of 1889. The health of the inmates of the Asylum during the year was good. The number of deaths was 17 and the percentage of deaths to the daily average strength was considerably below the average of the last 10 preceding years. Eleven out of the 17 persons who died were admitted into the Asylum since the beginning of 1888. The number of admissions into hospital has fallen. In consequence of the increased admissions into the Asylum the expenditure on diet was higher than in the previous years. The earnings of the Asylum diminished.

Sanitation.

252. The new drainage-works in Rangoon were formally opened by His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales in December 1889. The works have since the close of the year been examined and favourably reported on by the Superintending Engineer of the First Circle. The project of the sanitary survey of Municipal towns, which the Government of India ordered to be taken up, has not yet reached the stage of actual work. At the time of writing the selection of an Engineer is under consideration. Up to the present time it has not been possible for the Sanitary Board to start any definite scheme of rural sanitation. The Village Act of 1889, which is being put into force throughout the lower province, will provide in the village headman an agency for the purpose. The Municipal Committee of Bassein commenced to lay a tramway for conservancy and general purposes during the year under report, but the work has not yet been completed. With these exceptions no sanitary works of importance were undertaken. As regards the Cantonment of Rangoon the Municipal Committee requested that the night-soil collected therein should cease to be carted through the town and discharged into the river at the conservancy jetties. This necessitated a complete alteration of the Cantonment system of conservancy and the Cantonment Committee were invited to make fresh arrangements for the disposal of refuse. The settlement of the question was delayed by the consideration of measures for the improvement of the Cantonment finances, which was found to be necessary, and by the difficulty of obtaining estimates of the cost of the extension to the Cantonment of the hydro-pneumatic system at work in the town which the Committee at first desired to effect. Since the close of the year under report the Committee, finding the extension of the town drainage system too costly, have adopted the trench system pending the trial of the incinerator scheme now proceeding in Calcutta.

Vaccination.

253. During the past year the Vaccination Act was extended to five towns in Lower Burma. At the close of the year it was in force in 10 towns and two cantonments. The number of vaccinations rose from 92,914 to 120,552, an increase being recorded in almost every district. In Akyab, Sandoway, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Thayetmyo, and Shwegyin the number of vaccinations have increased by more than 1,000, in Hanthawaddy, Prome, and Henzada by more than 2,000. In Toungoo and Thongwa the numbers have risen from 5,126 and 5,759 to 8,905 and 9,631 respectively. The improvement in Toungoo is exceptionally gratifying. In the districts of Rangoon Town and Hanthawaddy 32,742 vaccinations were performed, of which number 10,484 primary vaccinations and 15,770 re-vaccinations were successful. The percentages of successful vaccinations for the province amounted to 86.1 for primary cases and 69.73 for re-vaccinations. The latter result is considerably better than that obtained in 1888. The average cost of each successful vaccination throughout the province fell from 9d. to 6½d. The cost was lowest in Toungoo.

254. In Upper Burma the work of vaccination was considerably extended during the year. Outside the dispensaries there were but nine vaccinators at work during the year 1888-89, but in 1889-90 a scheme for supplying the means of vaccination to every district in the province was brought into operation and vaccinators were sanctioned for every district in which they had not already been appointed. The number of vaccinators has now risen to 26. Twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and seven persons were vaccinated and of primary cases 82.68 per cent. were successful. The average cost of each vaccination performed in Upper Burma was 7½d.

Medical Relief (Upper Burma).

255. At the close of the year there were 37 dispensaries open in Upper Burma with accommodation for 439 in-patients. Of these the dispensary at Gangaw was opened in June, that at Monè in September, and that at Lashio in December in the year of report. The number of persons treated amounted to 70,146, of whom 4,409 were in-patients and 65,737 out-patients, the average daily attendance of the latter being 562. The corresponding figures for 1888 were 50,914, 3,647, 47,267, and 450. The increase in the number of Burmans attending the dispensaries is reported to be considerably greater than that of all the patients of other races together. The percentage of Burman patients to the total number treated amounted to 61.2 as against 46.8 in Lower Burma. Eighty-one major and 1,030 minor operations were performed during the year.

256. It has been absolutely necessary to build hospitals for the treatment of the military police, and as the military police will in course of time be withdrawn, and the hospitals be available for the treatment of the general population, it has been thought inadvisable to build permanent civil dispensaries in addition. The inferior character of the civil dispensary buildings has perhaps been an obstacle to the diffusion of medical relief, but this was unavoidable. The sick-rate among the military police was high at all but two stations, and at 15 stations it was excessive. At 10 stations the death-rate exceeded 2 per cent. and at six stations it exceeded 5 per cent. On the other hand at 15 stations, including some of those at which the sick-rate is deemed excessive, the death-rate was under 2 per cent. The number of admissions to hospital gives an exaggerated idea of the actual sickness of the force, for the men are frequently admitted for trifling ailments. The hospitals themselves are excellent and much care is bestowed on their patients by the Medical Officers in charge.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education (Lower Burma).

257. The number of schools in Lower Burma increased during the year of report from 5,679 to 6,066 and the number of pupils from 121,672 to 129,007. The increase in the number of pupils is noticeable in institutions of all classes, except in the one college in the province, where the attendance has slightly fallen, and in public girls' schools, which have decreased from 75 to 67, and where the number of pupils has fallen from 3,822 to 3,474. The statistics of pupils, classified according to the standard of instruction imparted, show an increase of 5,019, or about 16 per cent., in the number of pupils in the lower primary stage who are not reading printed books, and a decrease of 1,333, or about 2 per cent., in the number in the same stage who are reading printed books. The total number of pupils in the lower primary stage has risen from 82,354 to 86,040. In the middle stage the number has increased by 308, or about 17 per cent., while the numbers in the remaining stages have but slightly decreased.

258. The total direct expenditure on public instruction during the year amounted to £63,406 and the indirect expenditure to £22,374, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being £63,070 and £21,067. The direct expenditure on secondary schools diminished by £1,205, while that on primary and special schools increased by £517 and £1,004 respectively. The increase in the cost of special education is made up of additional salary-grants paid to teachers, the cost of tools, &c., for St. Peter's Industrial School at Bassein, and the expenditure on the Survey School at Henzada. The variations in the direct expenditure on secondary and primary schools are in accordance with the variations in the numbers of these institutions, but the increase in the cost of primary schools amounts only to about 3 per cent., while the number of such schools has increased by about 7 per cent. The grants earned by indigenous schools increased in the year under report. As regards indirect expenditure on public instruction the cost of direction has increased by £383 and that of inspection by £1,557; the expenditure on building increased by £797, and payments of special grants for furniture, &c., by £332. The increased cost of direction and inspection is due to the fact that in the preceding year the Directorship and the Inspectors' appointments were held by officiating incumbents. No new appointments were sanctioned during the year of report. The increased expenditure on buildings is reported to be due to the addition of a wing to the Insein Workshop Apprentices' school and the construction of a swimming-bath at a cost of £700 at the Rangoon College. The payments on account of scholarships have fallen from £3,334 to £2,652 and the expenditure under the head "Miscellaneous" from £6,638 to £5,559. The average cost of educating pupils in Middle and Primary schools has remained almost unchanged; but the reduction in the numbers of collegiate students has raised the average cost of their education from £185 to £187. There was an increase in the amount of fees paid both in private and in public schools.

259. In the Calcutta University examinations six candidates out of 10 passed the F. A. examination and both the candidates who presented themselves for the B. A. examination were successful. In spite of this satisfactory result the number of pupils on the rolls of the Rangoon College again decreased. It seems clear that in Burma, where the standard required for clerical employment is exceptionally low, and where every pupil who has obtained a certificate of having passed the Upper Primary examination can with little trouble secure a clerkship on from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month, it will be quite impossible for the Syndicate to fill the college

satisfactorily. Revised rules for the appointment of Myoòks and clerks have recently been sanctioned for the purpose of gradually raising the standard of qualification required from candidates for the public service.

260. The number of high schools remained the same as in the preceding year and the attendance slightly increased. There are two Government schools, three maintained from

Secondary education.

Municipal funds and three others. The results obtained at the Entrance examination somewhat improved. Sixty-six candidates were presented, of whom 23 passed, the corresponding numbers in the preceding year being respectively 55 and 15. There was but little change in the number of middle schools and of pupils receiving middle class instruction, but the number of full passes obtained at the Middle School examination fell off in a very remarkable degree. In the year 1888-89 1,043 candidates were presented, of whom 316, or about 30 per cent., passed, whereas in the year under report out of 948 candidates only 92, or about 10 per cent., were successful.

261. The number of schools coming under the operation of the Grant-in-aid Rules fell during the year from 79 to 70 and the attendance at these schools from 8,036 to 7,127.

Primary education.

The number of passes obtained at the Upper Primary examination rose from 408 to 588 and at the Lower Primary examination from 616 to 744. Of this increase in the number of passes obtained 183 are credited to schools in Pegu and 101 to schools in Tenasserim. Indigenous schools in the year under report numbered 3,009 with an attendance of 84,030, and gained 988 Upper Primary and 2,720 Lower Primary passes, the corresponding figures in the preceding year being 2,806, 79,770, 910, and 2,713 respectively. The improvement is most marked in the Karen schools, which in nearly all districts have been thoroughly successful.

262. The results obtained by the normal schools and classes were not encouraging. There is a normal school for boys at

Special schools.

Akyab, a normal class for girls at Rangoon, and at

Moulmein a class for each sex. The number of pupils fell from 107 to 74 and only seven pupils succeeded in the annual School-management examination against 41 pupils in the preceding year. Proposals have recently been sanctioned for the amalgamation and re-organization of the high and normal schools at Moulmein. The only industrial school on the register of the Education Department was St. Peter's Technical Institute at Bassein, which showed much improvement in the year of report. The question of technical education was taken up during the year. A new set of examination standards was considered and have since been prescribed. At the same time a survey of the industries practised in Lower Burma was made. A sum of £2,000 has been allotted in the current year's budget for the promotion of technical schools and classes.

263. Judged by the statistics of examination the higher education of females was less successful in the year under report than in the preceding year. No passes were obtained at the

Female education.

Entrance examination and only 23 at the Middle School examinations against 48 in the preceding year. In the Upper and Lower Primary examinations female candidates were as successful as in the preceding year. The number of schools intended for girls alone has fallen from 77 to 69, and the number of pupils has also decreased, but the number of girls under instruction in the schools of all classes taken together is probably nearly the same as in the preceding year.

Education (Upper Burma).

264. The year of report is the first in which the sphere of action of the Education Department has been extended to Upper

Scheme of education for Upper Burma.

Burma.* In 1889 the Director of Public Instruction was deputed to make a tour through the upper prov-

ince and to advise the local Government as to the manner in which the educational system might best be introduced there. On consideration of the Director's proposal the appointment of an Inspector and six Deputy Inspectors of Schools

was sanctioned, and £2,400 and £1,000 were allotted for primary and secondary education respectively in the current year. In the past year an Inspector of Schools was posted to Upper Burma for four months to register and examine schools which were suitable for aid under the Grant-in-aid Rules, and two Burman Deputy Inspectors were appointed permanently to deal with indigenous education.

265. There are at present in Upper Burma, as far as can be learnt, 684

General statistics.

public schools with 14,133 pupils and 1,664 private schools with 8,685 pupils. It is worthy of remark that of these schools 29 are Mahomedan and that there are 176 schools for girls, in which upwards of 2,000 pupils are taught. There is, therefore, in the existing educational establishments an ample field for the work of inspecting and examining officers. Two schools were supported by the Minbu and Pakôkku Municipal Committees. At present the maintenance of scholastic establishments out of the funds of Municipal bodies is undesirable.

266. The highest standard yet reached by schools in Upper Burma is the middle standard. The S. P. G. Royal School, the

Secondary education.

American Baptist Mission Boys' School, and the Wesleyan Mission Boys' School in Mandalay are the only schools classified under this standard. Eleven candidates presented themselves for the Middle School examination, but none of them were successful.

267. The results of the examination for the primary standard were more satisfactory. Three hundred and twenty pupils were

Primary education.

presented by 28 schools for this examination, and of these 23 boys and one girl passed by the Upper Primary, and 55 boys and seven girls by the Lower Primary standard.

268. Since the close of the year the Grant-in-aid Rules and standards of examination in force in Lower Burma have been

Grant-in-aid Rules.

extended to the upper province and the system of education may now be said to have been fairly started.

Literature and the Press.

269. The total number of publications registered during the year was 165. This shows an increase of 84 on the figures of 1888-89, when the number was 81. Of these 165 works 22 were of an educational and 143 of a non-educational nature. As regards their subject-matter 41 dealt with religion, 6 with language, and 13 came under the head miscellaneous; 3 treated of history, 1 of law, 10 of science, 85 were dramatical and poetical compositions, 4 dealt with medicine, 1 with biography, and 1 was a work of fiction. One hundred and nineteen were original works, 35 re-publications, and 11 translations. Two English and two Burmese newspapers were issued daily throughout the year. The highest daily circulation reached by any of these was 990 copies, the lowest was 225. The total number of periodicals published in Burma irrespective of the daily advertising sheets was 24, of which two were printed in the Arakan division, nine in the Pegu division, eight in the Tenasserim division, two in the Irrawaddy division, and three in the Northern division.

Arts and Sciences.

270. There is little of interest to record under this head. The demand for works of native art is steadily increasing throughout the province, but there is nothing to show that the quality of work turned out by the artists is improving. Several workers in silver, gold, and ivory have come from Mandalay during the year of report and have established themselves in Rangoon. There is reason to believe that Burmese art is gradually gaining recognition and appreciation outside the limits of the province.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

271. During the year of report Dr. E. Forchhammer, the Government Archæologist, was engaged on the following works :—

- (1) a report on the antiquities of Arakan, accompanied by plans, sketches, maps, photographs, and translations of inscriptions;
- (2) a report on the ruins of Pagan, with maps, plans, and translations of inscriptions;
- (3) reports on the antiquities of Prome, Thayetmyo, Thônghwa, and Bassein;
- (4) a catalogue of the Nyaungyan Prince's library, with an account of the books which it contains and of their authors;
- (5) ground plan and photographs of the Kuso pagôda at Mandalay, with an index of the 450 inscriptions on the platform;
- (6) a list of inscriptions found in Upper and Lower Burma.

By the end of the year most of these works were on the eve of completion. The report on the antiquities of Arakan was finished. The little that had still to be done would have been finished before the end of the year had it not been for the fact that Dr. Forchhammer had been failing in health for several months previous to that date. In April 1890, shortly after the termination of the year of report, Dr. Forchhammer, though still far from well, determined to visit Pagan for the purpose of continuing his archæological researches there. A sudden access of heart-disease, however, prevented him from carrying out his intention and on the afternoon of the 26th April he died on his way down the river to Myingyan. With his death all archæological work in the province ceased and up to the date of the preparation of this report has not been resumed. By Dr. Forchhammer's death the Government have lost the services of a scholar of wide and varied learning and untiring industry, whose devotion to his work contributed to his premature decease.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

272. Owing to want of funds the erection of the new cathedral at Rangoon has not been proceeded with, but steps are being taken which will lead to the resumption of work at an early date. The church at Moulmein was completed during the year and is now open for divine worship. The building of the proposed new church at Pegu has not yet been commenced. No other churches were built during 1889-90 in the lower province.

273. The arrangements regarding the spiritual ministration of the districts in Upper Burma remained the same as in 1888-89. The church at Shwebo and the churches at Bhamo, Meiktila, and Myingyan are expected to be completed in the course of next year.

Stationery.

274. With a few trifling exceptions all stationery required for the use of the Government offices throughout the province was, as in previous years, obtained from the Stationery Office in Calcutta. Country-made paper was, as far as possible, used in lieu of that of European manufacture for printing and other work. The cost of the supplies obtained for Lower Burma in 1889-90 was £17,158, or £5,327 more than in 1888-89, the increase being solely due to the Government Press. The Central and Jail Presses consumed about four-fifths of the stationery received, the issue of which is controlled by the Superintendent of Government Printing. All printing for both Lower and Upper Burma is done by the Government Presses in Rangoon, and the increased cost of stationery in 1889-90 is mainly due to the receipt of printing indents larger than in 1888-89. The cost of stationery supplied to offices in Upper Burma in 1889-90 was £1,926 against £1,307 in 1888-89.

PART III.

LOWER BURMA STATISTICAL
RETURNS.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BURMA.
LOWER BURMA.

[No. 1.]

I.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated.

Division.	District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.			Deduct		Net area dealt with in this report.		CULTIVATED.			UNCULTIVATED.			Forests.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	2	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
ARAKAN	Akyab	3,512,400	...	...	...	3,512,400	317,415	321,417	517,462	218,104	2,776,834	2,904,938	...
	Northern Arakan	649,500	...	...	...	649,500	8,904	...	8,904	211,034	474,362	630,616	...
	Kyaukpadaung	2,537,900	...	...	...	2,537,900	118,110	3,027	131,467	241,833	2,300,965	2,636,298	...
	Sandoway	2,516,980	...	...	...	2,516,980	22,850	9,112	56,001	36,288	2,350,391	2,520,679	...
	Total	9,206,780	...	...	...	9,206,780	637,279	381,486	753,884	700,834	7,801,322	8,562,750	...
PEGU	Rangoon Town	11,080	...	...	...	11,080	3,416	...	1,170	37	12,047	12,004	...
	Hanthawaddy	1,266,080	...	...	...	1,266,080	707,743	37,295	740,235	821,326	247,588	567,184	...
	Pegu	1,733,054	...	...	...	1,733,054	707,743	37,295	740,235	137,628	587,810	623,417	...
	Tharrawaddy	1,289,960	...	...	...	1,289,960	317,118	46,223	352,011	56,819	291,430	321,149	...
	Prome	1,817,780	...	...	...	1,817,780	280,144	22,791	311,445	286,122	957,634	1,251,976	...
Total	5,951,390	...	...	...	5,951,390	1,898,112	137,813	1,911,235	889,772	1,863,698	2,678,430	...	
IRRAWADDY	Thongwa	3,464,422	...	...	...	3,464,422	484,571	8,261	492,832	1,118,490	1,532,789	2,971,286	...
	Bassein	8,127,480	...	...	...	8,127,480	307,214	61,112	620,757	2,100,176	594,967	2,997,463	...
	Henzada	1,436,720	...	...	...	1,436,720	631,011	17,715	379,934	633,779	191,076	876,896	...
	Thayettmyo	3,172,180*	...	...	...	3,172,180	222,281	81,083	303,364	1,284,860	1,323,000	2,612,860	...
	Total	11,210,681	...	...	...	11,210,681	1,624,877	169,121	1,793,975	5,191,855	3,908,812	9,138,397	...
TENASSERIM	Anherst	9,723,020	...	...	...	9,723,020	277,816	41,171	417,017	203,223	8,553,590	8,510,733	...
	Merga	4,000,000	...	...	...	4,000,000	88,807	1,746	88,807	2,533,767	3,976,140	4,122,217	...
	Toungoo	4,000,000	...	...	...	4,000,000	81,255	...	81,255	1,700,748	3,976,140	4,747,708	...
	Shwebo	3,472,280	...	...	...	3,472,280	10,053	12,016	207,276	2,690,091	1,317,333	3,137,629	...
	Salween	2,918,140	...	...	...	2,918,140	13,312	...	13,312	2,153,707	8,54,387	2,901,211	...
Total	29,817,090	...	...	...	29,817,090	802,979	58,120	861,336	10,700,565	16,236,404	26,966,029	...	
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA.		56,276,231	...	...	...	56,276,231	4,936,167	386,546	5,322,713	17,410,736	29,951,806	47,365,632	3,577,886

* Includes area transferred from Upper Burma

[No. 2.] A. 2.—Character of the surface (for details of this table see Part III of the "British Burma Administration Report for 1882-83," pages IV to XIII).
[No. 3.]

3.—Climate
1888.

APPENDICES.

Division.	Places at which observations taken.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE.								CLOUD PROPORTION 0 TO 10.			
		January to May.		June to September.		October to December.		Total.		May.				July.			
		Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.
ARAKAN	Akceab ...	1.61	18.01	9.51	157.46	91.8	89.6	96.2	76	87.3	79	80	75.9	64.5	57.9	55.4	.....
	Northern Arakan ...	1.15	15.17	8.02	106.17	84.72	80	85	75	87.35	70.57	80	68	68.24	60	60	.....
	Kyaukpou ...	2.04	18.01	12.23	201.20	91.14	84.72	96	75	84	71	85	72	67	60	50	.....
	Sandoway ...	3.08	16.13	11.30	182.57	93	80	96	75	84	71	85	72	67	60	50	.....

PEGU	Rangoon Town ...	3.83	61.78	11.41	77.02	96.2	78.9	103.2	75.2	82.3	76.4	90.0	71.4	63.6	60.1	68.0	62.4
	Hanthawaddy ...	0.88	34.72	17.16	41.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pegu ...	6.91	70.21	17.70	60.90	98.1	87.5	11.40	63.0	87.7	63.7	90.0	61.0	85.5	49.9	87.0	45.0
	Tharawaddy ...	1.17	15.17	3.06	42.34	101.3	75.7	106	76	90.3	76.1	98	71	83.7	64.5	90	57
	Prome ...	1.47	35.06	5.33	41.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IRRAWADDY	Thungwa ...	3.51	54.90	7.67	167.20	97.3	76.5	102.6	74.1	88.5	75.0	91.9	74	80.1	67.2	69.5	60
	Bussien ...	1.81	58.30	15.18	73.69	99.7	73.7	106	71	88.4	73.5	93	72	82.2	61.7	88	56
	Henzada ...	1.16	19.61	3.40	24.27	102.1	80.5	106.9	77.4	91.4	77.1	97.1	75.7	87.6	60	90.2	54.9
	Thayemyo ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TENASSERIM	Amberst ...	14.73	147.09	18.16	174.68	80.0	77.2	107.5	73	86.1	75.8	99.4	74	86.4	75.3	91	73
	Tavoy ...	15.75	170.15	27.22	213.12	94.9	77.5	101.5	75.5	85.8	75.8	98	74.5	88.7	70.5	95.5	65
	Mergui ...	23.86	139.31	29.78	192.05	92.4	77	99	79	86.2	76.2	90.5	69	87.1	69.2	90.9	61.5
	Toungoo ...	1.40	51.32	9.31	62.23	102.8	78	108	74	90.7	76.2	94.6	73	84.2	64	80.5	58
	Shwegyin ...	11.06	112.13	11.96	135.75	96.29	78.5	105	70	89.12	75.04	98	74	87.19	63.04	91	61
	Salween ...	11.47	77.66	6.02	97.15	.....	.....	90	94	.....	.....	86	80	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Details not available.

I. B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

[No. 4.]

1.—*Native States.*—None.

[No. 5.]

2.—*Native chiefs and principal male members of their families.*—None.

I C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

[No. 6.] The chief authority in Lower Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, established under Foreign Department (Political) No. 212, dated the 1st January 1862.

Name of Commissionership.	Name of executive district.	Number of judicial and revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	REVENUE.		Remarks.
													Land.	Gross.	
ARAKAN	Akyab ...	4	5,535	333,706	... 31,969	2,029	11	10	40	25	416	Rs. 3,39,303	Rs. 9,54,164	13,15,479	
	Northern Arakan ...	1	1,015	14,499	.....	204	1	1	100	30	265	68,392	3,477	6,986	
	Kyaukpadaung ...	2	4,370	149,303	.....	1,093	7	7	48	9	358	1,28,562	1,61,880	3,52,121	
	Sandoway ...	1	3,637	64,010	.....	465	4	4	61	7	188	63,008	73,744	1,35,511	
	Total Arakan	8	14,526	537,518	.....	3,811	23	22	...	...	1,227	6,19,362	11,92,245	18,08,997	
PEGO	Rangoon Town ...	1	22	134,176	... 134,176	...	9	17	...	...	614	2,18,444	14,515	17,140	
	Hanthawaddy ...	2	1,946	213,273	.....	836	7	7	22	13	287	1,10,270	10,83,323	14,46,027	
	Pegu ...	2	2,428	221,076	... 5,821	870	9	16	25	21	396	1,82,841	14,34,064	17,82,123	
	Tharrawaddy ...	2	2,014	278,155	.....	1,387	9	9	40	8	366	1,77,446	5,49,394	9,11,785	
	Prome ...	3	2,387	323,342	... 28,813 ... 12,373 ... 6,727	1,650	11	15	30	20	448	2,08,666	3,34,080	6,67,495	
	Total Pegu	10	9,299	1,168,021	.....	4,743	45	64	...	...	2,111	10,87,897	34,05,321	48,94,659	

Thongwa ...	...	...	4	5,413	281,063	{ Yandoon Pantanaung ... 12,673 ... 6,171	1,116	9	10	91	15	450	3,05,283	2,78,631	19,78,635
Bassein ...	...	...	3	7,047	389,419	{ Bassein Lemyethna ... 28,147 ... 5,355	1,037	17	17	70	34	622	3,77,375	9,45,430	15,98,674
Henzada ...	...	...	2	1,048	318,077	{ Henzada Myanaung Kyau ... 16,734 ... 5,416 ... 7,565	1,224	9	12	28	11	297	2,09,815	6,01,578	10,98,134
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	3	2,337	169,560	{ Thayetmyo Allan-Yataung ... 15,097 ... 8,629	870	6	8	60	20	1,034	2,31,880	1,05,988	2,02,432
Total Irrawaddy	...	...	12	16,805	1,161,119	...	4,511	43	47	...	...	2,403	11,34,863	26,30,927	48,67,875
Anherst ...	...	...	5	15,308	354,103	...	1,027	18	28	43	11	862	4,86,283	7,14,378	10,50,504
Tavoy ...	...	...	1	7,150	81,088	...	307	6	7	50	10	278	1,43,965	1,20,001	2,19,407
Mergui ...	...	...	2	7,810	36,550	...	204	6	7	60	33	213	91,088	94,502	1,78,417
Toungoo ...	...	...	2	6,834	124,946	...	806	13	14	40	10	419	1,12,849	78,771	1,91,698
Salween ...	...	...	3	5,425	161,516	...	536	9	17	30	12	385	1,02,810	2,73,540	4,86,985
Total Tenasserim	...	...	14	46,590	810,113	...	2,56	2	2	50	25	285	74,092	10,895	21,983
GRAND TOTAL: LOWER BURMA ...	...	...	44	87,290	3,736,771	...	3,118	54	73	...	...	2,446	10,23,434	13,01,907	21,49,341
	...	...				...	16,583	105	298	...	...	8,187	38,54,510	85,30,490	1,36,50,785

District.	INHABITED HOUSES.			POPULATION.					CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.										OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Remarks.																					
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.																									
ARAKAN.																																													
Akyab ...	107	67,950	68,057	148,035	105,132	53,066	51,430	382,706	64.99	736	206	172	8,612	90,548	...	...	230,046	20,166	223,140	90,500	...	...	...																			
Northern Arakan	...	8,363	2,803	5,215	4,872	2,252	2,100	14,488	14.28	7	2	6	235	235	5	...	2,160	12,091	13,914	585	...	...	...																			
Kyaukpada	4	28,687	28,691	50,705	52,311	22,771	22,516	149,303	34.65	23	26	5	184	220	4,346	...	133,732	11,042	117,206	32,097	10,346	...	...																				
Saundway	1	11,638	11,639	21,125	10,799	11,391	11,506	64,010	17.46	4	20	7	184	2,300	2,300	...	56,153	4,888	53,062	10,346	...	...	...																			
Total	112	111,638	111,750	225,073	182,134	92,700	87,611	587,516	40.45	770	254	190	9,383	106,338	...	...	422,986	48,207	417,922	130,596	...	...	...																			
PRGO.																																													
Rangoon Town	1,208	19,462	20,670	70,229	30,617	12,275	12,055	134,176	6,088.91	3,336	2,708	3,609	35,871	21,169	2,365	...	67,131	34	2,121	123,055	...	...	...																			
Haithawaddy	4	37,387	37,391	72,705	57,113	43,113	40,321	213,272	169.31	...	...	3,286	4,075	4,075	2,365	...	203,346	...	22,967	26,990	...	...	...																			
Pegu ...	4	35,787	35,791	55,903	63,407	30,947	31,050	221,076	91.01	103	137	3,641	3,960	3,960	1,732	3	210,542	489	289,290	93,112	...	...	...																			
Tharawaddy	11	49,835	49,846	92,161	84,811	51,322	40,931	278,135	138.11	62	127	2,174	1,985	1,985	1,110	10	270,552	2,135	211,516	66,630	...	...	...																			
Prome	191	62,602	62,630	107,963	107,520	53,471	53,389	322,342	111.65	51	98	336	978	1,703	1,703	6	313,201	5,818	227,375	84,907	...	...	...																			
Total	1,413	205,040	206,453	447,710	383,408	191,168	186,085	1,169,021	125.71	3,642	3,068	13,106	46,575	26,171	2,416	1,603,432	8,476	763,258	405,703	...	...	...	...																		
IRRAWADDY.																																													
Thilungwa	2	49,391	49,395	89,405	64,735	51,226	49,197	284,063	52.46	16	43	6,333	723	1,630	1	...	274,237	538	170,943	113,220	...	...	...																			
Bassein	96	69,716	69,812	133,668	118,046	70,281	67,864	389,419	53.26	635	129	20,300	4,851	4,023	11	...	337,317	20,991	256,307	132,512	...	...	...																			
Henada	15	56,464	55,497	102,380	101,454	67,216	57,047	318,077	163.28	24	42	4,342	703	1,192	...	...	311,741	133	233,597	84,480	...	...	...																			
Thayemyo	74	84,006	84,080	168,834	164,593	98,474	97,650	160,560	70.74	1,627	114	578	2,020	1,861	1	...	146,629	14,100	139,223	40,387	...	...	...																			
Total	187	208,600	208,787	392,767	339,388	207,107	201,767	1,161,119	69.09	2,394	326	32,213	8,957	9,638	13	...	1,071,024	35,792	790,570	307,349	...	...	...																			
THANASSERIM.																																													
Amherst	659	69,234	69,893	128,000	98,411	64,916	62,666	354,103	3,613.16	453	1,079	4,148	19,543	16,906	26	...	311,353	665	245,634	108,299	...	...	...																			
Tavoy ...	5	15,439	15,464	27,050	28,309	14,735	14,324	84,938	11.99	11	73	1,364	230	832	...	...	82,167	355	69,997	24,991	...	...	...																			
Mergui	3	10,126	10,152	20,246	18,501	9,073	8,739	56,539	7.24	10	30	1,716	273	4,130	...	...	47,523	2,838	37,232	19,327	...	...	...																			
Tongsoo	33	27,675	27,708	46,443	39,682	22,042	20,752	128,546	20.26	639	114	17,448	2,056	1,962	...	...	93,307	12,612	75,886	53,010	...	...	...																			
Shwegyin	16	30,815	30,831	54,639	46,090	31,538	30,299	154,516	30.31	14	40	1,196	832	843	...	...	151,677	9,924	113,135	51,381	1,625	...	...																				
Between	...	6,387	6,387	9,893	9,286	5,616	5,324	30,979	6.46	3	3	25	35	105	...	...	5,100	24,738	29,184	1,625	...	...	...																			
Total	646	149,726	150,372	286,800	242,759	147,610	141,854	619,113	17.36	1,120	1,348	25,647	23,009	24,774	26	...	691,637	61,152	560,320	228,733	...	...	...																			
CHAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA.																																													
	4,358	675,094	677,392	1,332,440	1,197,749	638,566	618,017	3,736,771	42.84	7,896	4,998	71,356	58,177	108,831	267	...	3,251,689	143,617	2,982,070	1,174,703	...	...	...																			

I E.—FISCAL.
Survey and Settlement.
Survey.

[No. 8.]

AREA PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN MILES.				COST PER MILE.				SURVEYED DURING THE YEAR WITH COST PER MILE.			
Trigonometrically	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.
		By villages.	By fields.								
Sq. miles	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Cost per mile.	Cost per mile.
.....	3,850	.....	12,976	.....	.....	.....	219	242	.....	833*	257
										Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
										Area.	Area.
										Cost per mile.	Cost per mile.
										Ra.	Ra.
										1,317	210

* In the Meru district 1,431 square miles were prepared for triangulation in the northern portion of the district and 872 square miles were completed in the southern portion. Thirty-eight square miles of boundary traverse survey were also completed.

Settlement.

Nature of settlement.		Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity	...	...	Ra.	...	
Settled for 50 years and upwards	...	...	...	...
Settled for 10 years and under 50	...	10,758	48,75,551	1903-04	
Settled under 10 years	...	...	...	...
Settled in progress	...	...	...	...
Total	...	10,758	48,75,551	1903-04	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights	...	10,758	48,75,551	1903-04	
Settlements without such record	...	709	2,03,333	1904-05	
Settlements during the year	...	...	...	...	Figures for 1888-89.

The area settled in 1888-89 has not been shown in this statement as no report has yet been received.

I E.—FISCAL.
2.—Surveyed and Assessed Area.

District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		Total area by survey, less foudutories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of fully assessed area.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district.	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE (COLUMNS 9 AND 10) ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 7) PER ACRE.	For total area.	For cultivated area.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 12).	Towns with over 10,000 inhabitants.
Akyab ...	Hyowari Zeminadari	Acres. 3,446,629 Sq. Mts. 84,477	Acres. 2,082,036 Sq. Mts. 47,777	Acres. 1,364,593 Sq. Mts. 36,704	Rs. 9,10,539 43,185	No. 14,409	Rs. 635 0-14	Rs. 9,10,539 3,477	184 50	1-06 0-50	Not available.	Not available.	Akyab 38,886.	
Northern Arakan	Hyowari Zeminadari	646,640	612,646	6,994	4,477	14,409	0-14	3,477						
Kyaukse	Hyowari Zeminadari	2,736,387	2,637,264	118,808	1,61,336	140,303	1-08	1,61,336	136	1-39	Not available.	Not available.		
Sandoway	Hyowari Zeminadari	1,373	2,201,702	51,335	72,058	64,010	1-13	72,058	138	1-40	Not available.	Not available.		
Total Arakan		9,280,640	8,692,861	673,739	11,91,639	58,518	2-09	11,91,639	170	1-50	...	...
Bangoon Town	Hyowari Zeminadari	14,080	10,065	4,015	11,315	134,176	0-11	14,315	3-62	3-02	134,176	11	Bangoon 134,176.	
Hanthawaddy	Hyowari Zeminadari	1,223,300	755,134	468,166	10,78,943	213,272	5-08	10,78,943	219	2-36	210,111	511		
Pegu ...	Hyowari Zeminadari	51,236	781,785	730,549	14,16,675	221,076	6-48	14,16,675	1-9	1-98	213,420	6-02		
Tharawaddy	Hyowari Zeminadari	1,288,000	946,384	341,616	5,46,738	278,135	1-97	5,46,738	1-00	1-77	278,135	1-97		
Prome ...	Hyowari Zeminadari	1,647,591	1,639,386	308,195	3,08,800	322,342	9-4	3,02,890	6-98	1-05	312,664	9-7	Prome 322,342. Shwepyithar 12,378.	
Total Pegu		5,561,390	4,036,457	1,524,933	33,60,140	1,180,021	5-59	33,34,721	1-77	1-59	1,142,196	5-92		
Thilashra	Hyowari Zeminadari	3,464,091	3,017,858	446,233	9,75,167	284,063	3-43	9,75,167	219	2-32	Not available.	Not available.	Yandoon 12,678.	
Pussau	Hyowari Zeminadari	3,387,008	2,708,334	678,674	9,43,964	380,410	2-42	9,43,964	1-53	1-56	Not available.	Not available.	Pussau 28,147.	
Hunsada	Hyowari Zeminadari	1,946,720	676,806	869,914	5,97,482	318,077	1-86	5,97,482	1-03	1-08	Not available.	Not available.	Hunsada 16,724.	
Thayemyo	Hyowari Zeminadari	3,172,480	3,037,088	115,392	1,66,673	210,054	7-0	1,60,545	88	1-01	20,199	1-69	Thayemyo 16,097.	
Total Irrawaddy		11,310,631*	2,680,617	1,530,014	26,83,306	1,392,243	2-33	26,18,176	1-60	1-52	...	...
Aundher	Hyowari Zeminadari	9,739,920	9,322,614	417,306	7,14,256	354,133	2-02	7,14,256	175	1-94	Not available.	Not available.	Montmein 58,107.	
Tavoy ...	Hyowari Zeminadari	4,573,797	4,400,400	173,397	1,29,001	84,088	1-52	1,29,001	1-55	1-57	Not available.	Not available.	Tavoy 13,372.	
Magway	Hyowari Zeminadari	4,986,400	4,940,501	45,899	94,302	56,359	1-67	94,302	1-03	1-08	11,231	6-41		
Toungoo	Hyowari Zeminadari	4,006,560	3,992,171	14,389	79,273	138,948	0-82	79,273	1-07	1-07	16,723	4-74	Toungoo 17,196.	
Shwegyin	Hyowari Zeminadari	3,468,333	3,398,796	169,537	2,73,499	164,516	1-66	2,73,499	1-37	1-46	Not available.	Not available.		
Salween	Hyowari Zeminadari	2,973,440	2,969,928	3,512	10,905	30,009	0-96	10,895	0-80	0-80	Not available.	Not available.		
Total Tenasserim		29,817,000	28,381,549	1,435,451	13,01,336	819,113	1-59	13,01,336	1-56	1-56	...	...
Grand Total	Hyowari Zeminadari and villages communities	68,108,975	51,163,948	4,955,727	84,86,765	3,777,895	2-36	84,81,697	1-70	1-61	...	...
Grand Total Lower Burma		68,108,975	51,163,948	4,955,727	84,86,765	3,777,895	2-36	84,81,697	1-70	1-61	...	...

* Includes area transferred from Upper Burma.

† Includes population of portion of district in Upper Burma.

I E.—FISCAL.

[No. 10.]

3.—Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Great zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large zemindaries paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000.	Under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under ordinary law	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindaries paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peasant proprietors paying separately	968,423	15,688	689,570	5,090,333	5.60	9.27	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5
Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity	99	206	131,597	1,359.57	703.37	...
	For life or lives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue.	3	5	3	4,900	1,655.33	...	...
Purchases of waste-land	1	1	1	712	712.00	...	...
Total	968,523	16,100	689,685	5,223,638	5.76	9.35	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5

I E.—FISCAL.

[No. 11.]

5.—Register of Transfers.

District.	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS.		TOTAL AREA TRANSFERRED.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Proprietors, revenue-paying.	Akyab	7	2,979	42
	Kyaukpyn	...	307	27,144
	Sandoway	...	309	909
	Hanthawaddy	54	1,471	1,005
	Pegu	13	2,544	27,158
	Tharrawaddy	25	3,087	69,590
	Prome	20	1,857	23,537
	Thongwa	73	437	5,343
	Bassein	34	1,675	7,427
	Henzada	1	19.30	17,309
	Thayotanyo	3	103	10,926
	Amherst	18	1,430	346
	Shwegyin	8	26	14,161
	Toungoo	...	67	650
	Tavoy	34	251	1,223
	Mergui	...	76	1,020
Total	285	19,223	9,406	2,08,225
Proprietors, revenue-free.	Thongwa	...	105	3,517
	Bassein	1	1	5
Total	1	100	1	3,522
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer.	...	...	...	...

I E.—FISCAL.

[No. 12.]

6.—Land Revenue.

Description of revenue.	REVENUE LAST YEAR		REVENUE THIS YEAR		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	Rs.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	415	Ra.	The large outstandings are due to the postponement of the collection of the land revenue in the Akyab district for 15 days, beyond the time fixed by the rules under the Burma Land and Revenue Act.
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	80,65,581	66,37,549*	85,30,984	65,62,150*	5,65,255	79,66,895	15,95,955		3,331	
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.										
Collections from Government estates										
Income from sale of Government estates										
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.										
Total	80,65,581	66,37,543	85,30,984	65,62,150	5,65,255	79,66,895	15,95,955	415	3,331	

* Includes outstandings.

II—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

- [No. 13]. 1. *Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of Lower Burma in the year 1889 and sanctioned as required by law.—Blank.*

- [No. 14]. 2. *Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of Lower Burma in the year 1889.—Blank.*

- [No. 15]. 3. *Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of Burma for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year 1889.*

Title of Bill	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts, and declare the effect of certain enactments in Lower Burma	Chief Commissioner, Burma.	To enable the Chief Commissioner to relieve the Recorder of certain business which can be done by other and less costly agency; to declare the Court of the Recorder to be the High Court for the whole of Burma inclusive of Upper Burma and the Shan States in reference to proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects. Sentences of death passed by the Court of the Recorder as such High Court being subject to confirmation by the Calcutta High Court; to enable the local Government to direct that, for the hearing of any particular case or class of cases, the Judge of the Town of Moulmein shall be included among the members of the Special Court.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th May 1889.
Draft Regulation to declare and to amend the law relating to rights in land and the assessment and collection of revenue in Upper Burma.	Chief Commissioner, Burma.	For the better administration of land and revenue in Upper Burma.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th June 1889.

APPENDICES.

Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.

[No. 17.]

2.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in Lower Burma for the year 1889.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year including previous year.	Acquitted or dismissed.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences of abetment, Chapter V	3	7	3	7	3	3	...	1	
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	368	368	344	1,774	665	1,130	4	66	
Offences by, or relating to, public servants, Chapter IX	198	195	180	932	184	103	4	12	
Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	214	214	216	431	216	166	...	18	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	992	644	857	1,085	497	541	11	36	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	50	46	37	60	23	33	4	6	
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	34	54	50	63	13	49	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	2,070	1,568	1,630	3,244	733	2,466	47	53	
Offences affecting religion, Chapter XV	30	30	180	180	40	59	1	20	
Offences affecting life and the concealment of births.	318	367	91	469	102	112	7	48	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	11	11	4	9	7	1	...	1	
Hurt	2,683	2,603	2,330	3,540	2,016	1,446	27	151	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	182	164	133	280	149	86	2	13	
Criminal force and assault	3,727	3,478	3,159	5,587	3,210	1,884	62	131	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	147	119	90	148	70	53	...	5	
Rape	108	125	86	100	64	34	...	2	
Unnatural offence	13	9	14	15	7	8	...	...
Theft	12,167	11,093	7,499	9,383	3,548	5,632	43	160	
Extortion	109	103	105	183	94	68	3	18	
Robbery and dacoity	925	876	315	1,640	714	794	30	98	
Criminal misappropriation of property	224	240	213	344	180	139	2	23	
Criminal breach of trust	421	385	312	421	221	177	10	13	
Receiving of stolen property	449	436	369	620	231	383	...	6	
Cheating	250	273	251	311	100	104	4	10	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	16	15	14	20	13	5	...	2	
Mischief	789	742	692	1,038	675	310	9	43	
Criminal trespass	2,225	2,127	1,754	2,385	1,321	885	11	68	
Criminal breach of documents and to trade or property-marks, Chapter XVIII	38	38	30	47	24	16	...	3	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	16	16	17	30	14	12	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	240	902	194	231	197	24	3	...	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	125	117	125	180	125	45	2	8	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance Chapter XXII	2,428	2,180	2,155	2,874	1,925	884	7	68	
Attempt to commit hurt, Chapter XXIII	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	20,157	19,311	19,449	31,929	8,525	22,512	120	482	
Total	51,773	49,309	43,405	68,095	26,222	40,475	417	1,581	

APPENDICES.

xvii.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases, before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5
1.—Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	...	34	40	21	19
2.—Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI	...	7	9	5	4
3.—Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapters XXXIX and XLII	...	158	285	91	192
4.—Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXII, section 332	...	11	16	5	11
5.—Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXV	...	1	1	...	1
6.—Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	...	40	85	37	48
7.—Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	...	2,468	2,511	603	1,748
8.—Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapters X and XI	...	11	15	8	7
9.—Possession, Chapters XVI and XLIII	...	7	9	4	4
10.—Main tenance, Chapter XXXVI	...	322	320	156	155
Total	...	3,638	3,221	983	2,180
					Pending 139, referred 13, escaped five.
					Pending one.
					Pending eight, referred one.
					Pending 150, referred 14, escaped five.

II B.—JUDICIAL.

Class of Tribunal.	1	2	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.							12		
			3	4	Convicted		7	8	9		10	11
					5	6						
		Total number of persons under trial.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates	Special Magistrates under section 14	486	2	102	378	...	4	...	320	5	973	
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subpendiary Magistrates sitting singly	49,851	365	10,600	22,733	3,939	1,762	1,302	29,696	6	100,253	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 340, Criminal Procedure Code.	Honorary Magistrates	14,850	1	4,675	234	9,837	...	73	9,501	3	11,859	
		1,836	...	514	802	244	237	39	1,201	5	...	
		2,769	13	922	1,057	231	501	65	1,739	14	10,933	
Courts of Sessions	...	1,617	6	361	1,052	...	75	103	807	32	3,253	
Superior Courts	...	75	...	10	00	...	...	5	47	20	13	
Total	...	71,404	417	29,394	26,316	14,311	2,579	1,537	43,401	6	199,344	

[No. 21.] 5.—Statement showing the Punishments Inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in Lower Burma for the year 1889.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to										Detail of Punishment.															Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.		Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give securities for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Fines.										Imprisonment.						Whipped.		
				Rigorous.	Simple.						Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Fifteen days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.	Ten stripes and under.			Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Village Officers	40	...	...	357	11	...	...	216	...	121	16	4	...	...	7,336 5 0	5,692 4 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Magistrates under section 14.	6,229	141	...	17,476	2,270	1,556	1,019	10,687	5,769	600	105	5	...	...	2,60,344 8 6	25,432 1 1	462	4,202	2,606	59	...	...	...	...	...
	123	10	...	10,176	56	3	3	9,794	362	14	...	...	...	...	34,743 4 6	92,911 10 0	2,302 10 8	24	113	...	...	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	463	15	...	204	197	...	...	91	67	24	20	...	2	...	22,875 11 0	6,998 11 1	542 3 3	13	135	311	39	...	...	...	...
	
Honorary Magistrates.	
	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	
	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	1	662	52	...	370	111	224	171	187	124	22	33	1	1	17,724 12 0	13,441 13 5	2,379 1 2	30	236	358	231	...	12	35	64	4	
Courts of Sessions	4	483	...	551	1	...	46	10	13	10	1	17	5	22	...	...	...	8,553 8 0	410 11 0	...	...	37	37	416	73	...	1	9
	
Superior Courts ...	24	34	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
Total	26	517	1	8,000	922	...	28,623	2,637	1,796	1,203	21,176	6,480	681	276	6	4	4,00,479 15 8	3,21,140 10 0	30,967 10 2	538	4,811	3,319	775	73	344	1,307	916	23	

II B.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.

[No. 22.]

5A.—Statement showing the Whippings Inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other Punishments in Lower Burma for the year 1889.

Offences for which awarded.		NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.												Total.	Remarks.
		5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
		First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
In lieu of other punishments (sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864)—															
1.—Theft, as defined in	section 378, I. P. C.	3	...	73	4	193	15	195	10	84	6	115	9	707	
	section 379, do.	6	...	71	...	106	1	107	1	17	...	62	4	351	
	section 380, do.	13	2	109	14	251	30	278	29	124	10	155	12	1,027	
	section 381, do.	...	...	3	...	15	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	43	
2.—Extortion, as defined in	section 382, do.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
	section 383, do.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	
3.—Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in	section 384, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	section 411, do.	1	...	11	1	17	2	14	4	6	...	11	2	60	
4.—Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	section 412, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	section 443, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in	section 444, do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	
6.—House-breaking, as defined in	section 445, do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	
7.—House-breaking by night, as defined in	section 446, do.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
8.—Offences under	section 457, do.	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	
	section 14, Act III, 1880.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	
9.—Affecting human body.	section 323, I.P.C.	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
10.—Dacoity.	section 354, do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
11.—Criminal breach of trust.	section 395, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	section 406, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
12.—House-trespass.	section 451, do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total	...	23	2	273	20	500	48	582	46	243	16	357	28	2,224	

PART II.

Statement showing the Whippings Inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864, in Lower Burma for the year 1889.

Offences for which awarded.		NUMBER OF STRIPES.						Total	Remarks.
		5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>In addition to other punishments (sections 3 and 4)—</i>									
<i>A.—Section 3.</i>									
1.—Theft, as defined in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	section 378, I. P. C. ...	...	...	3	37	2	70	102	
	section 379, do. ...	...	...	2	6	1	13	23	
	section 380, do. ...	...	...	6	37	20	93	165	
	sections 75 and 380, do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	section 381, do. ...	...	...	...	5	1	20	35	
2.—Extortion, as defined in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	section 383, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	section 384, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over	...	...	6	14	74	25	207	326	

PART II—concluded.

Statement showing the Whippings Inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864, in Lower Burma for the year 1889—concluded.

Offences for which awarded.		NUMBER OF STRIPES.						Total.	Remarks.
		5 and under	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Brought forward	...	6	14	74	25	207	326	
	Criminal breach of trust ... section 406, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in	{ section 411, do.	...	1	...	...	4	5	10	
	{ section 412, do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
4.—Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	section 443, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in	{ section 444, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Housebreaking, as defined in	... section 445, do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
7.—Housebreaking by night, as defined in	section 446, do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
8.—Offence under ...	... section 14, Act III, 1890	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	House-trespass by night in order to commit theft } section 456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>B.—Section 4.</i>									
1.—False evidence, as defined in	{ section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ section 194, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ section 195, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in	{ section 211, do., and section 377, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Assault, as defined in	... section 354, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Rape, as defined in	... section 375, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Unnatural offence, as defined in	... section 377, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Robbery, as defined in	... section 390, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.—Dacoity, as defined in	... section 391, do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
8.—Attempt at robbery, as defined in	... section 393, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.—Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in	{ section 394, do.	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
10.—Receiving stolen property, as defined in	section 413, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ section 463, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ section 466, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.—Forgery, as defined in	{ section 467, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ section 468, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ section 469, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.—Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	section 443, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.—Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in	{ section 445, do.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
14.—Housebreaking as defined in	... section 446, do.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
15.—Housebreaking by night, as defined in	section 447, do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Total	...	...	7	14	74	31	225	301	

PART III.

Statement showing the Whippings Inflicted under Section 5, Act VI of 1864, on Juveniles for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II in Lower Burma for the year 1889.

Offence.	STROKES.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Section 149, I. P. C.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 193, do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 215, do.	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 323, do.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Do. 324, do.	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Do. 325, do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 334, do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 354, do. and	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Do. 5, Act VI of 1864	
Do. 377, I. P. C.	1	...	1	
Do. 379, &c., do.	2	...	6	...	10	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	27
Do. 420, do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 430, do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 426, do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 451, do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 457, do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 458, do.	1	...	1	
Excise Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Section 320, I. P. C.	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	
Do. 338, do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 363, do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
Do. 380, do.	1	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	9	
Do. 392, do.	2	...	2	
Do. 393, do.	1	...	1	
Do. 402, do.	1	...	1	
Do. 414, do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 454, do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 456, do.	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Total	5	...	12	2	23	1	19	1	3	...	13	...	78	

PART IV.

Statement showing relative Number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other Punishments in Lower Burma for the year 1889.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
Total number of whippings awarded ...	2,657	
Total number of other punishments ...	37,970	
Total ...	40,627	
Percentage of whippings ...	6.54	

II B.—JUDICIAL.

6.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in criminal Cases in Lower Burma for the year 1889.

Class of Tribunal.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.												Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications re- jected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Deferred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Appeals to—														
Chief Magistrates of Districts	835	1	164	348	...	132	166	1	7	...	16	8		
Courts of Sessions	2,134	...	1,507	622	...	267	230	12	28	1	107	13		
Superior Courts	1,080	...	549	210	...	124	81	...	4	...	51	24		
(by persons convicted	4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	15		
(by Government from judgments of acquittal														
Total	4,803	1	2,220	1,380	...	* 463	497	13	41	1	170	14		
Revision by—														
Chief Magistrates of Districts	4,463	...	406	3,413	...	...	4	3	55	229	201	14		
Courts of Sessions	1,359	...	573	537	...	11	21	...	21	52	138	22		
Superior Courts	1,648	...	86	654	19	323	322	12	6	...	72	50		
Total	7,470	...	1,107	4,801	19	330	317	15	67	281	471	24		
GRAND TOTAL	12,273	1	3,327	6,193	19	602	814	28	128	282	647	19		

* Two persons' order of acquittal set aside and convicted under clause (f), section 19, of Act XI of 1878, and fined Rs 10 each

* Two persons' order of acquittal set aside and convicted under clause (f), section 19, of Act XI of 1873, and fined Rs 10 each

II B.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 24.] 7.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in Lower Burma for the year 1889.

Class of Tribunal.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVEABLE PROPERTY.										SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.										TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancellation of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding rents, or on account of illegal restraining or other cause.	For possession or usufructs.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Miscellaneous suits.	Suits under section 801, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
1	20	4,852	136	1,184	120	34	...	539	3,038	2,731	92	1,944	37	32	1	81	28	3	6</

* Suits under Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction.

II B.—JUDICIAL.

8.—Statement showing the Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in Lower Burma for the year 1889.

Class of Tribunal.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.										Total value of suits.	Remarks.		
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	11	12			
I.—COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
I.—Civil Courts.														
Unpaid Tribunals	76	142	45	19	97	59	...	...	7	9,774	2 3	
Village Courts	3,618	10,560	5,368	3,994	133	57	...	...	675	16,50,001	9 7	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	173	596	329	238	42	...	...	...	43	2,57,539	13 4	
Small Cause Courts	1,146	3,006	724	688	...	...	...	...	...	3,11,245	2 0	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts	21	84	41	96	51	106	13	0	17	5,36,873	0 11			
Total	5,234	14,080	6,537	5,027	323	223	13	6	742	37,65,438	12 1			
II.—Revenue Courts.														
Unpaid local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.														
Small Cause Courts, Rangoon	549	2,178	868	1,077	134	33	...	...	...	5,10,707	2 3	
Superior Court (Recorder's)	...	1	7	23	22	125	20	26	47	11,70,593	14 6			
Total	549	2,179	875	1,100	156	158	20	26	47	16,81,301	0 9			
GRAND TOTAL	5,783	16,860	7,412	6,127	479	380	33	32	789	44,46,734	13 10			

II B.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 26.] 9.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in Lower Burma for the year 1889.

PART I.—Civil Suits.

Class of Tribunal.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURA- TION OF CASES		Remarks.	
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	WITHOUT CONTEST.					ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.			WITH CONTEST.			Contested.	Uncontested.		
			Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
I.—Civil Courts.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	980	...	45	35	98	17	11	...	...	68	14	1	...	8	5	
Village Courts	25,543	...	6,694	1,873	3,781	2,975	495	41	22	6,314	2,876	769	59	29	13		
Palid Subdivisional Tribunals	1,699	...	310	104	186	193	53	17	12	376	296	90	11	33	16		
Small Cause Courts	5,752	...	1,336	247	869	1,439	20	7	1	1,281	401	131	16	23	13		
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts	497	...	26	19	20	52	1	144	17	136	46	25	5	47	40		
Total	33,680	...	8,411	1,774	4,963	4,763	622	309	52	8,375	3,653	1,016	131	21	13		
II.—Revenue Courts.																	
Unpaid local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																	
Small Cause Courts, Rangoon	5,189	...	631	310	577	1,971	78	...	...	904	423	310	109	25	21	
Superior Courts (Recorder's)	345	...	31	49	10	56	3	...	...	85	35	163	76	123	59	
Total	5,534	...	662	359	587	2,027	41	...	...	989	458	413	185	33	22	
GRAND TOTAL	39,214	...	9,063	2,103	5,550	6,730	663	309	52	9,364	4,031	1,429	316	22	16		

9.—*Statements showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in Lower Burma for the year 1889.*

PART II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Tribunal.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF																Remarks.
	ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.																
	WITHOUT CONTEST.				WITH CONTEST.				Pending at the close of the year.								
	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.								
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
I.—Civil Courts.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	...	3	...	3	108	70	...	...	10	4	...	...	8	...		
Village Courts	...	737	200	90	4	...	9	7	1,117	600	112	...	9	13			
Paid Subordinate Tribunals	...	83	20	4	41	13	2	1	98	53	15	...	2	15			
Small Cause Courts	...	56	5	6	54	17	1	1	70	46	3	...	...	9		
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts			
Chief Courts of Districts	...	224	2	20	197	14	1	1	129	68	26	...	5	16			
Commissioners' Courts	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
Total	...	1,104	227	135	498	121	1	10	1,424	771	156	16	13				
II.—Revenue Courts.																	
Unpaid local Tribunals			
Other Subordinate Courts			
Collectory Courts			
Total			
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																	
Small Cause Courts, Rangoon Superior Court (Recorder's)	...	973	4	1	16	1	...	...	214	61	64	9	14			
	...	19	4	5	20	3	...	...	83	32	15	2	27			
Total	...	992	8	6	26	4	...	...	297	93	79	11	16			
GRAND TOTAL.	...	2,066	225	144	533	125	13	10	1,721	864	253	27	14				

[No. 27.]
II B.—JUDICIAL.
10.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in Lower Burma for the year 1889.
PART I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Tribunal.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD EX PARTE.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 661, Act XIV of 1884.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	134	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	72	6	41	2	7	...	60	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	1,370	...	65	34	123	1	2	1	676	62	308	28	70	4	23	3	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	16	...	...	...	5	3	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	41	...	
Total	1,520	...	65	35	131	4	7	1	750	68	351	30	78	4	26	...	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																	
Appeals from original decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court of Province	186	...	17	3	6	1	...	...	49	5	37	3	45	5	55	...	
Appeals from appellate decrees	...	...	31	1	...	...	2	...	31	1	17	...	6	...	21	...	
Civil revisions	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	255	...	46	4	6	1	2	...	80	6	54	3	51	5	41	...	
GRAND TOTAL	1,775	...	113	39	137	5	9	1	830	74	405	33	129	9	98	...	

PART II.—Miscellaneous Appeals (Judicial).

APPENDICES.

xxix.

Class of Tribunal.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or other cause not prosecuted.	HEARD EX PARTE						CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																		
A.—Civil Courts																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One case transferred to Revenue Department.
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	42	...	3	5	8	...	4	...	8	1	10	1	1	...	12	...		
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	
Total	44	...	3	5	10	...	4	...	6	1	10	1	1	...	12	...		
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																		
Chief Court of Province	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...
Total	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	37	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	50	...	4	5	10	...	4	...	8	2	13	2	1	...	15	...	...

Class of Tribunal.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.										AMOUNT OF CREDITOR'S CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.				GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.		Remarks.
	Total number of hearings.	Withdrawn.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.			
1	2	3	4 A receiver being appointed.	5 A receiver not being appointed.	6 Final proceedings under section 355 not being taken.	7 Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 355.	8 Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4,423 10 0	635 5 4	511 8 10	194 7 8			
Chief Courts of Districts ...	55	17	5	23	5	3	1	1	1	...	7,701 6 11	5,586 7 11	3,215 4 0	3,215 4 0			
Superior Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	57	17	5	24	6	3	1	1	2	...	12,120 0 11	6,241 13 3	3,726 12 10	3,409 11 8			

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																					
District.	Number of registration officers.	Compulsory.										Optional.							Total value of immovable property transferred.		
		Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (section 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b and c.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	All instruments of lease (other than those of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses a and b.	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause c) and instruments of lease exceeding one year (section 17, clause e).	Awards (section 17, clause f).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
			a	b																	
1	3	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Rs. A. P.	
ARAKAN (Akyab Northern Arakan Kyaukpadaung Sandoway)	7	13	302	...	165	...	24	626	1,720 4 0	45	10	...	4	...	126	...	135	594 8 0	6,97,233 19 6		
		
		
		
	4	...	26	...	52	...	...	24	84 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (Rangoon Town Bhamo Pegu Tharawaddy Prome)	17	17	430	...	230	...	24	703	1,411 0 0	54	15	...	4	...	126	...	120	545 4 0	7,17,433 12 10		
		
		
		
	1	40	837	...	379	171	...	113	1,515	8,089 4 0	32	11	...	...	24	...	71	297 0 0	65,14,094 3 3
TARAWADDY (Bassein Thongwa Honnada Thayemya)	10	20	138	...	352	32	...	2	544	1,170 4 0	21	19	...	...	2	...	42	33 4 0	4,36,087 0 0
		
		
		
	7	8	110	...	477	1	...	36	723	1,003 12 0	6	4	...	...	4	...	14	27 0 0	4,03,148 6 0
TANASSERIM (Amherst Tavoy Mergui Tounghoo Shwegyin Salween)	6	14	101	...	191	24	...	38	809	532 8 0	35	14	...	1	...	...	54	60 4 0	2,00,565 14 0
		
		
		
	31	48	550	...	1,152	80	...	115	1,945	3,975 0 0	66	42	...	1	...	13	...	126	100 8 0	12,34,707 1 0	
GRAND TOTAL	
	
	
	
	35	35	1,289	...	901	470	22	10	2,378	4,837 1 0	69	38	3	2	112	72 4 0	22,83,331 4 0	
GRAND TOTAL	107	186	8,915	1	3,059	470	22	415	8,937	24,142 7 0	203	100	3	7	...	163	23	619	1,164 14 0	1,28,96,249 0 2	

II B.—JUDICIAL.
14.—Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registration Districts, &c.—concluded.

[No. 31.]

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.																	Remarks.		
District.	Compulsory.						Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 12, and 20, and the total fees paid for registration under column 20 and 22.		Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2, Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (clause d) section 18.	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause f.															
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
ARAKAN (Akyab ... Northern Arakan ... Kyaukpadaung ... Sandoway ... Total ...)	...	45	13	7	65	108 4 0	5	110	24	2,372 0 0	432 8 0	829 8 0	Ra. A. P.	
	...	...	...	...	...	10 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
Pegu (Bassein ... Hanthawaddy ... Pegu ... Tharrawaddy ... Prome ... Total ...)	3	148	203	53	406	1,879 0 0	...	3	22	639	176	10,917 4 0	2,466 6 0	4,906 1 0	Ra. A. P.	
	1	20	4	...	25	46 4 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	8	1,545 0 0	150 0 0	1,695 0 0
	...	30	5	...	44	99 7 6	...	...	1	...	...	...	35	6	1,614 2 0	75 5 0	1,789 7 0
	...	...	3	...	33	94 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	1,027 1 0	53 3 5	981 5 6
	2	11	84	6	52	117 12 0	...	1	...	...	...	...	64	6	1,635 8 0	107 4 0	670 12 0
INRAWADDY (Bassein ... Thongwa ... Bassein ... Thayemyo ... Total ...)	7	219	249	75	550	2,236 11 0	1	3	24	788	203	16,172 15 0	2,862 2 5	8,497 11 2	Ra. A. P.	
	...	51	58	29	138	184 4 0	...	2	4	...	...	...	72	1	1,405 12 0	97 3 0	680 10 0
	...	73	23	...	95	147 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	1,789 12 0	96 12 0	1,516 8 0
	...	26	19	6	51	106 12 0	...	2	...	...	...	...	20	3	847 8 0	29 0 0	468 8 0
	...	5	...	4	9	39 12 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	636 4 0	46 0 0	548 4 0
TANASSERIM (Amberst ... Tavoy ... Mergui ... Toungoo ... Shwegyin ... Sedween ... Total ...)	...	155	99	39	293	477 13 0	...	4	6	1	...	9	127	4	4,630 4 0	270 15 0	3,413 14 0	Ra. A. P.	
	2	116	105	20	249	1,103 12 0	...	3	1	...	...	...	240	24	3,864 12 0	2,335 0 0	2,350 12 0
	...	3	...	...	3	5 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483 6 0	487 0 0	182 0 0
	...	...	...	...	...	8 4 0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	458 4 0
	...	15	...	13	28	188 4 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	43	...	663 12 0	73 0 0	666 12 0
GRAND TOTAL		9	556	461	157	1,293	4,106 8 0	2	11	32	3	31	1,383	261	22,515 13 0	6,537 13 5	16,946 1 2		

[No. 32.]

Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	4		5		6		7		8		9		10			
			Remained at the commencement of the year.		Received during the year.		Total.		Discharged from all causes.		Remaining at the end of the year.		Daily average number of each class.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Akyab	2nd class, District jail.	Convicts Under-trial Civil	514	21	535	731	19	1,245	19	1,294	14	787	473	5	478	476	3	479
Kyaukpada	2nd class, District jail.	Convicts Under-trial Civil	206	7	213	419	4	423	5	428	6	434	197	1	198	179	2	181
Sandaway	Lock-up	Convicts Under-trial Civil	40	2	42	181	3	184	3	187	7	192	36	3	39	51	1	52
Bangoon	1st class, Central jail, Natives.	Convicts Under-trial Civil	3,297	35	3,332	4,911	104	5,015	139	5,154	108	4,907	3,400	31	3,431	3,433	36	3,469
Bangoon	Ditto, Europeans	Convicts Under-trial Civil	78	1	79	1,823	49	1,872	53	1,925	46	1,870	63	4	67	36	...	36
Ma-abin	2nd class, District jail.	Convicts Under-trial Civil	25	1	26	317	...	317	...	317	...	313	29	...	29	...	...	...
Basselin	1st class, District jail.	Convicts Under-trial Civil	220	10	230	798	19	817	28	845	31	792	251	4	255	277	5	282
Henzada	3rd class, District jail.	Convicts Under-trial Civil	1,042	3	1,045	1,108	11	1,119	22	1,141	16	1,025	1,140	6	1,146	1,142	3	1,145
Myanung	Lock-up	Convicts Under-trial Civil	301	3	304	833	22	855	25	880	23	872	257	2	259	289	6	295
Thayemyo	1st class, Central jail.	Convicts Under-trial Civil	39	2	41	322	21	343	23	364	20	339	43	8	45	65	2	67
Moulmein	1st class, Central jail.	Convicts Under-trial Civil	10	1	11	361	9	370	9	379	9	369	11	11	12	...	...	...
Tawoy	4th class, District jail.	Convicts Under-trial Civil	1,262	92	1,354	2,083	134	2,217	155	2,372	133	2,123	1,357	33	1,390	1,424	28	1,452
Mergui	Lock-up	Convicts Under-trial Civil	88	7	95	865	15	880	16	896	11	879	79	...	79	677	3	680
Koungoo	1st class, District jail.	Convicts Under-trial Civil	863	22	885	730	21	751	26	777	23	728	681	1	689	...	...	...
Shwegyin	4th class District jail.	Convicts Under-trial Civil	94	3	97	171	13	184	15	199	15	184	96	...	96	116	2	118
		Convicts Under-trial Civil	27	3	30	163	13	176	14	190	13	182	11	...	11	...	...	...
		Convicts Under-trial Civil	13	4	17	148	8	156	10	166	6	150	17	2	19	24	1	25
		Convicts Under-trial Civil	504	3	507	646	19	665	23	684	20	742	426	2	430	497	4	501
		Convicts Under-trial Civil	6	...	6	308	12	320	12	332	12	310	16	...	16	...	...	...
		Convicts Under-trial Civil	136	3	139	20	20	20	20	20	14	18	...	...	18	...	...	...
		Convicts Under-trial Civil	15	...	15	229	2	231	2	233	1	443	192	2	201	141	3	144
		Convicts Under-trial Civil	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	53	10	...	11	15	...	...
		Total	8,546	104	8,650	13,405	419	14,314	523	14,837	429	14,231	8,733	94	8,827	8,901	99	9,000
		(Convicts Civil)	343	3	346	6,422	158	6,580	161	6,741	153	6,583	313	6	319	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	8,898	107	9,005	20,554	578	21,132	635	21,767	585	21,191	9,046	100	9,146	...	...	...

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 33.]

1. 1. 1.—Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Fails and Subsidiary Fails of Lower Burma during the year 1889.

[illegible]

N. B.—Column 5 exceeds column 8 by 735 males and 7 females which is accounted for thus:—
 In column 8 1,195 males 9 females received from Upper Burma during the year ;
 3 males 0 females received back from Paunglé ;
 199 males 0 females received back (167 from India and 33 from release in this province ;
 30 males 0 females in transit at the end of last year.

In column 8 28 males 0 females were transferred to Paungde;
443 males 2 females were transferred to Upper Burma;
64 males 0 females were transferred to India;
1 male 0 females in transit from Rangoon to Thavetmyio;
1 male 0 females in transit from Rangoon to Myanaung;
1 male 0 females in transit from Rangoon to Ma-uhin.

Total	1,887 males	9 females.
"	542 males	2 do.
"	795 males	7 females.

Total ... **542 males 2 females.**

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 34.] 2.—Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1889.

Serial No.	Jail.	RELIGION.										AGE.										PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.										Total.	Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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		Christians.					Mahomedans.					Hindus and Sikhs.					Buddhists and Jains.					All other classes.*					Under 16.							16 to 40.					40 to 60.					Above 60.					Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.					Professional persons.					Persons in service or performing personal offices.					Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.					Persons engaged in commerce and trade.					Persons employed in manufacturing, and engineering, operations, &c., &c.					Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.					Married.					Unmarried.					Widows.					Prostitutes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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* Net worshippers.

Native	Total of admissions				Total remaining on the 31st December				Europeans	Total of admissions				Total remaining on the 31st December				Europeans	Total of admissions				Total remaining on the 31st December				Europeans	Total of admissions				Total remaining on the 31st December				Europeans
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	731	4	255	44	794	2	9	849	1,146	13	639	1	9	661	287								
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	731	4	255	44	794	2	9	849	1,146	13	639	1	9	661	287								
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	731	4	255	44	794	2	9	849	1,146	13	639	1	9	661	287								
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	731	4	255	44	794	2	9	849	1,146	13	639	1	9	661	287								
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	731	4	255	44	794	2	9	849	1,146	13	639	1	9	661	287								
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	731	4	255	44	794	2	9	849	1,146	13	639	1	9	661	287								
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	731	4	255	44	794	2	9	849	1,146	13	639	1	9	661	287								
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	731	4	255	44	794	2	9	849	1,146	13	639	1	9	661	287								
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	731	4	255	44	794	2	9	849	1,146	13	639	1	9	661	287								
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	731	4	255	44	794	2	9	849	1,146	13	639	1	9	661	287								
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	731	4	255	44	794	2	9	849	1,146	13	639	1	9	661	287								
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	731	4	255	44	794	2	9	849	1,146	13	639	1	9	661	287								
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	731	4	255	44	794	2	9	849	1,146	13	639	1	9	661	287								
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	731	4	255	44	794	2	9	849	1,146	13	639	1	9	661	287								
306	17	2,676	33	149	3,440	21	85	232	307	29	23	674	11	73																						

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 35.] 3.—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the *Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1889 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.*

1	2	3	Serial No.	4 NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																				5	6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
				A	B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
					Not exceeding one month.	Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For term.				Sentenced to transportation beyond seas	Sentenced to death.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.						F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
8		Jail.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	A B C D	38 198 ...	10 40 ...	20 206 ...	4 21 ...	7 91 ...	98 91 ...	1 1 ...	28 27 ...	1 1 ...	25 23 ...	0 5 ...	9 1 ...	8	

[illegible]

A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 36.] 4.—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1889 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3	4				5	6	7																			
Serial No.	Jail.	Number admitted during the year.	NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.												Ratio per cent. of column 4D to column 3.	A			B			Number previously convicted.	Remarks.					
			A		B		C		D		Total.			Number admitted during the year.			Total.											
			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.		M.			F.			M.			F.				Total.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Akyab	679	18	697	69	...	24	...	6	...	99	...	...	1458	1458	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kyaukpada	384	4	388	90	1	42	...	29	...	171	1	...	4123	4123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway	183	8	191	33	...	13	...	9	...	55	...	...	3895	3895	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rangoon (Natives)	3,147	88	3,235	831	2	94	...	30	...	445	2	...	14,114	14,114	22	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
5	Rangoon (Europeans)	307	...	307	5	...	3	...	1	...	0	...	...	293	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maubin	731	18	749	120	...	34	...	5	...	149	...	...	2038	2038	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bassein	829	20	849	143	...	36	...	28	...	207	...	...	2497	2497	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
8	Hensada	643	18	661	153	...	60	...	47	...	299	...	...	4184	4184	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Myanung	306	21	327	46	...	32	...	9	...	79	...	...	2582	2582	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10	Thayemye	2,010	128	2,138	264	8	79	...	25	...	388	8	...	1831	1831	20	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
11	Moulmein	684	21	705	92	1	35	...	23	...	149	1	...	2551	2551	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tavoy	136	12	148	14	...	10	...	2	...	26	...	...	2063	2063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mergui	131	8	139	10	...	2	...	1	...	22	...	...	1679	1679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
14	Toungoo	371	16	387	51	...	9	...	4	...	44	...	...	1156	1156	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
15	Shwegyin	401	9	410	53	2	20	...	16	...	60	2	...	2210	2210	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		10,733	384	11,117	1,455	14	432	...	231	...	2,171	14	...	20,714	20,714	76	8	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

II C.—PRISONS.

APPENDICES.

Serial No.	Jail.	BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.												PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED												7	8		
		Average number of convicts.						Criminal offences.						A						B—By Jail Officers.								Ratio of column 6C to column 3	
		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.					Ratio of column 6C to the total number of other jail punishments indicated on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total punishments.					
1	Akyab	...	...	453	3	1	...	185	...	180	...	323	...	1	2	...	9	...	63	...	8	607	...	689	151.10	1.18	
2	Kyaukpada	...	...	174	2	...	...	125	...	190	...	200	...	...	10	...	153	...	6	...	2	404	...	581	331.63	.34
3	Sardoway	...	...	45	1	...	...	25	...	5	...	18	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	48	...	48	101.35	...
4	Rangoon	...	...	3,410	35	14	...	1,931	9	2,867	...	2,811	16	11	220	...	...	...	3,033	23	156	3,494	8	6,981	202.64	2.75
	(Natives)	...	...	35	...	...	...	24	...	166	...	100	...	...	23	...	2	...	170	...	2	93	...	290	638.57	.69
5	Maubin	...	...	255	5	1	...	34	...	3	...	60	...	1	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	21	...	98	37.69	...
6	Bassein	...	...	1,006	3	2	...	105	...	687	...	644	...	2	22	...	551	...	...	...	54	1,099	...	1,728	107.23	3.23
7	Henzada	...	...	287	5	...	...	111	...	219	...	263	2	...	10	...	262	2	13	...	13	331	...	631	231.99	2.11
8	Myanaung	...	...	46	2	...	...	67	...	33	...	25	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	3	25	...	145	302.08	2.11
9	Tsayehmyo	...	...	1,327	28	2	...	343	...	783	...	1,611	12	2	...	...	727	4	327	1	48	1,628	7	2,744	922.51	1.79
10	Moulmein	...	...	664	8	...	...	470	...	425	...	352	...	...	157	...	86	...	...	...	31	1,024	...	1,248	167.11	2.55
11	Tavoy	...	...	101	2	...	...	8	...	16	...	21	...	...	3	...	26	...	...	...	...	0	...	45	43.09	...
12	Mergui	...	...	17	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	39.33	...
13	Toungoo	...	...	486	4	...	...	25	...	34	...	186	...	...	5	...	9	...	73	...	8	300	...	235	62.04	3.24
14	Shwegyin	...	...	141	3	4	...	127	...	74	...	53	...	1	5	...	56	...	12	...	5	174	...	258	179.17	2.01	
	Total	...	...	8,737	97	25	...	2,053	9	3,622	...	6,941	39	25	645	...	2,036	6	3,716	24	300	9,049	9	15,750	162.64	2.35	

Ratio of column 6C to column 3

Ratio of column 6C to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 39.]

10.—Statement showing expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1889.

Serial No.	Jail.	2			3			4			5			6		
		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			RATIONS.			ESTABLISHMENT.			POLICE GUARD.					
		Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
		Convicts.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding prisoners.	Rs.	R. A. P.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rs.	R. A. P.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rs.	R. A. P.
1	Akyab	456	22	478	11,901	25 1 4	11,901	25 5 5	11,901	25 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kyaukpada	176	5	181	5,042	27 13 8	5,042	30 10 9	5,042	30 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway	46	5	52	901	17 10 8	901	45 2 6	2,348	45 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mangoon	8,445	79	3,329	1,23,825	33 0 10	1,23,825	13 10 0	48,065	13 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Natives)	83	1	86	4,217	117 2 8	4,217	13 10 3	491	13 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Europeans)	260	21	282	8,705	30 15 8	8,705	22 0 6	6,213	22 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Maubin	1,039	45	1,145	30,245	43 14 9	30,245	13 8 7	15,492	13 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bassein	272	23	295	10,413	35 4 9	10,413	26 8 5	7,826	26 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Heinzada	45	19	67	1,882	28 1 5	1,882	43 5 0	3,237	43 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Myanung	1,335	96	1,432	54,505	37 9 0	54,505	11 1 8	10,126	11 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Thayethary	607	11	620	34,877	51 7 1	34,877	46 1 11	32,722	46 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Moulmein	103	15	118	8,318	28 1 11	8,318	43 2 7	4,975	43 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Tavoy	18	6	25	743	30 15 4	743	93 5 9	2,334	93 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mergui	480	10	501	16,618	33 3 9	16,618	23 9 0	11,804	23 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tongoo	144	15	159	5,869	36 14 7	5,869	33 6 6	5,312	33 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shwegyin	8,614	373	9,000	3,32,631	37 0 6	3,32,631	19 4 9	1,73,031	19 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	13	9,000	3,32,631	37 0 6	3,32,631	19 4 9	1,73,031	19 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 39.] 10.—Statement showing expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1889—concluded.

1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Serial No.	Jail.	HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.			CONTINGENCIES.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial No.
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.				
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
1	Akyab	564	1 3 11	31 4 3	812	1 12 6	1,549	3 3 10	28,108	54 9 9	1
2	Kyaukpada	180	0 15 11	90 0 0	214	1 3 5	1,107	6 1 10	12,095	66 13 2	2
3	Sandoway	4	0 1 3	.....	137	3 6 7	658	12 13 6	4,078	78 6 9	3
4	Rangoon	6,404	1 13 0	39 13 5	14,734	4 4 5	62,233	14 13 10	2,44,981	69 6 9	4
	(Natives	110	3 1 0	55 0 0	88	2 8 3	625	17 5 9	5,831	153 10 3	5
	Europeans	330	1 6 2	97 8 0	449	1 11 8	2,237	7 15 0	17,964	63 13 0	6
5	Ma-ubin	2,024	1 12 3	67 7 6	2,405	2 3 0	2,520	2 3 3	72,893	63 7 10	7
6	Bassein	129	0 7 0	64 8 0	503	1 13 7	1,062	3 9 7	19,933	67 9 1	8
7	Henzada	130	1 15 1	26 0 0	25	0 8 4	411	6 2 2	5,685	84 13 7	9
8	Myanung	2,197	1 8 3	40 11 0	2,326	1 11 5	5,492	3 12 5	80,656	55 8 7	10
9	Thayetmye	5,948	8 11 11	104 5 7	2,353	3 8 5	9,240	4 12 5	79,149	116 6 4	11
10	Moulmein	233	1 14 3	111 8 0	224	2 2 10	451	3 13 2	9,191	77 14 3	12
11	Tavoy	12	0 7 8	.....	37	2 0 11	416	16 10 3	3,542	141 10 11	13
12	Mengui	1,968	3 15 6	124 4 0	1,997	2 3 10	1,915	3 13 2	33,422	66 11 4	14
13	Toungoo	276	1 11 0	46 0 0	528	3 10 8	1,099	6 14 7	13,084	8 4 8	15
14	Shwegyin	20,609	2 4 8	57 3 11	25,952	3 0 2	75,024	8 5 5	6,58,117	69 12 8	16
	Total										

* Exclusive of under trial and civil debtors.

II C.—PRISONS.

14.—Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1889.

[No. 41.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No.	Jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10 of Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11 of Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Akyab	26,103	54 10 0	2,943 8 0	6 2 0	23,159 8 0	48 8 0	
2	Kyaukpyn	12,065	66 13 0	1,640 5 0	9 1 0	10,424 11 0	57 12 0	
3	Sandoway	4,078	76 7 0	713 9 0	13 11 0	3,364 7 0	64 12 0	
4	Rangoon	2,50,512	70 4 0	79,827 14 0	22 6 0	1,70,684 2 0	47 14 0	
5	Maubin	17,394	63 13 0	1,714 14 0	6 1 0	16,679 2 0	57 12 0	
6	Bassein	72,093	63 8 0	9,000 6 0	6 6 0	63,092 10 0	55 2 0	
7	Tenzada	19,843	67 9 0	4,036 8 0	13 11 0	15,806 8 0	53 14 0	
8	Myanaung	5,685	64 14 0	611 1 0	9 2 0	5,073 15 0	75 12 0	
9	Thayetmyo	87,036	55 9 0	15,394 10 0	10 10 0	65,241 6 0	44 15 0	
10	Moulmein	79,149	116 6 0	19,774 10 0	29 1 0	59,374 6 0	87 5 0	
11	Tavoy	9,191	77 14 0	2,066 8 0	17 12 0	7,094 8 0	60 2	
12	Mergui	3,542	141 11 0	348 2 0	13 15 0	3,193 14 0	127 1	
13	Toungoo	33,422	66 11 0	1,028 14 0	3 4 0	31,783 2 0	6	
14	Shwegyin	13,084	82 5 0	659 3 0	3 8 0	12,424 13 0	78 1	
	Total	6,28,117	69 13 0	1,40,830 0 0	15 10 0	4,87,287 0 0	84	

[No. 42.] II C.—PRISONS. 15.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9								
	Jail.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jail devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital, and observation-cells.			Average daily strength.		Maximum population on any one day.		Number admitted into hospital.		Daily average number of sick.		Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		Deaths from fever.	
		M	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
1	Akyab	8-5	17	69	423	3	426	511	...	578	1	...	14	7	...	7
		25	10	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4-5	30	475	475	6	478	540	...	...	1	...	19	7	...	...
2	Kyaukpadaung	217	16	233	174	2	176	269	...	66	...	...	2	4	...	4
		16	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	Total	233	16	249	176	2	178	280	...	67	...	...	2	4	...	4
3	Sawdaway	15	4	21	45	1	46	65	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		7	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	26	4	32	51	1	52	103	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	Rangoon	2791	33	2824	3410	65	3475	3704	...	3570	32	...	157	85	1	86
		55	11	66	78	1	79	102	...	82	1	...	4	2	...	2
		76	11	87	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2905	55	2960	3475	66	3541	3804	...	3670	33	...	161	87	1	88
		120	...	120	35	...	35	49	...	79	...	...	2	1	...	1
		...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
	
	Total	120	...	120	36	...	36	51	...	82	...	...	2	2	...	2

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 42.] 15.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma during the year 1889—concd.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			
Serial No.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jail devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation-cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
5	Ma-abin	244	4	248	235	5	240	245	6	251	54	4	58	4	...	4	18	...	18
		...	...	...	21	...	21	34	...	34	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	249	8	257	247	5	252	252	6	258	56	4	62	4	...	4	19	...	19	...	...	...	...
	1,051	20	1,071	1,046	3	1,049	1,046	3	1,049	564	1	565	1	...	...	29	26	...	26	...	3	3
	
6	Bassein	8	4	12	43	...	43	76	1	77	22	1
		...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
Total	1,145	24	1,169	1,142	3	1,145	1,247	4	1,251	566	1	567	1	...	...	50	26	...	26	...	3	3
	281	10	291	257	5	262	372	6	368	73	...	53	...	...	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...
	
7	Henzada	10	...	10	22	1	23	21	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
Total	301	10	311	289	6	295	377	7	384	58	...	66	...	...	2	7	...	7	...	...	...	...
	26	4	30	46	2	48	78	5	83	37	1	38	...	...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
	
8	Myaraung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
Total	32	4	36	65	2	67	110	5	115	46	1	47	...	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
	1,147	7	1,154	1,327	28	1,355	1,304	29	1,333	1,120	44	1,164	...	...	48	50	...	41	...	...	...	5
	
9	Thayetamyo	17	4	21	96	...	96	120	1	121	52	...	52	4	5
		
		
Total	1,170	14	1,184	1,424	28	1,452	1,031	30	1,061	1,173	44	1,217	...	...	52	54	...	46	...	...	...	5

APPENDICES.

li.

10	Moulmein	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners	1,419 28 23	16 9 7	1,435 37 30	664 11 2	3	667 11 2	575 30 1	8 3 ...	583 35 1	1,266 6 ...	1,306 6 ...	57	57	118 3 ...	1	119 3 ...	5	5
	Total		1,470	32	1,503	677	3	680	990	11	920	1,373	1,272	57	57	121	1	122	5	5
11	Tavor	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners	107 5 4	2 ... 2	109 5 6	101 15 ...	2	103 15 ...	118 27 2	4	122 27 2	33 2 ...	35 2 ...	2	2	9	1	10......	...	...
	Total		110	4	120	116	2	118	117	4	151	35	37	2	2	9	1	10	...	...
12	Mergui	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners	17 5 4	2 ... 2	19 5 6	17 6 1	1	18 6 1	23 10 3	1 1 3	20 11 3	9 2 ...	10 2 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	2......	...	...
	Total		23	4	30	24	1	25	42	2	44	11	12	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
13	Toungoo	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners	559 24 10	21	623 24 10	456 10 1	4	480 10 1	578 10 1	4	512 10 1	99 5 ...	471 5 ...	16	16	30 ... ...	... ... ...	30	1	1
	Total		633	21	677	467	4	501	619	4	533	171	473	16	16	30	...	30	1	1
14	Shwegyin	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners	139 ... 4	8	147	141 15 ...	3	144 15 ...	226 9 ...	3 1 ...	239 10 ...	112 11 ...	105 12 ...	6	6	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1	1	1
	Total		143	8	151	142	3	150	255	4	250	203	207	6	6	1	...	1	1	1
	Grand Total	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners	6,300 237 169	155 34 36	6,735 271 207	8,517 371 13	57 2 ...	8,614 373 13	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	8,014 216 1	8,155 238 1	316 10 ...	316 10 ...	351 16 ...	3	354 16 ...	32 2 ...	32 2 ...
	TOTAL OF ALL		8,906	297	9,233	8,901	60	9,000	...	...	...	8,331	93	8,424	356	4	360	367	370	34

[illegible]

[No. 43.]

1899.—Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the Fails and Subsidiary Fails of Lower Burma during the year 1889.

lv.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12									
	Jail.	Number remaining at close of previous year.	Number received.	Total.	Average daily number.	Released.	Convicted and sentenced.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1889.									
		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.								
1	Akyab ...	21	455	10	476	22	23	230	3	242	227	6	233	1	...	...	10	...	...	...
2	Kyankpyu ...	7	175	1	182	5	5	76	1	77	95	...	95	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	...	115	3	118	5	5	62	1	63	45	2	47	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
4	Rangoon (Natives ...)	78	1,829	49	1,907	78	1	70	889	35	924	922	10	932	11	1	83	4	87	...
5	Rangoon (Europeans ...)	1	52	...	53	1	...	1	23	...	23	25	...	25	2	...	2	...	2	...
6	Ma-ubin ...	14	298	3	312	21	...	21	189	3	172	130	...	130	1	...	11	...	...	...
7	Bassein ...	37	721	11	756	45	...	45	450	13	463	272	...	272	2	...	34	...	34	...
8	Henzada ...	13	468	16	481	22	1	23	261	11	272	191	4	195	1	...	27	1	28	...
9	Myanaung ...	10	361	9	371	19	...	19	171	6	177	116	...	116	71	3	11	...	11	...
10	Thayetmyo ...	88	853	15	943	96	...	96	488	6	494	370	9	379	1	...	79	...	79	...
11	Moulmein ...	22	325	6	356	11	...	11	190	5	195	150	1	151	5	...	2	...	2	...
12	Taroy ...	27	163	13	130	15	...	15	50	5	55	63	8	77	...	...	11	...	11	...
13	Margui ...	4	125	8	129	6	...	6	57	4	61	71	4	75	...	...	1	...	1	...
14	Toungoo ...	6	308	12	314	10	...	10	127	10	137	171	2	173	...	...	16	...	16	...
15	Shwegyin ...	15	229	2	244	15	...	15	117	1	118	116	...	116	1	...	10	1	11	...
	Total	343	6,422	158	6,765	371	2	373	3,369	104	3,473	2,970	46	3,016	95	5	315	6	321	...

1.—PART I.—Return of cognisable

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into, under section 187, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	... Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	5	...	...	...	1	...
	117	... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	1	...	1	...	9	2
	Total		6	...	1	...	3	2
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.								
2	131 to 136, 138	... Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	9	...	...	...	3	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471	... Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	59	...	...	1	50	32
4	212 to 216	... Harbouring an offender ...	159	2	14	4	143	85
5	224 to 226	... Other offences against public justice ...	186	1	21	9	105	159
6	143 to 153, 157, 159	... Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	110	...	...	1	98	75
7	140, 170, 171	... Personating public servant or soldier ...	45	1	3	2	43	29
Total		...	568	4	38	17	532	380
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.								
8 9 10 11 12	302, 303, 39	... Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... by dacoits ...	134	...	101	5	116	92
		... by robbers ...	25	...	8	1	17	13
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	307	... Other murders ...	217	2	66	17	151	107
		... Attempts at murder ...	29	...	...	3	22	20
		... Culpable homicide ...	37	...	4	...	35	32
		... Rape ...	226	10	4	3	140	45
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	376	... Unnatural offences ...	12	1	...	...	8	5
		... Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	6	...	...	...	2	1
		... Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	60	...	2	1	42	29
		... Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	9	...	5	...	12	11
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	325, 326, 335	... Grievous hurt ...	487	2	5	17	342	237
		... Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	3	...	...	1	3	...
		... Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	18	...	...	...	16	11
		... Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,064	3	5	26	769	493
24 25 26 27 28 29	363 to 369	... Kidnapping or abduction ...	167	12	5	7	89	38
		... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	31	...	...	1	14	5
		... Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	6	1	...	...	3	2
		... Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 27 28 29	353, 354, 356, 357	... Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine.	649	15	3	19	484	294
		... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	14	...	...	1	15	9
	
	
...		
Total		...	3,307	40	196	95	2,279	1,364

POLICE.

Crime for the year 1889.

CASES.												PERSONS.															
Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.		NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14 AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.		Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.		Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at end of last year.		Received by transfer.		NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.		Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.		
10	11	12	13	14	a b c			16	17	18	18(a) a b		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Suo motu.		By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.		By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.		Ending in conviction. Ending in acquittal or discharge. Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.		Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.		Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		When accused has appeared before a Magistrate. When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.		Pending at end of last year.		Received by transfer.		Arrested by police. Appearing under order of Magistrate.		Total of columns 19 to 22.		Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.		
100	...	5	1	3
...
100	100	2	2	100	100	2
100	66	7	2	1	...	28	66	5
...
100	...	7	2	3	2	2	4	1
100	64	58	1	...	32	18	1	54	64	2	...	...	1	...	77	1	79	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	50	171	...	...	85	58	1	49	50	1	...	...	5	2	328	...	335	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	81	204	2	...	159	36	3	77	81	2	...	...	9	...	280	6	304	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	76	108	...	...	74	23	7	68	77	2	...	...	12	...	793	2	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	67	46	1	...	29	14	...	61	67	...	...	...	3	...	73	4	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	71	594	6	...	379	151	12	63	71	7	...	1	30	2	1,502	15	1,609	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
100	79	223	2	...	92	24	8	40	79	1	...	1	16	8	413	5	442	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	76	33	...	...	13	4	3	30	76	...	...	...	2	...	50	...	52	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	70	270	...	1	107	44	32	39	70	4	...	...	22	1	344	...	367	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	90	28	1	...	20	2	1	68	90	1	...	...	2	...	28	2	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	91	41	...	...	32	3	3	78	91	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	32	218	...	2	45	95	3	20	32	43	...	...	2	...	193	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	62	11	...	...	5	3	...	45	62	2	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	50	6	...	...	1	1	...	16	50	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	69	60	2	...	29	13	...	46	69	5	...	...	1	...	51	2	54	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	91	14	...	...	11	1	1	78	91	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	69	487	...	2	236	105	27	48	69	8	...	...	26	...	618	2	646	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	68	17	1	...	11	5	1	61	68	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	55	1,072	7	3	421	344	34	38	55	30	2	...	39	...	1,226	23	1,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	43	156	2	1	38	49	2	23	43	19	...	...	13	...	160	4	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	85	81	...	...	5	9	...	16	85	2	...	...	1	...	25	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	66	5	...	...	2	1	...	40	66	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
96	66	620	9	3	282	197	13	44	66	43	...	...	20	3	752	14	789	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	60	14	...	...	9	6	...	64	60	...	...	...	1	...	20	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	59	3,319	24	19	1,850	909	130	40	59	159	2	1	146	12	4,011	52	4,221	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[No. 44.]

1.—PART I.—Return of Cognisable

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	PER				
			Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.	
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	25	26	27	28	29
1	115	... Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	3	1	...
	117	... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	2	...	...
	Total		...	...	5	1	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.							
2	131 to 136, 138	... Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	3	3	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471	... Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	9	11	68	27	3
4	212 to 216	... Harbouring an offender ...	57	17	273	125	11
5	224 to 226	... Other offences against public justice ...	13	4	287	72	3
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	... Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	13	1	794	280	3
7	140, 170, 171	... Personating public servant or soldier ...	5	6	75	29	...
		Total	97	6	1,500	536	20
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.							
8	302, 303, 306	... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...
9		... by dacoits ...	50	12	344	25	6
10		... by robbers ...	9	18	42	3	10
11		... by poison ...	...	...	2	...	...
12		Other murders ...	62	18	283	30	44
13	307	... Attempts at murder ...	...	...	30	2	1
14	304, 308	... Culpable homicide ...	...	...	54	8	6
15	376	... Rape ...	28	19	157	77	21
16	377	... Unnatural offences ...	2	16	10	4	1
17	317, 318	... Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	3	2	...
18	305, 306, 309	... Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	4	7	44	13	1
19	329, 331, 333	... Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	1	5	19	3	...
20	325, 326, 335	... Grievous hurt ...	26	4	600	239	2
21	328	... Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	4	4	...
22	337 330, 332	... Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	...	28	12	1
23	324	... Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	95	7	1,192	536	...
24	363 to 369	... Kidnapping or abduction ...	26	15	147	82	7
25	346 to 348	... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	26	15	...
26	372, 373	... Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	10	9	3	...
27	371	... Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353 354, 356, 357	... Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine.	47	6	740	343	1
29	304A., 338	... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	21	11	1
		Total	361	9	3,755	1,408	179

POLICE.

Crime for the year 1889—continued.

SONS—concluded.

PROPERTY.

FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).						NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.										Remarks.
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before appearance before a Magistrate.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was lost to cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property lost to value of property recovered.	
						In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	...	
...	
2	...	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	40	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
32	5	37	48	54	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	20	133	40	48	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
195	8	203	70	70	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
455	17	471	50	50	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	1	44	63	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
840	51	889	57	50	3	2	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
13	196	192	46	55	8	2	...	15	9	46	6	13	14,443	330	2	
...	22	22	44	52	...	...	...	2	5	10	2	20	4,101	670	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	134	146	43	51	11	2	...	25	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	11	24	85	80	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	27	39	68	72	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	17	54	28	34	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	41	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	4	29	56	65	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	14	70	73	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
311	16	326	52	54	8	15	...	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
13	1	14	50	50	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
561	2	561	45	47	44	...	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	13	51	32	34	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	10	40	38	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	60	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
347	...	343	45	46	3	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	2	9	46	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,426	445	1,845	46	49	66	22	1	189	41	56	8	14	18,541	900	4	

[No. 44.]

1.—PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.								
30	305, 397, 398	Dacoity	1,538	2	260	26	503	363
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	10	...	2	...	18	19
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	9	...	...	...	8	3
		{ by other means	154	...	9	6	90	70
		{ in dwelling-house	161	...	16	1	71	49
33	392, 393	Robbery { on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	210	...	5	...	49	31
		{ other robberies	278	...	17	4	112	85
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	250	4	...	5	97	51
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	291	4	1	6	121	58
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass, or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,092	3	6	12	489	339
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	137	...	...	2	95	61
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	89	...	30	4	88	54
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	281	...	92	16	266	180
		Total	4,500	13	444	62	2,001	1,356
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.								
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	59	...	4	2	47	24
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt, or endangering life	154	2	6	3	123	69
42	374	Compulsory labour	2	...	...	...	1	1
		Total	215	2	10	5	171	94
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking	176	...	...	2	126	81
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	4,824	30	103	35	1,466	1,017
		{ ordinary	12,816	188	115	150	6,563	4,802
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	870	3	7	11	277	168
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	525	...	22	4	448	330
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	597	21	...	4	471	317
48	449, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	60	3	...	1	64	39
		Total	19,378	215	247	207	9,425	6,552
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.								
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	90	1	...	2	78	50
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,980	10	6	24	1,932	1,521
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against the Gambling Act	1,028	1	1	8	997	775
52		Excise Laws	1,720	9	4	19	1,659	1,331
53		Opium Act	1,297	4	4	15	1,236	995
54		Railway Laws	185	...	...	2	188	131
55		Salt and Customs Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act	630	4	11	26	551	497
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	9,484	10	1	23	9,350	7,617
		Total	16,404	39	27	110	15,859	12,847
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police—							
	Forest Act	...	73	...	...	...	64	44
	Section 29, Act V of 1861	...	169	...	8	...	159	128
	Cattle-trespass Act	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Fishery Act	...	3	...	...	...	3	3
	Prison Act	...	16	...	...	...	16	12
	Rural Police Act	...	4	...	...	2	5	4
	Cantonment Act	...	893	...	...	...	894	719
	Village Regulation	...	22	...	...	...	21	19
	Lottery Gaming Act	...	14	...	...	...	13	12
	Municipal Act	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Merchant Act	...	2	...	...	...	2	1
	Ruby Mines Act	...	16	...	...	...	16	10
	Act XV, section 7(2), of 1887	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Telegraph Act	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
		Total	1,216	...	8	4	1,196	995
		GRAND TOTAL	45,503	819	973	829	31,466	23,080

POLICE.

Crime for the year 1889—continued.

CASES.														PERSONS.												
Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases notified.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14 AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 217, C. P. C.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR.			Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.							
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.										
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(a)		19	20	21	22	23	24								
99	79	1,794	1	1	363	139	80	20	72	21	...	2	113	45	1,913	17	2,088	186								
100	66	81	...	...	12	6	...	57	66	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	...	
100	100	9	...	...	3	...	...	33	100	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
100	77	163	...	...	70	20	5	42	77	9	...	...	14	...	240	1	264	5				
100	69	177	...	...	49	22	3	27	69	9	...	...	3	...	206	9	218	6				
100	63	215	...	...	31	18	6	14	63	2	...	...	...	1	138	...	139	1			
100	75	204	1	...	85	27	10	28	75	18	...	...	6	1	488	2	297	3						
98	52	243	...	3	51	46	6	19	52	7	...	...	10	...	166	...	176	3						
97	47	281	1	2	56	62	5	30	47	6	...	...	7	...	219	7	233	...						
99	69	1,004	...	1	339	160	6	30	69	9	...	...	24	...	695	...	719	4						
100	64	135	2	...	61	34	2	44	64	5	...	...	2	...	125	2	129	...						
100	61	125	...	...	54	31	2	43	61	1	...	...	4	1	186	...	191	2				
100	67	370	3	...	180	86	5	48	67	3	...	...	28	9	792	41	870	92						
99	67	4,921	8	7	1,354	614	70	27	67	90	...	2	211	57	5,048	79	5,395	245								
93	51	56	3	...	23	20	6	38	53	3	...	...	7	...	90	10	107	...						
96	56	152	3	...	66	52	4	43	56	2	...	...	0	...	191	9	206	...						
100	100	2	...	...	1	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
96	54	210	6	...	92	72	10	42	56	5	...	...	13	...	283	19	315	...						
100	64	175	...	1	81	45	2	40	64	8	...	...	2	...	153	...	155	1						
99	69	4,895	...	2	1,017	439	24	20	69	104	...	...	56	4	3,149	7	3,216	64						
98	72	12,711	12	50	4,892	1,781	141	37	72	659	...	...	215	2	9,590	19	9,890	60						
98	50	363	10	...	165	111	7	44	59	16	...	...	17	...	330	18	374	5						
99	73	545	1	...	329	118	10	60	73	8	...	...	7	...	746	5	758	9						
84	46	413	50	4	292	200	13	40	50	20	...	...	1	5	616	248	869	2						
96	60	77	...	...	30	25	1	50	60	...	...	...	1	...	82	...	63	...			
98	70	10,209	73	57	6,633	2,719	107	34	70	810	...	5	303	6	14,675	297	15,281	141								
96	64	89	1	...	50	28	5	58	64	1	...	...	3	...	158	1	162	...						
93	78	1,721	130	1	1,308	411	34	75	77	4	...	...	24	...	1,831	268	2,123	16						
99	77	1,005	18	2	774	220	6	75	77	4	...	...	40	...	5,386	35	5,461	5						
98	80	1,700	6	...	1,327	323	26	77	80	16	...	...	19	...	2,038	18	2,070	1						
99	80	1,284	3	...	916	240	18	77	80	12	...	...	1	...	1,475	4	1,495	3						
94	82	176	...	...	124	24	4	70	83	2	...	...	2	...	232	19	246	1				
99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	77	603	27	7	427	124	20	67	77	6	...	1	28	1	793	39	861	16								
98	82	9,814	50	1	7,538	1,806	48	80	82	56	...	...	20	...	14,268	237	14,584	...						
98	61	15,690	235	11	12,638	3,975	161	78	80	100	...	2	161	1	26,176	614	26,952	42								
90	68	18	4	...	16	4	...	73	80	...	...	...	...	...	85	89	124	...			
100	85	175	2	...	138	21	6	77	88	...	...	...	...	...	214	8	222	...			
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
100	100	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...
100	75	14	...	...	12	4	...	73	75	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	17	...	
100	89	8	...	...	4	...	...	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...
100	80	898	1	...	719	175	...	80	80	...	...	...	3	...	1,407	...	1,470	...					
100	80	21	1	...	19	2	...	88	90	...	...	...	...	...	455	4	459	...			
100	100	14	...	...	12	...	1	85	100	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	48	...	
100	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	80	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	
100	63	16	...	...	10	6	...	68	63	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
95	80	1,162	11	...	937	215	7	70	81	...	...	...	6	...	2,278	106	2,380	...					
98	75	45,305	303	67	22,321	7,086	596	51	75	1,171	2	11	870	78	54,038	1,184	56,166	520								

[No. 44.]

1.—PART I.—Return of Cognisable

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	PER				
			Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases with out being brought before a Magistrate, to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	25	26	27	28	29
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.						
30	395, 397, 398	... Dacoity ...	252	13	1,027	203	285
31	399, 403	... Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	2	3	60	24	2
32	394, 397, 398	... Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs. ...	...	...	9	1	1
		... { by other means ...	25	10	223	50	21
		... { in dwelling-house ...	34	16	172	51	11
		... { on the highway, between sunset and sunrise. ...	21	15	117	28	16
33	392, 393	... Robbery ...	48	16	243	50	10
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	... Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	27	10	146	07	3
35	436, 429	... Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	36	16	196	98	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	... Lurking house-trespass, or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	52	7	653	222	2
37	440 to 452	... House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	6	4	123	48	...
38	412, 413	... Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	50	26	134	46	16
39	311, 400, 401	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	113	14	721	150	44
		Total	666	13	4,434	1,109	411
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.						
40	341 to 344	... Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	6	6	101	43	2
41	336, 337	... Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	15	7	101	93	1
42	374	... Compulsory labour ...	1	50	1	...	...
		Total	22	7	293	185	3
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.						
43	453, 456	... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	4	2	150	59	...
44	379 to 382	... Theft { of cattle ...	393	12	2,754	909	...
		... { ordinary ...	831	8	5,906	2,813	9
45	406 to 408	... Criminal breach of trust ...	19	5	344	145	...
46	411, 414	... Receiving stolen property ...	41	5	700	211	1
47	147, 448	... Criminal or house-trespass ...	45	7	821	482	1
48	449 to 462	... Breaking closed receptacle ...	5	6	78	31	...
		Total	1,338	9	13,755	4,740	15
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
49	265 to 297	... Offences against religion ...	2	1	100	63	...
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	... Vagrancy and bad character ...	79	4	2,027	422	...
51	Cognizable offence under the Act specified.	... Offences against the Gambling Act ...	100	1	5,356	1,564	...
52		... Excise Laws ...	40	2	2,027	404	...
53		... Opium Act ...	17	1	1,475	331	...
54		... Railway Laws ...	3	1	238	43	...
55		... Salt and Customs Laws ...	57	7	787	187	...
56	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	... Public and local nuisances ...	57	...	14,477	3,127	3
		Total	355	1	20,547	6,201	6
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by the police—						
	Forest Act ...	...	...	...	134	36	...
	Section 29, Act V of 1861 ...	...	6	2	216	34	...
	Cattle-trespass Act ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Fishery Act ...	...	...	...	11	2	...
	Prisons Act ...	...	...	...	17	5	...
	Rural Police Act ...	...	...	...	7	1	...
	Cantonment Act ...	...	...	...	1,470	249	...
	Village Regulation ...	...	1	...	468	96	...
	Lottery Gaming Act ...	...	...	...	48	1	...
	Municipal Act ...	...	...	...	2	2	...
	Merchant Act ...	...	...	...	7	0	...
	Ruby Mines Act... ...	...	...	...	19	6	...
	Act XV, section 7(2), of 1897 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Telegraph Act ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Total	7	...	2,386	366	...
		GRAND TOTAL	2,846	5	62,672	14,496	638

POLICE.

Crime for the year 1899—concluded.

PERSONS—concluded.

NONB—concluded.						PROPERTY.											Remarks.
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was lost to cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property lost to value of property recovered.		
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of police.	On bail.	Before appearance before a Magistrate.	Under trial before Magistrate.							Committed to Sessions.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
179 31 5	804 3 2	909 34 7	50 54 77	59 56 77	31	18	6	45	15	1,144 1 ...	189 1 ...	16 25 ...	Rs. 2,54,094 1,054	Rs. 47,784 16	18		
90 60 31	47 42 24	137 93 55	55 45 39	61 54 47	... 1 1	11 ... ...	... 3 ...	12 3 15	3 4 2	118 187 203	31 24 60	26 17 24	19,252 24,387 14,513	3,204 5,115 1,861	16 20 12	
107 65	64 5	171 70	59 42	70 47	... ...	3 ...	... ...	11 6	1 ...	228 4	46 ...	20 ...	22,961 310	2,659 ...	11 ...	
91	...	80	40	45	1	...	1	6	...	33	4	12	1,613	118	9		
412	18	430	61	65	2	...	...	7	...	681	263	38	70,068	11,850	16	
72	1	73	58	59	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	19	69	37	51	1	2	3	2	...	...	9	...	...	378	...	
223	275	449	50	62	15	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,416	1,304	2,640	53	61	55	37	13	114	25	2,552	617	24	4,09,182	73,015	17		
36 91 1	5	40 90 1	44 47 50	39 47 100	6 1 ...	...	...	10 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	5	131	47	45	6	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84 1,008 5,829 186 450 319 43	2 17 34 2 6 ... 1	86 1,685 5,857 186 454 271 44	56 63 61 55 61 44 63	57 61 65 54 65 33 56	... 7 14 ... 2 ...	5 26 6 ...	... 1 ... 1 ...	5 59 209 11 32 17 3	... ... ... ... ... ...	1 4,618 11,262 113 ... 4	1 1,873 3,785 67 264 ...	100 40 33 40	1 5,23,974 7,31,827 9,951 ... 261	1 2,08,635 1,54,683 8,821 15,381 ...	100 39 20 38	
8,579	62	8,583	58	62	23	45	2	336	...	16,028	5,990	37	12,66,014	3,81,524	30		
84 1,561 3,732 1,531 1,116 170 ... 536	1 ... 34 1 ... 25	84 1,436 3,752 1,625 1,116 171 ... 561	53 78 69 75 75 73 ... 70	52 70 70 75 74 71 ... 71	... 10 ... 1 5 ... 3	... 1 1 ... 1	... ... ... 2 3 1	12 34 26 31 23 15 ... 34	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
11,267	...	11,149	78	77	2	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,006	61	19,794	75	74	21	8	6	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68 161 9 9 13 5 1,220 439 44 ... 1 13 1 1	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	43 161 9 81 80 5 1,220 439 44 ... 1 13 1 1	251 75 100 81 80 106 83 94 91 ... 14 68 100 100	70 74 100 81 70 71 83 84 91 ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... 1 1 ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
1,960	...	1,940	85	81	2	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34,386	1,928	35,824	66	68	180	109	21	981	66	18,696	6,615	35	16,93,740	4,55,430	26		

[No. 44.]

1.—PART II.—Return of Non-Cognisable

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	CASES.			
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115 ... 117 ... 118, 119 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... Concealing design to commit offence ..	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2
		Total ..	...	2	...	2
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.					
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	111	13	124
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	9	...	9
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice ..	...	285	65	350
5	161 to 169, 217 to 228	Offences by public servants ...	...	155	18	173
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	...	78	42	120
7	405 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	...	4	1	5
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	8	4	12
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	3	...	3
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	...	143	18	161
		Total ..	...	745	161	906
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	2	...	2
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	1	...	1
		Total ..	...	3	...	3
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	...	90	13	119
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.					
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	2	1	3
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	...	1,087	568	1,655
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	18	76	94
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	...	877	142	1,019
		Total ..	...	1,064	807	2,791
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.					
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	...	155	43	198
19	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	199	25	224
20	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	...	85	14	99
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	...	230	108	338
		Total ..	...	619	187	806
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.					
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	4	...	4
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	2	3	5
24	423 to 426 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	...	54	21	75
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	...	28	39	67
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	...	549	447	996
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances ...	...	30	51	81
28	291 A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	42	1	43
29	Offences under Chapter VII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	...	...	23	23
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	...	1	2	3
		Total ..	...	708	520	1,228

POLICE.

Crime for the year 1889.

PERSONS.											Remarks.
Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	ACQUITTED		CONVICTED		Waiting trial at close of year.		
					By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	1	1	8	...	7	...	1	...	...
...		
1	1	1	8	...	7	...	1	...	...
106	95	162	222	47	25	4	56	78	12		
5	4	9	9	...	3	...	6	...	...
224	186	306	325	48	62	1	262	7	5		
190	100	203	273	40	49	20	146	10	1	One transferred.	
53	88	128	171	15	53	5	98	...	...
8	2	4	5	...	3	...	2	...	...
7	9	14	17	5	...	...	12	...	...
2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
121	141	516	682	42	147	...	492	...	1		
654	626	1,343	1,765	197	342	30	1,075	101	19	One transferred.	
1	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	3	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
84	68	141	187	15	51	1	104	13	3		
3	3	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...
210	986	1,205	1,314	106	561	1	674	...	12		
85	15	132	135	7	55	56	16	...	1		
188	963	549	639	85	925	2	318	9	...		
486	1,807	1,953	2,095	258	841	59	915	9	18		
65	101	157	181	49	46	...	64	...	1	One escaped.	
115	86	120	233	31	67	...	128	2	5		
36	10	67	40	2	17	...	19	2	...		
83	176	200	303	54	148	...	98	...	3		
249	875	642	757	136	278	...	320	4	9	One escaped.	
...	4	18	18	1	...	...	17	...	...
6	...	13	13	...	5	...	8	...	...
14	46	69	69	12	38	...	11	...	2		
180	52	74	74	14	85	...	22	...	3		
66	681	1,061	1,070	212	400	1	457	3	6		
48	20	80	101	7	29	...	58	...	7		
...	...	27	79	...	40	...	30	...	...
...	28	23	23	...	5	...	18	...	...
...		
...		
...		
...	3	3	3	1	...	...	2	...	...
305	669	1,340	1,453	247	552	1	682	3	18		

[No. 44.]

1.—PART II.—Return of Non-Cognisable

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	CASES.			
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the police.</i>						
	Municipal Act ... ..	...	...	125	21	146
	Sections 3 and 4 of Gambling Act ... ..	...	...	15	1	16
	Forest Act ... ..	...	...	23	6	29
	Ferries Act ... ..	...	...	8	1	9
	Fishery Act ... ..	...	...	12	43	55
	Rural Police Act ... ..	...	...	6	0	12
	Ruinbankment Act ... ..	...	...	850	...	850
	Land and Revenue Act ... ..	...	...	32	10	42
	Stamp Act ... ..	...	...	1	3	4
	Lottery ... ..	...	...	2	...	2
	Cattle-trespass Act ... ..	...	...	32	8	40
	Rule 4 of Rules under Explosives Act ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
	Registration Act ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
	Telegraph Act ... ..	...	...	1	1	2
	Prisons Act ... ..	...	...	3	...	3
	Total ... ..	...	...	1,111	101	1,212
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	...	5,203	1,650	7,122

II D.—

[No. 45.]

2.—Thuggi and dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying

II D.—

[No. 46.]

3.—Statement of additional Police collected for the protection

PART I. ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE PROTECTION									
District.	Name of fair or place of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sadoway	1	...	...
Tharrawaddy
Do.
Hanthawaddy
Do.
Prome
Do.
Pegu
Theyettmyo
Do.
Tavoy
Bhamo
Shwebo
Do.
Lower Chindwin
Ye-u
Magwe
Myingyan
Pakokku

POLICE.

Crime for the year 1889—concluded.

PERSONS.											Remarks.
Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	ACQUITTED		CONVICTED		Waiting trial at close of year.		
					By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Courts.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Courts.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
54	121	214	241	20	74	...	147	One transferred, one escaped.	
16	16	97	97	36	5	...	56	...	...
2	27	53	53	12	10	...	31	...	...
5	9	17	17	2	1	...	14	...	...
...	51	164	164	...	96	...	88	...	...
0	7	15	15	...	2	...	13	...	...
...	850	573	573	79	50	...	755	...	9		
...	42	273	273	100	16	...	153	...	4		
...	4	5	5	...	...	...	4	...	1
2	2	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
20	34	61	61	23	5	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	33	...	...
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	2	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	...
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
110	1,169	1,625	1,836	281	260	...	1,281	...	14		
1,891	4,448	7,257	8,104	1,134	2,334	91	4,337	130	76		

POLICE.

drugs for criminal purposes, and other professional crimes.—None.

POLICE.

of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.						PART II. ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE.							Remarks.
Total cost under columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.		Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.		
To Govern-ment.	To local or private funds.	Investigat-ed by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
...	2	23	Rs. A. P.	5 months.	...		
...	25	369	2,120 00	6 do.			
...	10	110	39,216 00	6 do.			
...	1	14	12,001 00	6 do.			
...	4	30	1,392 00	6 do.			
...	4	30	1,903 00	3 do.			
...	5	71	14,178 00	1 year.			
...	1	11	1,154 00	6 mts. 24 days			
...	3	30	1,497 00	3 months.			
...	4	48	5,000 00	6 do.			
...	4	48	9,325 00	9 do.			
...	14	170	17,850 00	6 do.			
...	1	24	2,080 00	8 do.			
...	3	28	3,297 00	7 do.			
...	1	10	2,730 00	1 year.			
...	30	1,000 00	2 months.			
...	21	4,360 00	6 do.			
...	50	6,982 00	9 do.			
...	34	4,195 00	7 do.			
...	50	5,208 00	7 do.			

COST OF POLICE.

[illegible]

II D.—POLICE.

4.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in the year 1889—continued.

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE.																										
	Strength of district, cantonment, town, or municipal and water police paid for salary or in part from imperial or provincial revenues.							Strength of cantonment town, or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than imperial or provincial revenues.			Total pay of subordinate officers (column 4 and 5).					Total pay of constables of all classes (column 6, 7, and 8).					House and travelling allowances, per man or other (not included in columns 12, 14, and 15).					Average pay of mounted constables.		Foot and water constables.		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 15.		Total cost.		Payable from Imperial or provincial revenues.		Payable from other sources.	
	Inspector-General and Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of constables and travelling officers (column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of constables of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (column 4 and 5).	Total pay of constables of all classes (column 6, 7, and 8).	House and travelling allowances, per man or other (not included in columns 12, 14, and 15).	Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 15.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24														
NORTH.	(Mandalay	4	4	38	60	515	...	621	38	496	...	40,000	6,000	...	40,000	1,00,016	14,800	94	12	2,458	2,50,174	1,51,138	98,036														
	Bhamo	3	2	9	2	116	...	116	...	...	...	15,000	3,000	...	15,000	16,872	167	24	12	1,191	84,170	32,170	...											
	Kaika	3	3	18	25	245	...	254	...	...	...	15,000	3,000	...	15,000	16,872	1,840	24	12	5,316	73,131	73,131	...											
	Shwabo	2	2	53	70	231	...	300	2	10	...	12,100	4,254	...	12,100	49,854	8,001	23	14	1,420	96,516	2,040	...														
	Ruby Mines	1	1	6	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	6,723	630	...	6,723	6,885	973	...	...	...	21,710	21,710	...								
Total	...	15	10	110	157	1,231	...	1,529	40	546	...	63,387	17,693	...	63,371	2,73,111	27,107	...	...	12,442	4,81,741	3,80,065	1,01,076												
CENTRAL.	(Yen ...	3	3	21	120	153	...	285	...	...	...	10,911	5,892	...	10,911	37,125	16,886	24	13	1,655	81,324	81,324	...											
	Sagaing	2	4	12	164	332	...	414	1	8	...	27,500	3,671	...	27,500	63,154	...	24	13	5,322	1,09,787	1,09,787	1,029														
	Kyaukse	3	3	27	40	297	...	345	1	...	...	6,100	1,549	...	6,100	44,400	2,800	24	13	1,776	54,987	53,573	1,352												
	Upper Chindwin	2	4	21	15	297	...	311	1	8	...	9,900	3,533	...	9,900	42,800	7,318	24	12	476	50,153	50,006	1,392														
	Lower Chindwin	2	3	17	15	191	...	228	1	...	...	9,900	3,533	...	9,900	28,252	7,318	24	12	476	50,153	50,006	1,392												
Total	...	12	17	133	354	1,167	...	1,063	3	24	...	17,200	11,965	...	17,200	1,15,071	35,416	...	...	9,229	3,76,885	3,72,052	3,813												
SOUTH.	(Meymyan	3	5	28	60	540	...	626	2	27	...	12,000	5,400	...	12,000	1,23,476	14,500	24	12	2,400	1,50,005	1,50,005	...														
	Pakokk	4	3	36	43	255	...	383	9	25	...	12,000	5,400	...	12,000	1,10,806	1,100	24	13	6,512	1,10,742	1,10,682	1,080														
	Mimbu	4	4	44	40	484	...	576	...	...	...	16,500	3,600	...	16,500	58,200	6,480	24	13	5,254	1,08,155	1,08,155	...											
	Magwe	4	6	37	40	347	...	430	...	...	...	9,300	3,200	...	9,300	62,088	8,800	24	13	2,400	1,19,868	1,19,868	...											
	Total	15	20	175	185	1,729	...	2,161	4	50	...	50,070	20,207	...	50,070	3,15,243	30,773	...	...	17,801	5,31,480	5,25,230	2,160												
EAST.	(Meiktila	2	3	27	36	345	...	408	1	6	...	11,765	3,763	...	11,765	58,090	2,576	24	12	1,780	8,243	82,363	...														
	Yamethin	2	3	26	37	315	...	381	...	...	...	7,800	2,700	...	7,800	1,06,777	701	24	13	1,700	84,572	84,180	1,392											
	Pyawbada	5	4	29	35	315	...	383	2	10	...	17,200	2,200	...	17,200	51,312	4,344	24	13	3,015	1,08,800	1,08,800	1,392														
	Total	7	11	79	100	975	...	1,172	3	18	...	38,765	9,666	...	38,765	1,64,840	7,921	...	...	6,794	2,36,885	2,34,319	2,676												
	Total Upper Burma	49	64	497	776	5,180	...	6,945	50	308	...	1,94,001	62,617	...	1,94,001	9,73,274	50,577	...	...	46,336	16,40,081	15,36,356	1,09,725												
GRAND TOTAL	...	92	135	1,272	1,641	17,953	141	14,758	57	610	50,444	4,12,665	1,14,185	...	4,12,665	21,91,090	1,40,708	...	...	1,02,003	38,51,380	37,92,928	1,92,397												

III D.—POLICE.

44.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in the year 1889—continued.

[illegible]

II D.—POLICE.

4.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in the year 1889—concluded.

District.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE										PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN)										Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 1 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).		
	In district.					On town, municipal, or harbour duty.					To area.					To population.								
	Officers	Men.	On station duties.	Officers.	Men.	Guards over look-ups and treasure, or as court for prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.	Officers.	Men.	Total.		On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Approximate area of whole district in square miles.	Approximate population of whole district.		Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 1 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).	
	Officers	Men.	On station duties.	Officers.	Men.	Guards over look-ups and treasure, or as court for prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.	Officers.	Men.	Total.		On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Approximate area of whole district in square miles.	Approximate population of whole district.		Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 1 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).	
NORTH.																								
Mandalay	46	475	475	46	475	475	46	475	475	423	423	111	2,190	480,000	1 to 1,600	1 to 1,600	1 to 1,600	1 to 1,600	1 to 1,600	1 to 1,600	1 to 1,600	3,138	6'01	
Bhamo	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	94	94	...	9,800	44,000	1 to 2,712	1 to 2,712	1 to 2,712	1 to 2,712	1 to 2,712	1 to 2,712	1 to 2,712	168	1'74	
Katha	24	270	270	24	270	270	24	270	270	270	270	...	6,000	60,000	1 to 2,000	1 to 2,000	1 to 2,000	1 to 2,000	1 to 2,000	1 to 2,000	1 to 2,000	384	1'03	
Shwebo	31	251	251	31	251	251	31	251	251	361	361	...	9,630	90,856	1 to 3,253	1 to 3,253	1 to 3,253	1 to 3,253	1 to 3,253	1 to 3,253	1 to 3,253	116	1'62	
Ruby Mines...	10	50	50	10	50	50	10	50	50	50	50	...	2,000	7,805	1 to 33'3	1 to 33'3	1 to 33'3	1 to 33'3	1 to 33'3	1 to 33'3	1 to 33'3	116	1'62	
Total	126	1,170	1,170	126	1,170	1,170	126	1,170	1,170	475	475	111	22,580	682,751	1 to 11'43	1 to 11'43	1 to 11'43	1 to 11'43	1 to 11'43	1 to 11'43	1 to 11'43	4,141	2'06	
CENTRAL.																								
Yeu	23	156	156	23	156	156	23	156	156	938	938	...	5,000	75,000	1 to 17'51	1 to 17'51	1 to 17'51	1 to 17'51	1 to 17'51	1 to 17'51	1 to 17'51	356	2'02	
Sagaing	48	366	366	48	366	366	48	366	366	366	366	...	1,067	121,579	1 to 3'72	1 to 3'72	1 to 3'72	1 to 3'72	1 to 3'72	1 to 3'72	1 to 3'72	510	1'15	
Kanla	32	343	343	32	343	343	32	343	343	352	352	...	1,520	81,700	1 to 9'6	1 to 9'6	1 to 9'6	1 to 9'6	1 to 9'6	1 to 9'6	1 to 9'6	381	1'02	
Upper Chindwin	29	312	312	29	312	312	29	312	312	312	312	...	16,950	57,000	1 to 4'79	1 to 4'79	1 to 4'79	1 to 4'79	1 to 4'79	1 to 4'79	1 to 4'79	192	1'45	
Lower Chindwin	20	156	156	20	156	156	20	156	156	206	206	...	3,256	169,979	1 to 13'74	1 to 13'74	1 to 13'74	1 to 13'74	1 to 13'74	1 to 13'74	1 to 13'74	345	1'86	
Total	152	1,375	1,375	152	1,375	1,375	152	1,375	1,375	1,374	1,374	44	27,973	302,908	1 to 16'33	1 to 16'33	1 to 16'33	1 to 16'33	1 to 16'33	1 to 16'33	1 to 16'33	1,754	1'15	
SOUTH.																								
Myingyan	66	615	615	66	615	615	66	615	615	600	600	...	3,072	101,885	1 to 4'13	1 to 4'13	1 to 4'13	1 to 4'13	1 to 4'13	1 to 4'13	1 to 4'13	649	1'46	
Faradan	43	440	440	43	440	440	43	440	440	440	440	...	6,160	131,024	1 to 12'66	1 to 12'66	1 to 12'66	1 to 12'66	1 to 12'66	1 to 12'66	1 to 12'66	207	1'55	
Mindu	52	524	524	52	524	524	52	524	524	524	524	...	4,000	131,340	1 to 15'31	1 to 15'31	1 to 15'31	1 to 15'31	1 to 15'31	1 to 15'31	1 to 15'31	906	1'57	
Magwe	49	387	387	49	387	387	49	387	387	387	387	...	5,540	99,551	1 to 12'61	1 to 12'61	1 to 12'61	1 to 12'61	1 to 12'61	1 to 12'61	1 to 12'61	1,388	2'05	
Total	210	1,566	1,566	210	1,566	1,566	210	1,566	1,566	1,551	1,551	54	18,732	433,212	1 to 8'40	1 to 8'40	1 to 8'40	1 to 8'40	1 to 8'40	1 to 8'40	1 to 8'40	3,310	1'59	
EAST.																								
Meiktila	27	351	351	27	351	351	27	351	351	375	375	...	3,000	150,821	1 to 7'35	1 to 7'35	1 to 7'35	1 to 7'35	1 to 7'35	1 to 7'35	1 to 7'35	672	1'79	
Yanathin	51	350	350	51	350	350	51	350	350	350	350	...	2,700	128,196	1 to 6'92	1 to 6'92	1 to 6'92	1 to 6'92	1 to 6'92	1 to 6'92	1 to 6'92	746	1'06	
Pymmana	33	350	350	33	350	350	33	350	350	350	350	...	4,400	45,627	1 to 11'14	1 to 11'14	1 to 11'14	1 to 11'14	1 to 11'14	1 to 11'14	1 to 11'14	616	1'61	
Total	91	1,051	1,051	91	1,051	1,051	91	1,051	1,051	1,075	1,075	21	10,100	333,644	1 to 8'47	1 to 8'47	1 to 8'47	1 to 8'47	1 to 8'47	1 to 8'47	1 to 8'47	2,034	1'79	
Total Upper Burma	578	5,662	5,662	578	5,662	5,662	578	5,662	5,662	5,780	5,780	592	79,365	1,988,915	1 to 11'19	1 to 11'19	1 to 11'19	1 to 11'19	1 to 11'19	1 to 11'19	1 to 11'19	11,299	1'86	
GRAND TOTAL	1,330	11,440	11,440	1,330	11,440	11,440	1,330	11,440	11,440	12,401	12,401	354	166,606	5,725,686	1 to 10'85	1 to 10'85	1 to 10'85	1 to 10'85	1 to 10'85	1 to 10'85	1 to 10'85	46,476	3'04	

lxxiii.

II D.—POLICE.
6.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police Force of Burma during the year 1889.

[No. 49.]

District.	RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Europeans.					Eurasians.					Natives.					Officers.					Men.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	District or Assistant District Superintendent.		Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Military or Government civil.	Unemployed.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.

* Gurthas.

6.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police Force of Burma during the year 1889—concluded.

District.	RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.										Grand total, officers and men.								
	Europeans.					Eurasians.					Natives.					Officers.						Buddhists.							
	District or Assistant District Superintendent.		Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.		Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.		Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.		Subordinate officers.		Constables.									
	Military or civil.	Unemployed.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		Military or civil.	Unemployed.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		Military or civil.	Unemployed.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		Military or civil.	Unemployed.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.				Military or civil.	Unemployed.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
North.	Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Katha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwebo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Ruby Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central.	Y-on	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sagaing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyaukse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Chinthein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Lower Chinthein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South.	Myingyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakokku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Minbu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Magwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East.	Mektila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yamethin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pyinmana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Upper Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		1	75	73	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Gurkhas

[No. 50.]

E.—MILITARY.

1.—Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Army attached to Lower Burma in the year 1889.

Arm of service.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.							DETAILS OF FORCE AT END OF YEAR 1889.							AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF EACH.					Total cost including contingencies.		
	Remain- ing at the end of the year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remain- ing at the end of the year 1889.	Number of regiments, bat- talions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				European com- missioned officers.	Native com- missioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Camp-followers.		Rs. A. P.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European com- missioned officers.	Native com- missioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.								
EUROPEAN.	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	9th, Southern Division, R. A. Fortarmaments Rangoon, Toun- goo, and Moul- mein.	...	5	...	24	103	37	7,128 0 0	...	728 6 8	317 0 0	108 13 11	90,802 8 0
	1,524	9	...	28	28	19	1	1,478	1st Batin., King's Own Scottish Borderers, and 2nd Oxfordshire, L. I.	...	36	...	121	1,321	...	4,592 0 0	...	638 1 3	287 14 8	...	6,36,942 15 6	
	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Detachment, K Company, R.E.	...	1	...	5	...	...	6,900 0 0	...	864 0 0	...	...	11,820 0 0
	1,692	9	...	28	28	19	1	1,616	...	...	42	...	150	1,424	37	4,948 13 9	...	676 3 1	289 15 10	108 13 11	7,30,865 7 6
NATIVE.
	823	40	...	27	27	16	12	806	8th Regiment, M. I.	...	10	16	80	700	26	6,069 3 0	980 14 0	942 8 0	119 4 0	163 8 0	1,98,671 14 0	
	43	28	...	...	...	26	...	45	Detachment, A Company.	...	...	1	4	40	2	...	700 0 0	115 0 0	84 0 0	108 0 0	4,816 0 0
	866	68	...	27	27	44	12	861	...	...	10	17	84	740	28	6,069 3 0	978 13 3	236 6 10	117 5 6	169 8 7	1,98,487 14 0
Grand Total.	2,523	70	...	55	55	63	13	2,457	...	...	53	17	234	2,164	65	5,164 4 11	978 13 3	518 5 4	280 15 4	130 11 1	9,35,853 5 8

E.—MILITARY.

2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to Lower Burma in the year 1889.

Arm of service.	EMPLOYMENT ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.						EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR.				
	Number of permanent contingents occupied.	Number of outposts occupied.	Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment, battery &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each regiment, battery &c., detailed for outpost duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Average number of days devoted to musketry.
			On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.	
9th Southern Division, Royal Artillery ...	1	Nil.	124	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	11	Nil.	Nil.	22
Royal Artillery. { Fort armaments, Tonggou, Rangoon and Monlmein.	3	Nil.	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	311	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Royal Engineers ...	1	Nil.	6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3:3	Nil.	Nil.	313
1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers ...	1	Nil.	356	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	143	Not known.			Nil.
2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry ...	3	Nil.	56	346	Nil.	Nil.	...	10	74	Nil.	6
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners ...	1	Nil.	48	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	913	Nil.	Nil.	313
8th Regiment, Madras Infantry ...	1	Nil.	703	103	Nil.	Nil.	2160	66	2774	1:22	115
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

E.—MILITARY.

[No. 52.]

3.—Statement showing Religion, Sect, and Caste of Native Officers and men of the Army in Lower Burma on the last day of 1880.

Classified according to religion, race, &c.					Average age.		Average height.		Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
					Yrs.	Mths.	Ft.	In.	lbs.	
ACCORDING TO RELIGION	Christians	28	2	5	5	123 4	No characteristics peculiar to any particular caste or race. Officer Commanding Queen's Own Sappers and Miners reports: "Complexion, dark brown to black. General physique, small but well made."
	Mahomedans	...	...	...	25	1	5	7	125 0
	Hindus	...	...	...	32	2	5	6	124 6
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES AND RACES	Hindustanis	...	...	...	29	0	5	9	130 0
	From Malrattia country	...	...	...	30	1	5	5½	105 0
	Telingas	...	...	...	33	0	5	6½	120 33
	Tamils	...	...	...	30		5	6½	126 5
	Others	...	...	...	33	1	5	5½	124 6

II F.—MARINE.

1.—Statement showing the Strength and other Particulars of the Marine Force attached to Burma in the year 1889-90.

Arm of service.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN										DETAIL OF THE FORCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.							AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF EACH					Total cost, including contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European commissioned officer.	Native commissioned officer.	Non-commissioned officer.	Fighting-man.	Paid non-combatant.			
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.								
River-going European Native...		
		
Total		

II F.—MARINE.

[No. 54.] 2.—Statement showing Religion, Race, and Classes of Native Officers and Men of the Marine Service attached to Burma on the last day of the year 1889-90.

Classification according to religion race, &c.	Average age.		Average height.		Average weight.		General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
	Years.		Ft. in.		St. lbs.		
ACCORDING TO RELIGION Mahomedans 		
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES AND RACES 		
General average 		

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 55.] 1.—Statement of the Gross and Net Resources of the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1889-90.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges of collections.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue	1,85,90,636	13,851	19,21,370	19,35,221	1,16,55,415
V.—Excise	36,96,265	3,714	25,993	29,707	36,66,558
VI.—Provincial rates	8,52,671	427	41,405	41,832	8,10,839
IX.—Forest	31,94,716	918	13,31,926	13,32,844	18,01,872
Total	2,12,71,288	18,910	33,20,694	33,39,601	1,79,34,684
II.—Opium	3,76,681	...	...	...	3,76,681
III.—Salt	13,11,947	26,452	8,012	34,464	12,77,483
IV.—Stamps	10,04,130	15,601	31,716	47,317	9,56,813
VII.—Customs	59,59,777	1,09,718	1,61,994	2,71,712	56,88,065
VIII.—Assessed taxes	4,85,618	15,181	15,050	30,231	4,55,387
X.—Registration	35,851	91	16,128	16,319	19,635
Total	91,71,007	1,67,043	2,32,900	3,99,943	87,74,064
XII.—Interest	22,008	...	...	...	22,008
XIII.—Post office	86	...	...	...	86
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	3,06,405	...	...	...	3,06,405
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails	2,79,085	...	...	...	2,79,085
XVII.—Police	1,43,194	...	...	...	1,43,194
XVIII.—Marine	2,41,292	...	...	...	2,41,292
XIX.—Education	31,876	...	...	...	31,876
XX.—Medical	17,126	...	...	...	17,126
XXI.—Scientific and other minor departments... ..	3,987	...	...	...	3,987
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation	25,124	...	...	...	25,124
XXIII.—Stationery and printing	40,523	...	...	...	40,523
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,91,509	...	...	...	2,91,509
XXVI.—State Railways	34,83,383	...	20,47,556	20,47,556	14,35,827
XXX.—Minor works and navigation	44,813	...	...	...	44,813
XXXI.—Military works	7,714	...	...	...	7,714
XXXII.—Civil works	1,36,520	...	...	...	1,36,520
Total	50,76,395	...	20,47,556	20,47,556	30,28,839
Total Revenue Heads	3,55,24,690	1,85,953	56,01,150	57,87,103	2,97,37,587
Upper and Lower Burma excluded Local Funds... ..	7,32,204	...	...	...	7,32,264*
Municipalities	18,09,568	...	...	...	18,09,568*
GRAND TOTAL	3,80,66,592	1,85,953	56,01,150	57,87,103	3,32,79,419

* These amounts represent the receipts as passed through the Government Treasury accounts and not the actual receipts of the Municipalities and excluded Local Funds, some of which do not bank with Government.

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 56.] 2.—Statement of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1889-90.

Subject of expenditure.	Amount.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
2.—Assignments and Compensations ... ..	.....	75
13.—Interest on ordinary debt	90,173	18,118
14.—Interest on other obligations	3,991	4,696
15.—Post office	1,23,174	1,27,089
18.—General administration	7,60,186	8,35,644
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	11,91,089	11,50,573
19B.—Law and Justice—Jails	6,53,955	6,06,970
20.—Police	81,97,750	81,82,695
21.—Marine	3,01,993	3,12,069
22.—Education	4,25,617	3,98,274
23.—Ecclesiastical	48,189	53,067
24.—Medical	2,32,798	2,07,742
25.—Political	27,073	11,520
26.—Scientific and other minor departments	45,385	60,779
27.—Territorial and political pensions	23,276	25,375
28.—Civil furlough and absentee allowances ... ..	.....	.....
29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions	2,02,589	2,11,306
30.—Stationery and printing	3,16,436	4,37,912
32.—Miscellaneous	95,014	96,655
33.—State Railways (interest on debt)	11,20,245	11,38,130
43.—Minor works and navigation	5,54,158	5,30,542
44.—Military works	4,07,568	3,49,241
45.—Civil works	16,80,332	24,13,095
47.—Special defence works	3,14,103	3,42,270
Total ...	1,19,94,393	1,27,75,760
Upper and Lower Burma excluded Local Funds	7,75,138	6,55,098*
Municipalities	14,11,359	16,56,032*
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,41,80,890	1,51,16,890

Vide remarks against the corresponding heads on the previous page.

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 57.] 3.—Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of Burma for the year 1889-90.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	1,19 02,068	Expenditure, Lower Burma, as per Statement No. IIA.	1,27,75,700
Net receipts, Lower Burma, as per Statement No. IA.	2,97,37,587	Expenditure, Upper Burma, as per Appendix	1,65,99,004
Net receipts, Upper Burma, as per appendix ...	76,79,198	Municipal Funds	16,56,033
Municipal funds	18,09,568	Excluded Local Funds	6,35,006
Excluded Local Funds	7,32,264	Provincial and local balances and adjustments.	24,42,028
Provincial and local balances and adjustments ...	24,42,028	Loans... ..	2,69,016
Receipts on account of loans	2,37,723	Advances made... ..	17,65,928
Advances recovered	17,05,119	Deposits repaid... ..	22,36,238
Deposits received	23,36,661	Suspense account	9,56,483
Suspense account	9,40,505	Other coinage accounts	1,53,883
Other coinage accounts ... ..	.....	Cheques and bills	66,14,269
Cheques and bills	65,92,138	Departmental balances	6,07,000
Departmental balances	7,50,623	Cash remittances between treasuries ...	2,96,91,019
Cash remittances between treasuries	2,96,91,019	Forest remittances	62,58,712
Forest remittances	62,74,207	Bills drawn by other treasuries	1,10,77,895
Bills drawn on other treasuries	1,10,74,460	Bills drawn by other Governments ...	3,66,848
Bills drawn on other Governments	3,57,334	Remittances to other Governments and departments.	4,14,70,104
Remittances by other Governments and departments.	3,54,90,951		
Total receipts	14,98,33,466		
Deduct disbursements	13,56,28,316		
Closing balance	1,42,05,150	Total disbursements	13,56 28,316

APPENDICES

Comparative Statement of Receipts of Upper and Lower Burma for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

	1898-99.						1899-90.						INCREASE OR DECREASE	
	UPPER BURMA			LOWER BURMA.			UPPER BURMA			LOWER BURMA.			UPPER BURMA.	LOWER BURMA.
	Imperial.	Incorpo-rated local.	Total.	Imperial.	Incorpo-rated local.	Total.	Imperial.	Incorpo-rated local.	Total.	Imperial.	Incorpo-rated local.	Total.	Plus or minus.	Plus or minus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue ...	43,60,355	5,040	1,11,95,487	53,95,638	6,396	1,11,95,487	61,22,793	74,57,137	1,35,90,636	10,706	10,706	1,35,90,636	+ 23,95,149	+ 23,95,149
II.—Opium ...	3,154	...	3,69,901	7,703	...	3,69,901	3,76,681	...	3,76,681	...	...	3,76,681	+ 7,098	+ 7,098
III.—Salt ...	1,998	...	3,07,735	1,998	...	3,07,735	13,11,947	...	13,11,947	...	...	13,11,947	+ 10,04,919	+ 10,04,919
IV.—Stamps ...	1,38,479	...	4,55,553	1,98,635	...	4,55,553	5,02,065	...	5,02,065	...	...	5,02,065	+ 93,084	+ 93,084
V.—Excise ...	4,36,685	...	14,91,336	4,56,053	...	14,91,336	27,72,180	...	27,72,180	...	...	27,72,180	+ 69,112	+ 69,112
VI.—Provincial rates ...	...	...	7,80,138	...	...	7,80,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 74,539	+ 74,539
VII.—Customs ...	...	...	47,53,048	...	...	47,53,048	49,34,405	...	49,34,405	...	...	49,34,405	+ 11,96,129	+ 11,96,129
VIII.—Assessed taxes ...	62,073	...	3,06,711	75,290	...	3,06,711	2,42,809	...	2,42,809	...	...	2,42,809	+ 69,007	+ 69,007
IX.—Forest ...	15,79,928	...	26,02,404	18,06,069	...	26,02,404	15,67,358	...	15,67,358	...	...	15,67,358	+ 5,95,419	+ 5,95,419
X.—Registration ...	4,377	...	31,748	4,015	...	31,748	17,927	...	17,927	...	...	17,927	+ 4,106	+ 4,106
XI.—Tributes ...	1,46,136	...	...	1,92,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 46,141	+ 46,141
XII.—Interest ...	...	...	26,541	2,704	...	26,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 2,704	+ 2,704
XIII.—Law and Justice—Courts ...	1,89,623	...	3,03,316	1,62,173	...	3,03,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	- 27,450	- 27,450
XIV.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	7,832	...	1,84,938	40,958	...	1,84,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 33,136	+ 33,136
XV.—Police ...	2,21,016	18,083	2,06,631	2,65,741	...	2,06,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 63,637	+ 63,637
XVI.—Marine ...	...	...	2,17,569	165	...	2,17,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 23,723	+ 23,723
XVII.—Education ...	...	...	32,294	36	...	32,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 36	+ 36
XVIII.—Medical ...	8,724	...	16,046	3,169	...	16,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 5,553	+ 5,553
XIX.—Scientific and other minor departments ...	120	...	1,363	...	...	1,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 1,090	+ 1,090
XX.—Receipts in aid of superan-nuation, &c. ...	5,685	...	21,550	9,032	...	21,550	23,433	...	23,433	...	...	23,433	+ 3,534	+ 3,534
XXI.—Stationery and printing ...	1,724	...	35,217	2,790	...	35,217	25,899	...	25,899	...	...	25,899	+ 1,063	+ 1,063
XXII.—Miscellaneous ...	16,358	63,009	1,85,290	46,455	...	1,85,290	1,16,568	...	1,16,568	...	...	1,16,568	+ 1,06,309	+ 1,06,309
XXIII.—State Railways (gross earnings). ...	3,19,005	...	31,42,413	16,14,496	...	31,42,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 3,40,370	+ 3,40,370
XXIV.—Minor works and navi-gation. ...	...	3,611	33,414	...	...	33,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 11,399	+ 11,399
XXV.—Military works ...	5,170	...	9,337	28,708	...	9,337	7,714	...	7,714	...	...	7,714	+ 21,538	+ 21,538
XXVI.—Civil works ...	14,413	47,978	1,36,813	22,749	...	1,36,813	6,000	...	6,000	...	...	6,000	+ 9,024	+ 9,024
Total ...	75,25,123	1,58,321	2,80,15,416	1,08,45,028	1,76,311	2,80,15,416								

Comparative Statement of Expenditure of Upper and Lower Burma for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Expenditure.	1888-89.					1889-90.					NET.		
	UPPER BURMA		LOWER BURMA			UPPER BURMA		LOWER BURMA			UPPER BURMA.	LOWER BURMA.	
	Imperial.	Incorpo- rated local.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorpo- rated local.	Total.	Imperial.	Incorpo- rated local.	Provincial.	Incorpo- rated local.	Total.	+ or -	+ or -
1—Refunds and drawbacks	Rs. 50,018	Rs.	Rs. 1,80,909	26,584	Rs. 1,130	Rs. 1,67,565	Rs. 45,001	5,040	Rs. 24,999	Rs. 487	Rs. 1,85,933	+	Rs. 15,308
2—Assignments and compensations	10,36,467	...	6,74,963	11,03,651	...	17,78,694	13,04,512	...	11,46,608	...	19,81,370	+	1,43,783
3—Land revenue	2,184	...	30,728	4,980	...	6,073	...	31,716	+	6,045
4—Salt	15,384	15,384	...	30,430	2,998	...	15,898	...	32,988	+	2,598
5—Stamps	10,315	10,315	...	33,952	...	...	19,495	...	41,405	+	8,413
6—Stamps	+	...
7—Provincial rates	1,66,254	...	1,66,254	...	...	1,61,994	...	1,61,994	+	5,260
8—Customs	15,111	...	...	15,111	...	...	7,525	...	15,050	+	61
9—Assessed taxes	6,13,914	6,13,914	...	12,27,428	2,73,412	...	6,65,993	...	13,31,928	+	1,04,088
10—Fees	7,503	7,503	...	15,006	...	...	8,064	...	16,128	+	1,122
11—Registration	3,991	...	...	3,991	...	...	4,698	...	4,698	+	806
12—Interest on ordinary debt	1,86,581	...	...	1,86,581	...	...	1,62,388	...	1,62,388	+	24,193
13—Interest on other obligations	+	...
14—Post office	46,684	...	46,684	...	...	48,311	...	48,311	+	1,627
15—General administration	6,06,318	...	6,06,318	...	...	6,53,001	...	6,53,001	+	46,683
16—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	11,91,089	...	11,91,089	...	...	11,50,373	...	11,50,373	+	40,716
17—Law and Justice—Jails	8,53,355	...	8,53,355	...	...	8,66,870	...	8,66,870	+	13,515
18—Police	25,33,958	...	25,33,958	...	...	26,15,077	...	26,15,077	+	81,119
19—Police	2,77,787	...	2,77,787	...	...	2,72,425	...	2,72,425	+	5,362
20—Marine	2,92,127	...	2,92,127	...	...	2,92,127	...	2,92,127	+	...
21—Marine	48,189	...	48,189	...	...	53,087	...	53,087	+	5,898
22—Medical	2,07,826	...	2,07,826	...	...	1,80,374	...	1,80,374	+	27,452
23—Medical	26,966	...	26,966	...	...	335	...	335	+	26,631
24—Political	5,453	...	5,453	...	...	49,448	...	49,448	+	43,995
25—Political	28,276	...	28,276	...	...	25,375	...	25,375	+	2,901
26—Scientific and other minor departments	+	...
27—Territorial and political pensions	+	...
28—Superannuation allowances and pensions	+	...
29—Stationery and printing	+	...
30—Miscellaneous	+	...
31—State Railways—working expenses	+	...
32—State Railways—interest on debt	+	...
33—State Railways—Railway expenditure	+	...
34—Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	+	...
35—Minor works and navigation	+	...
36—Military works	+	...
37—Civil works	+	...
38—Special defence works	+	...
Total	1,81,65,954	30,394	24,76,333	1,36,54,808	11,88,960	1,72,90,141	1,92,83,798	1,42,347	1,47,44,021	10,68,096	1,85,62,853	+	13,72,728
Contributions	+	...
Add—Upper Burma expenditure	+	...
Debt and remittances.	+	...
Total	+	...
Closing balance	+	...
GRAND TOTAL	+	...
Provincial and local surpluses	+	...

Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure of Lower Burma for the past eight years.

Detail of items.	1882-83.							
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
GRASS REVENUE.								
Civil Department (imperial, provincial, and incorporated local funds)	Rt.	Rt.	Rt.	Rt.	Rt.	Rt.	Rt.	Rt.
Public Works Department	25,08,735	26,39,637	22,39,080	23,46,504	27,13,902	26,04,822	22,65,570	31,32,068
	1,72,866	1,80,000	2,33,912	2,42,577	2,39,577	3,39,184	3,23,971	3,40,401
Total	26,78,601	28,20,636	22,39,011	25,89,141	30,13,479	30,01,006	28,91,541	35,52,469
GRASS CHARGES.								
Civil Department (imperial, provincial, and incorporated local funds)	10,70,935	11,41,054	11,29,302	11,24,473	13,06,149	12,23,561	12,58,282	13,47,439
Public Works Department	5,74,307	6,13,405	6,03,633	4,13,457	3,71,366	3,94,503	4,70,793	5,06,847
Total	16,45,242	16,57,519	16,23,000	15,37,936	16,78,017	16,20,119	17,59,014	18,56,286
RESULTS.								
Surplus in Civil Department	14,34,740	14,07,003	11,70,337	12,22,365	15,07,753	14,30,271	13,07,388	16,44,030
Deduct net public works expenditure	4,01,441	3,32,466	2,69,725	1,70,610	72,321	65,394	1,44,761	1,46,446
Net surplus available for military expenditure and for a share of the cost of the Central Government.	10,33,299	11,63,127	9,00,611	10,51,775	14,35,432	13,63,877	11,62,627	15,04,183

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1889-90.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.						
44.—MILITARY WORKS.						
ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.						
Rangoon	54,502	27,350	81,852			
Toungoo	12,825	10,093	22,917			
Thayetmyo	11,316	21,324	32,640			
Civil Officer, Thayetmyo	83		83			
Amherst		3,856	3,856			
Bassein						
Pegu		6	6			
Total Accommodation for Troops				84,836	62,658	1,47,484
REST-HOUSES.						
Tharrawaddy		188	188		188	188
ORDNANCE.						
Rangoon... ..	2,714	5,742	8,456			
Toungoo	60	781	841			
Thayetmyo	428	814	1,242			
Total Ordnance				3,202	7,338	10,540
COMMISSARIAT.						
Rangoon	21,640	4,612	26,251			
Toungoo... ..	762	2,790	3,552			
Thayetmyo	1,100	2,527	3,627			
Amherst		951	951			
Total Commissariat				23,511	10,310	34,421
STAFF AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Rangoon... ..	18,271	3,879	22,150			
Toungoo... ..	1,143	75	1,218			
Amherst		181	181			
Thayetmyo		1,904	1,904			
Total Staff and Miscellaneous				19,414	6,109	25,523
RENTS FOR BUILDINGS OR COMPENSATION FOR QUARTERS.						
Amherst		621	621			
Bassein		210	240			
Rangoon		1,137	1,137			
Toungoo		264	264			
Thayetmyo		402	402			
Total Rents for Buildings or Compensation for Quarters.					2,664	2,664
GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.						
Rangoon	497	4,619	5,116			
Toungoo	1,462	1,755	3,217			
Thayetmyo	327	6,665	6,992			
Amherst		3,301	3,301			
Total General Cantonment Works				2,906	10,340	18,046
FORTIFICATIONS.						
Amherst	391	770	1,161			
Rangoon		3,699	3,699			
Toungoo		1,469	1,469			
Thayetmyo		2,752	2,752			
Special Defences, Rangoon		2,917	2,917			
Total Fortifications				391	11,807	12,198
GRAND TOTAL				1,33,650	1,18,014	2,51,664

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1889-90—continued.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Brought forward ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PROVINCIAL.						
45.—CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
<i>Administration.</i>						
Bassein ...	876	...	876			
Rangoon ...	33,818	11,513	45,331			
Total Administration ...	...	...	...	34,704	11,513	46,217
<i>Post Offices.</i>						
Arakan ...	91	625	616			
Tharrawaddy ...	585	315	900			
Bassein ...	416	221	637			
Thayetmyo ...	726	224	950			
Pegu ...	25	148	173			
Honzada ...	...	417	417			
Rangoon ...	678	1,308	1,986			
Amherst ...	...	401	401			
Toungoo ...	67	150	217			
Total Post Offices ...	...	...	...	2,518	4,149	6,667
<i>Customs.</i>						
Rangoon ...	2,386	2,285	4,671			
Amherst ...	...	3,585	3,585			
Arakan ...	...	174	174			
Bassein ...	...	483	483			
Total Customs ...	...	...	...	2,386	6,527	8,913
<i>Telegraph.</i>						
Amherst ...	807	1,077	1,884			
Arakan ...	263	1,614	1,877			
Pegu ...	25	113	138			
Rangoon ...	4,225	1,165	5,390			
Thayetmyo ...	321	411	732			
Bassein ...	...	675	675			
Honzada ...	...	417	417			
Toungoo ...	...	131	131			
Tharrawaddy ...	...	568	568			
Total Telegraph ...	...	...	...	5,641	6,023	11,664
<i>Law and Justice.</i>						
Amherst ...	3,152	2,785	5,937			
Arakan ...	16,370	4,135	20,505			
Bassein ...	8,708	1,576	10,284			
Honzada ...	14,763	3,553	18,315			
Pegu ...	937	3,489	4,426			
Rangoon ...	306	2,911	3,217			
Toungoo ...	457	1,406	1,863			
Thayetmyo ...	9,302	1,377	10,679			
Tharrawaddy ...	9,108	1,821	10,929			
Civil Officers, Thayetmyo ...	1,141	460	1,601			
Total Law and Justice ...	...	...	...	64,234	23,604	87,838
<i>Ecclesiastical.</i>						
Amherst ...	4,526	670	5,196			
Bassein ...	115	348	463			
Rangoon ...	12	2,919	2,931			
Thayetmyo ...	703	...	703			
Arakan ...	...	689	689			
Pegu ...	...	102	102			
Toungoo ...	...	970	970			
Thayetmyo ...	...	1,442	1,442			
Tharrawaddy ...	...	524	524			
Total Ecclesiastical ...	...	...	...	5,356	7,853	13,209
Carried over ...	...	...	...	1,14,830	50,500	1,74,408

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1889-90—continued.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	1,14,839	59,569	1,74,408
PROVINCIAL—continued.						
45.—CIVIL BUILDINGS ROADS AND SERVICES						
—continued						
CIVIL BUILDINGS—continued.						
Jails.						
Amherst ...	2,509	1,584	4,093			
Arakan ...	732	2,688	3,420			
Bassein ...	21,521	1,095	22,616			
Henzada ...	22,181	821	23,004			
Rangoon ...	1,05,387	3,340	1,08,727			
Toungoo ...	32,788	482	33,270			
Thayetmyo ...	28,664	161	28,825			
Tharrawaddy ...	846	598	1,354			
Pegu ...	...	231	231			
Total Jails ...	...	...	...	2,14,628	11,912	2,26,540
Police.						
Amherst ...	3,270	49	3,319			
Arakan ...	21	116	137			
Bassein ...	3,840	1,191	5,031			
Henzada ...	6,232	695	6,927			
Pegu ...	600	...	600			
Rangoon ...	37,564	904	38,468			
Thayetmyo ...	302	1,072	1,374			
Tharrawaddy ...	...	1,211	1,211			
Total Police ...	...	...	...	51,819	5,535	57,357
Educational.						
Rangoon ...	1,006	2,031	4,027			
Amherst... ..	...	978	978			
Arakan . . .	...	160	160			
Total Educational ...	...	...	...	1,006	4,069	5,165
Medical.						
Thayetmyo ...	800	...	800			
Arakan ...	...	140	140			
Rangoon ...	...	1,340	1,340			
Total Medical ...	...	...	...	800	1,480	2,280
Miscellaneous.						
Amherst ...	156	3,031	3,187			
Arakan ...	812	4,541	5,353			
Bassein ...	103	2,062	2,165			
Henzada ...	1,958	2,101	4,059			
Pegu ...	2,175	1,273	3,448			
Rangoon... ..	88,913	18,902	1,05,815			
Toungoo ...	5,504	2,754	8,257			
Thayetmyo ...	15,338	1,514	16,852			
Tharrawaddy ...	1,814	6,211	8,025			
Civil Officers ...	...	531	531			
Total Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	1,16,772	40,960	1,57,732
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	4,99,954	1,23,538	6,23,492
Carried over ...	...	...	...	4,99,954	1,23,538	6,23,492

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1889-90—continued.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,99,951	Rs. 1,23,536	Rs. 6,23,487
PROVINCIAL—continued.						
45.—CIVIL BUILDINGS ROADS AND SERVICES—encl.						
COMMUNICATIONS.						
<i>Mettled and Bridged Roads, &c.</i>						
Amherst ...	17,213	66,500	83,723			
Arakan ...	3,437	19,078	22,515			
Henzada ...	4,432	23,793	28,225			
Pegu ...	11,482	41,729	53,211			
Toungoo ...	12,346	35,797	48,143			
Thayetmyo ...	66	50,270	50,336			
Tharrawaddy ...	9,021	94,559	1,03,580			
Civil Officers ...	7,128	4,229	11,357			
Bassoin ...	...	10,166	10,166			
Rangoon ...	...	71,003	71,003			
Total Communications	...	...	...	65,665	4,17,214	4,82,879
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>						
Amherst ...	197	86	283			
Rangoon ...	10,158	6,002	16,160			
Civil Officers ...	1,696	...	1,696			
Tharrawaddy ...	...	1,743	1,743			
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	12,051	7,801	19,852
GRAND TOTAL CIVIL WORKS	...	...	...	5,77,670	5,48,583	11,26,253
GENERAL ABSTRACT.						
Original works ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,77,670
Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,48,583
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,23,583
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,775
Suspense ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,880
Total as per Finance Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	14,79,500
48.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.						
<i>Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>						
Pegu and Sittang canal ...	1,09,626	14,445	1,24,071			
Sittang and Kyaukse canal ...	8,710	3,690	12,400			
Establishment ...	...	...	...	1,18,346	18,195	1,36,541
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	37,012
Suspense ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,874
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works as per Finance Accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	4,617
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.						
<i>Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>						
Irrawaddy embankments ...	83,711	42,333	1,26,043	83,711	42,333	1,26,043
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,811
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	— 283
Suspense ...	...	...	...	...	...	— 175
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,396
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	1,97,074

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1889-90—continued.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,97,974
PROVINCIAL—concluded.						
43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—concluded.						
AGRICULTURAL WORKS—concluded.						
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,396
<i>Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>						
Embankments at Sagyin, Ma-ubin, Pagheh, Sittang, Bilin, Kantha, Daungwun, Kyaukpyu, Bilin chaung, &c.	95,726	38,521	1,34,247	95,726	38,521	1,34,247
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	30,650
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Suspense ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,915
Total Agricultural Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,18,411
GRAND TOTAL MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,16,385
GRAND ABSTRACT FOR PROVINCIAL.						
45.—Civil works ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,79,500
43.—Minor Works and Navigation ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,16,385
Total as per Finance Accounts ...						19,95,885
INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.						
<i>Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>	10,243	1,060	11,303	10,243	1,060	11,303
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,073
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.						
<i>Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>	...	68	68	...	68	68
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total Agricultural Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Total Minor Works and Navigation ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,157
45.—CIVIL BUILDINGS ROADS, AND SERVICES.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Medical.						
Arakan ...	...	100	100	...	...	...
Pegu ...	157	182	339	...	...	...
Toungoo... ..	516	169	715	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy ...	...	480	480	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	673	961	1,634
Educational.						
Pegu ...	...	105	105	...	105	105
Miscellaneous.						
Pegu ...	...	361	361	...	361	361
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	673	1,427	2,100
Carried over ...	...	...	...	673	1,427	2,100

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1889-90—continued.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	673	1,427	2,100
INCORPORATED LOCAL—continued.						
45—CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SERVICES.—contd.						
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Mettalled and Bridged Roads.						
Amherst ...	42	966	1,010			
Arakan ...	11,763	6,102	17,865			
Bassein ...	13,900	3,927	17,827			
Henzada ...	17,616	8,201	25,817			
Pegu ...	17,202	18,127	35,329			
Rangoon ...	19,546	11,056	30,602			
Thayetmyo ...	...	1,232	1,232			
Tharrawaddy ...	6,176	1,714	7,890			
Total Mettalled and Bridged Roads ...	...	...	...	70,725	51,420	1,32,145
Accommodation for Travellers.						
Arakan ...	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	70,725	52,420	1,32,145
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Amherst ...	...	983	983			
Arakan ...	4,331	1,428	5,759			
Bassein ...	562	2,657	3,219			
Henzada ...	8,807	1,302	10,109			
Pegu ...	7,019	3,474	10,493			
Rangoon ...	...	1,601	1,601			
Toungoo ...	2,920	1,119	4,039			
Tharrawaddy ...	4,208	1,204	5,412			
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	21,949	16,201	41,240
GRAND TOTAL CIVIL WORKS ...	...	...	...	1,05,317	70,138	1,75,455
GENERAL ABSTRACT.						
Original works ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,317
Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	70,138
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	39,212
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,537
Total as per Finance Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,17,254
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
45—CIVIL WORKS.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS						
Educational.						
Amherst ...	1,485	...	1,485			
Rangoon ...	6,816	...	6,816			
Pegu ...	...	171	171			
Total ...	...	...	...	8,301	171	8,472
Medical.						
Pegu ...	531	115	646	531	115	646
Miscellaneous.						
Pegu ...	557	10	567	557	10	567
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	9,390	296	9,686

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1889-90—concluded.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	..	...	...	9,389	200	9,589
CONTRIBUTIONS—concluded.						
45.—CIVIL WORKS—concluded.						
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Raised, Bridged, and Unmetalled Roads.						
Henzada	1,395	...	1,395			
Pegu	2,841	4,282	7,123			
Tharrawaddy	5,078	...	5,078			
Total Communications	...	...	...	9,314	4,282	13,596
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Amherst	4,780	1,925	6,705			
Rangoon	3,273	597	3,870			
Bassein	1,750	230	1,980			
Pegu	4,241	920	5,161			
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	14,041	3,672	17,713
GRAND TOTAL CIVIL WORKS	...	...	...	32,747	8,250	40,997

GENERAL ABSTRACT.						
Original works	...	...	...	...	...	32,747
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	8,250
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	7,521
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	491
Total as per Finance Account						49,009

44.—MILITARY WORKS.						
CANTONMENT FUNDS.						
General Cantonment Works.						
Amherst	...	455	455			
Rangoon	916	4,108	5,024			
Thayetmyo	...	18	18			
Total	...	...	...	916	4,581	5,497
Volunteer Corps Funds.						
Rangoon	...	765	765	...	765	765
Total Military Works	...	...	...	916	5,346	6,262

GENERAL ABSTRACT.						
Original Works	...	...	...	...	...	916
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	5,346
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,904
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	82
Total as per Finance Accounts						7,608

GRAND ABSTRACT FOR CONTRIBUTION WORKS.						
45.—Civil works	...	...	...	32,747	8,250	...
44.—Military works	...	...	...	916	5,346	...
Total	...	...	...	33,663	13,596	47,259
Establishment (7,521 × 1,264)	...	...	...	...	...	8,785
Tools and plant (491 -- 82)	...	...	...	...	...	578
GRAND TOTAL AS PER FINANCE ACCOUNTS	...	...	...	...	...	56,617

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 59.] 2.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the estimated Cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works in Lower Burma, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those Works for and to end of 1889-90.

Irrigation and Navigation Works (Agricultural) not classed as Productive.

Name of project	Estimated cost of construction.		CAPITAL OUTLAY						RECEIPTS DURING 1889-90.				WORKING EXPENSES DURING 1889-90.				NET RESULT EXCLUDING INTEREST (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES).				NET RESULT INCLUDING INTEREST.			
	Rs.	Rs.	During 1889-90.		To end of 1889-90.		Total.	Water-rules, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.				
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.			Rs.	Rs.			
																						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western series.	Kyauyin section...	1,55,004	...	...	1,50,250	4,614	1,55,064	...	4,079	4,679	2,348	55	2,006	1,473	...	Rs.	0-85	1,473	...	Rs.	0-86	
			Rs.	7-49	62,321	...	Rs.	7-49		
			Rs.	20-69	3,89,664	...	Rs.	20-69	
Eastern series.	Henzada section...	18,02,776	...	...	18,33,491	51,256	18,84,747	1,130	5,30,170	5,30,349	1,56,916	3,529	1,60,445	3,89,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				
			
Irrawaddy embankments.	Survey from Miu gyi to Yandoon	12,800	...	...	30,71,029	83,377	31,54,900	1,190	6,36,582	6,36,012	1,50,201	3,693	1,64,154	4,73,858	...	...	15-02	4,73,858	...	15-02	...
				
			
Total	...	31,62,919*	...	...	30,71,029	83,377	31,54,900	1,190	6,36,582	6,36,012	1,50,201	3,693	1,64,154	4,73,858	...	...	15-02	4,73,858	...	15-02	...

* Sanctioned by the Secretary of State under his despatch No. 49, dated the 21st September 1882, and Government of India, Public Works Department Register No. III of 1882-83 and letter No. 221 L, dated the 4th November 1882.

Rs.
Direct outlay ... 30,71,025
Indirect outlay... 84,344
Total .. 31,55,369

Name of railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR.					Receipts from passengers, &c.	Receipts from merchandise.	Receipts from railway materials.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure.
			First.	Second.	Intermediate.	Third.	Total.									
Burma State Railway	NH.	553	13,009	119,575	NH.	4,969,112	5,121,947	32,24,654*	16,15,290	1,87,249	50,07,403	32,38,754	18,33,640	336†	1,722†	5,12,63,176

	Rs.
* Passenger traffic	31,53,780
Telegraph	13,540
Sundries	53,524
Total	32,21,864

† Exclusive of workshop labourers, mechanics, gangs of coolies.

III D.—MARINE.

[No. 61.] 1.—Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Administration of Burma in the year 1889-90.

Details of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power of engine, if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sea-going vessels.</i>	Tons H.P.			Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Enterprise, S.S.</i> ...	540 150	11	66	95,099	.....
<i>Dolphin, S.S.</i> ...	85 12	1	17	1,890	6,507	
<i>Retriever, sailing-vessel</i> ...	80 0	1	15	5,635	.....	Employed in surveying the river and shifting and laying down buoys and moorings.
<i>Alquada, sailing-vessel</i> ...	80 0	.....	11	1,632	.....
<i>River-going vessels.</i>						
<i>Irrawaddy, paddle-steamer</i>	611 150	6	50	69,142	.....
<i>Sladen, paddle-steamer</i> ...	624 80	6	42	52,140	.....
<i>All other crafts, boats, &c.</i>						
<i>Bhamo</i> ...	172 70	4	42	30,552	.....
<i>Pagan</i> ...	172 70	4	42	31,256	.....
<i>Patrick</i> ...	152 0	1	38	31,652	49,613	
<i>George</i> ..	152 0	4	38	34,798	25,144	
<i>McIvor</i> ...	80 0	3	26	21,582	47,307	
All other launches &c. in Upper Burma.	.....	.....	.....	1,61,629	81,500	
<i>Moulmein port cutter</i> ...	10 0	.....	10	1,464	.....	For general port and river work, attached to buoy-vessel <i>Retriever</i>
<i>Moulmein steam-launch</i> ...	9 0	.....	3	1,022	.....	Was disposed of on 5th February 1890 under instructions from local Government
<i>Bassein district launches</i> ...	15 0	.....	5	7,809	430	
<i>Bassein gig</i> ...	.....	.....	4	672	.....
All other crafts in Akyab	.....	.....	7	1,151	.....
Tenasserim circle Forest Department launch.	.....	.....	.....	3,304	423	
Pegu circle Forest Department launch.	.....	.....	.....	3,346	319	
<i>Rangoon port launch</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	6,010	.....
<i>Thangwa district launches</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	17,396	8,485	
<i>Thayetmyo district launch</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	5,239	.....
<i>Hanthawaddy district launch.</i>	.....	.....	.....	2,715	.....
<i>Pegu district launches</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	4,155	1,066	
<i>Shwegyin district launch</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	3,685	376	
<i>P. W. D. launches</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	16,853	.....

III D.—MARINE.

[No. 62.] 2.—Statement showing the Number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Administration of Lower Burma in the year 1889-90.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT.			Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Port Officer's establishment—</i>					
Akyab	1	4	9,694	36,931	
Bangoon	2	9	26,309	.....
Bassein	1	2	7,920	.....
Moulmein	1	8	10,173	.....
Total	5	23	54,096	36,931	
DOCKYARD ESTABLISHMENT.					
<i>Pilot establishment—</i>					
Government salaried ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government free ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Licensed ... ..	.....	27	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	27	.....	.....
<i>Other Establishments—</i>					
Signal establishment ... ..	.....	4	804	.....
Wharf establishment ... ..	.....	20	10,123	.....
Port Health Officer's establishment	2	.....	1,200	.....
Coal depôt establishment ... ..	.....	1	120	.....
Harbour light ... ..	.....	1	144	.....
Tidal observatory ... ..	.....	1	300	.....
Total	2	33	12,811	.....

III E.—AGRICULTURE.
1.—Crops Cultivated (Area in Acres).

[No. 63.]

District.	CEREALS AND PULSES.				FIBRES.				MISCELLANEOUS.				Total area of crops.	Product area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.	Remarks.				
	Wheat.		Other food-grains, including pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.		Jute.	Other sorts.	Indigo.	Coffee.	Rau.					Tobacco.	(Chickpeas).	Food-crops.	Non food-crops.
	Rice.	Wheat.				3	4														5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Akyab	475,555	...	...	806	293	1,078	...	20	...	...	130	...	175	16,870	17,632	515,415	...	515,415	...
Northern Arakan	9,318	...	...	2,236	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	118,140	...
Kyaukpadaung	106,720	...	103	1,172	1,083	277	...	31	54	...	...	...	2,274	4,037	7,069	118,140	...	118,140	...
Sittoung	43,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,820	...	52,860	...
Total Arakan	631,234	...	103	4,218	2,366	3,755	...	93	54	...	130	...	6,123	28,947	22,796	605,845	...	605,806	...	
Rangoon Town	1,203	...	23,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	1,476	...	1,476	...
Hanthawaddy	489,048	...	...	50	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,046	1,729	461,001	...	461,001	...
Pegu	724,606	...	10,200	...	625	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,907	338	727,143	...	727,143	...
Tharavaddy	284,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,488	...	315,118	...	315,118	...
Prome	246,527	...	...	3,068	...	2,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250,114	...	250,114	...
Total Pegu	1,685,411	...	33,701	9,951	1,115	2,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,014	2,277	1,908,142	...	1,908,142	...
Thongwa	486,811	...	2,750	1,533	1,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,039	3,773	484,571	...	484,571	...
Bassein	34,816	...	...	140	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,447	86	367,814	...	367,814	...
Henzada	301,825	...	7,659	5,353	137	1,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,054	4,624	304,401	...	304,401	...
Thayethary	129,138	...	...	4,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222,941	...	222,941	...
Total Irrawaddy	1,305,625	...	10,370	54,106	1,569	1,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112,516	6,483	1,629,337	...	1,629,337	...
Amherst	331,740	...	...	1	586	687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373,816	...	373,816	...
Tavoy	62,631	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,197	...	64,197	...
Mergui	40,433	...	...	...	79	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,540	...	40,540	...
Tungoo	71,374	...	...	...	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,777	...	71,777	...
Salween	151,080	...	3,693	12,221	3,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163,771	...	163,771	...
Total Tenasserim	673,040	...	3,713	15,076	5,926	687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703,320	...	703,320	...
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA	4,306,860	...	47,377	63,354	10,546	8,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,986,517	...	4,986,517	...

III E.—AGRICULTURE.

[No. 64.]

2.—Agricultural Stock.

District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
Akyab ...	188,787	113,608	411	...	11,647	3,544	67,270	18,644
Northern Arakan ...	1,250	91	3	...	1,300	...	...	775
Kyaukpadaung ...	66,404	24,286	79	...	779	338	11,902	4,947
Sandoway ...	14,900	27,779	71	...	708	745	16,979	2,181
Total Arakan ...	271,341	165,754	564	...	14,334	4,627	96,151	25,847
Rangoon Town ...	3,719	632	2,543	...	2,147	705	55	681
Hanthawaddy ...	29,110	35,981	187	...	464	8,674	18,562	5,821
Pegu ...	46,757	69,566	624	...	1,050	15,688	33,300	4,652
Tharrawaddy ...	65,020	36,100	907	...	301	25,291	28,125	1,704
Prome ...	114,957	27,074	953	...	949	20,056	37,658	1,619
Total Pegu ...	259,602	169,933	5,214	...	4,950	80,314	117,808	14,707
Thongwa ...	30,327	43,635	380	...	1,291	9,305	30,632	12,302
Bassein ...	60,161	80,658	759	...	1,030	13,606	27,300	10,285
Henzada ...	100,008	36,682	763	...	978	27,611	34,139	658
Thayetmyo ...	81,003	18,841	704	50	820	11,224	20,301	1,047
Total Irrawaddy ...	280,450	170,811	2,611	50	6,025	64,746	112,538	24,992
Amherst ...	90,000	65,773	1,216	...	4,713	9,941	27,545	6,380
Tavoy ...	9,026	27,542	49	...	416	806	4,140	2,078
Mergui ...	750	36,350	11	...	468	66	2,489	3,523
Toungoo ...	7,739	17,629	538	...	1,060	3,134	6,080	177
Shwepyin ...	21,210	35,164	250	...	341	6,192	6,627	1,108
Salween ...	349	2,897	8	...	414	2	55	39
Total Tenasserim ...	138,074	198,375	2,075	...	7,461	20,743	46,362	13,404
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA ...	938,516	701,273	10,494	50	31,773	170,130	372,760	78,960

Irrigation.

District.	Total area of crops in column 17, Form B, irrigated and unirrigated.	AREA IRRIGATED.						DETAILS.			
		By canal.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food-crops.	Miscellaneous non food-crops.
		Government.	Private.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Akyab ...	515,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Arakan ...	8,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpadaung ...	118,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway ...	52,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Arakan ...	695,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon Town ...	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanthawaddy ...	461,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu ...	737,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy ...	315,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome ...	280,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Pegu ...	1,808,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa ...	484,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein ...	567,604	...	...	...	40	1,002	1,348	...	1,292	570	86
Henzada ...	354,401	...	...	130	...	1,012	1,148	...	1,012	136	...
Thayetmyo ...	222,281	410	1,519	182	...	...	2,411	...	2,411	...	...
Total Irrawaddy ...	1,629,567	410	1,519	618	40	2,914	5,507	...	4,715	706	86
Amherst ...	373,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy ...	94,197	...	...	...	...	373	373	...	373	...	...
Mergui ...	56,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	41,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwepyin ...	193,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salween ...	13,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Tenasserim ...	803,320	...	...	...	...	373	373	...	373	...	...
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA ...	4,986,517	410	1,519	618	40	3,287	5,880	...	5,088	706	86

III F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

1.—Statement showing the Prices of Produce at the end of the year 1889-90.

TEN MAUND OF 80LBS.

Division.	District.	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Cotton, uncleaned.	Sugar, jaggery.	Salt.	Tobacco.	Oil-seeds.	Hemp and other fibres.	Jute.	Indigo.	Cutch.	Cocconut-oil.	Wood-oil.	Earth-oil.	Tilseed.	Chillies.	Tea.	Peas.	Madder
ANAR-KAN.	Ayab	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4 13 0	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7 8 0	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 20 0 0	Rs. A. P. 19 0 0	Rs. A. P. 19 0 0	Rs. A. P. 19 0 0	Rs. A. P. 21 0 0	Rs. A. P. 21 0 0	Rs. A. P. 14 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Rs. A. P. 27 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	Rs. A. P. 27 0 0
	Northern Arakan	2 0 0	4 13 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	3 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	27 0 0	5 0 0	27 0 0
	Kanayva	2 10 8	...	4 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	11 0 0	...	6 0 0	...	80 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	40 0 0	4 8 0	...
ANAR-KAN.	Sandoway	1 8 0	...	5 0 7	9 11 0	2 2 4	12 0 0	...	6 0 0	...	...	17 14 8	16 12 9	6 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 0	6 11 6	...	6 0 0	...
	Average	2 12 8	...	5 3 2	8 9 9	3 12 1	13 0 2	...	11 6 4	...	180 0 0	19 1 1	15 5 7	5 0 0	3 5 5	5 8 0	8 12 2	35 10 8	5 2 8	...
	Bangoon Town	3 9 0	4 13 0	8 4 0	6 0 0	2 10 0	4 6 0	19 0 0	9 8 0	9 13 0	60 0 0	16 5 0	19 2 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	80 0 0	3 8 0	...
PRAGU.	Hanthawaddy	3 4 0	...	...	7 3 0	2 9 6	4 6 0	17 4 0	12 8 0	8 12 0	...	16 8 0	20 2 0	5 0 0	5 12 0	4 6 0	7 0 0	...	3 8 0	...
	Regu	4 4 6	...	...	5 8 10	2 4 0	8 4 0	...	8 5 4	...	...	18 0 0	18 8 0	...	7 12 5	5 0 0	7 11 2	48 7 0	5 0 0	...
	Tharawaddy	3 8 0	4 14 5	5 9 7	8 9 2	2 7 5	11 6 10	6 6 6	5 7 8	...	56 11 0	6 6 6	14 9 0	4 8 0	4 14 10	3 8 0	5 9 7	56 14 0	3 11 8	24 10 7
INRA-WADDY.	Average	3 6 0	4 13 8	4 6 9	6 8 11	2 8 11	6 10 9	11 13 10	7 11 3	8 12 0	58 5 6	13 14 1	16 14 2	4 13 4	6 5 3	4 14 1	6 10 7	45 13 3	4 0 1	24 10 7
	Thungwa	3 12 0	...	...	6 12 3	2 11 10	10 13 4	5 8 3	...	...	80 0 0	27 6 1	16 7 0	...	6 0 2	5 4 0	9 13 9	32 14 0	4 9 1	...
	Bassein	2 9 8	...	...	5 8 10	2 3 0	10 13 4	5 1 6	...	...	...	13 2 0	10 6 0	...	5 11 2	...	7 2 0	26 4 9	4 7 5	...
TENAR-REIM.	Thuyetungyo	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	7 0 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	100 0 0	8 0 0	11 0 0	...	6 13 0	5 2 0	3 11 0	60 0 0	6 0 0	11 8 0
	Average	3 4 3	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 5 11	2 6 0	7 10 7	5 13 11	11 8 0	8 8 0	90 0 0	15 11 1	15 2 6	45 8 0	5 13 7	5 3 0	6 8 7	36 10 8	4 5 10	11 8 0
	Amherst	3 10 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	6 8 7	2 12 10	22 6 10	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	60 0 0	11 9 1	15 13 2	6 5 0	8 6 2	7 0 0	9 4 6	24 0 0	4 4 6	...
GREENAL AVERAGE	Thavoy	2 14 5	...	...	4 6 1	2 3 1	19 11 7	6 2 5	5 7 8	5 7 8	...	14 3 11	14 3 11	5 7 8	...	7 1 9	10 4 4	45 0 0	...	...
	Morri	2 5 0	...	...	8 4 0	2 2 5	30 1 0	5 0 6	2 12 3	...	...	10 5 7	14 15 2	13 12 9	5 12 0	...	10 4 4	40 0 0	3 3 9	...
	Thungwa	3 14 2	...	...	2 15 10	3 0 0	5 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GREENAL AVERAGE	Thavoy	3 12 0	...	...	9 2 3	2 13 0	13 11 5	2 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	3 7 11	5 4 0	5 0 0	6 0 6	3 9 11	19 0 2	4 11 5	4 9 4	5 3 3	60 0 0	10 15 4	16 1 5	7 2 11	7 1 5	6 5 11	7 12 8	45 7 0	4 2 5	6 0 0
	Lower Burma	3 4 3	4 10 10	4 11 11	6 15 11	5 13 1	12 3 6	7 3 3	8 3 4	7 2 6	102 6 2	15 1 6	15 15 7	12 7 0	5 13 0	5 6 9	7 6 0	42 0 0	4 0 9	14 0 10

Rice.—Price in Pegu last year should have been Rs. 4-10-3.
Sugar.—The price given for Thuyetungyo and Bassein last year was for refined sugar.
 Price in Arakan is for refined sugar. None manufactured locally.
 Price in Northern Arakan is also for refined sugar.
 Price given in Tavoy is sugar made from diant.
Salt.—Price in Northern Arakan is for imported salt.
Tobacco.—For imported tobacco Rs. 6-12-0
Bassein.—Fall in price as compared with last year is due to the quality of tobacco not being so good

Hemp and other fibres.—The price given for Pegu is that for "shaw."
Indigo.—Arakan price is for refined imported indigo.
Cutch.—The price given for Thungwa is that for the first quality eaten with betel-nut.
Earth-oil.—Price of earth-oil in Thuyetungyo is for a better quality.
Tilseed.—Arakan price is for tea seeds from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 per maund.
Thuyetungyo.—The price of tea last year should have been Rs. 60.
Amherst.—Price of China tea Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.
 Price in Tavoy is for common China tea. Last year's price is that for Assam tea.

Madder.—The price given last year for Pegu was wrong.
 Price in Thuyetungyo is that of madder imported from Upper Burma.
 * Not a common staple of local consumption.
 N.B.—There are different kinds of wood-oil.

III F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR—concluded.
1.—Statement showing the prices of Produce, &c.—concluded.

[No. 65.-]

Division.	District.	PER MAUND OF 60 lbs.—concluded.					Plough-bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	Elephants, each.	Buffaloes, each.	Oxen, each.	Galls, each.	Poules, each.	Timber, per ton.	Rum, per gallon.	Slaughter-bullocks, each.	Pigs, each.
		Glue.	Mustard.	Linseed.	Gingelly-oil.	Firewood.													
ARAKAN.	Akyab	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Northern Arakan	35 0 0	3 12 0	...	26 0 0	0 4 0	33 0 0	+	0 4 0	5 0 0	...	65 0 0	45 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	45 0 0	12 0 0	17 0 0	15 0 0
	Kyaukpadaung	50 0 0	...	...	...	0 1 4	...	+	0 12 0	...	...	93 0 0	30 0 0	125 0 0	...	...	...	...	14 0 0
	Sandoway	40 0 0	...	...	23 13 9	0 1 4	50 0 0	+	0 3 10	6 13 6	2,000 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	...	100 0 0	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	6 0 0
	Average	40 0 0	3 12 0	...	23 13 3	0 2 2	38 10 8	+	0 5 10	6 4 2	2,000 0 0	65 0 0	38 0 0	113 8 0	93 5 4	26 12 0	12 0 0	12 5 4	11 0 0
Pegu.	Bangoon Town	30 0 0	10 0 0	2 6 0	19 2 0	0 14 0	75 0 0	15 0 0	0 10 0	8 0 0	1,750 0 0	90 0 0	70 0 0	...	175 0 0	82 8 0	13 8 0	37 8 0	27 8 0
	Hanthawaddy	33 12 0	...	...	19 2 0	0 14 0	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 8 0	7 8 0	1,750 0 0	55 0 0	80 0 0	...	150 0 0	93 0 0	...	35 0 0	25 0 0
	Pegu	35 9 0	5 8 0	...	16 8 0	0 3 4	53 0 0	+	0 4 0	7 2 4	1,300 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0	...	85 0 0	70 0 0	...	30 0 0	18 0 0
	Tharrawaddy	40 0 0	...	...	...	0 1 6	80 0 0	+	0 6 0	6 0 0	1,500 0 0	75 0 0	60 0 0	...	100 0 0	60 0 0	...	40 0 0	25 0 0
	Prome	41 1 7	6 11 6	...	16 7 0	0 6 4	60 0 0	15 0 0	0 3 2	10 8 0	1,500 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	...	100 0 0	65 0 0	14 10 0	30 0 0	13 0 0
Irrawaddy.	Average	36 1 4	7 6 6	2 6 0	17 13 9	0 7 10	70 0 0	18 10 8	0 6 3	7 13 3	1,500 0 0	80 0 0	67 0 0	...	122 0 0	74 8 0	14 1 0	34 8 0	21 8 0
	Thongwa	32 14 0	...	...	...	0 10 6	80 0 0	+	0 6 6	10 0 0	1,900 0 0	70 0 0	30 0 0	...	120 0 0	...	...	...	35 0 0
	Bacsein	35 12 0	...	...	17 9 0	0 3 6	75 0 0	+	0 6 0	9 9 6	1,900 0 0	90 0 0	50 0 0	...	150 0 0	50 0 0	...	35 0 0	20 0 0
	Henzada	35 12 0	...	...	21 4 0	0 5 0	60 0 0	+	0 7 0	11 0 0	1,300 0 0	70 0 0	50 0 0	...	125 0 0	80 0 0	...	22 0 0	15 0 0
	Thayetmyo	43 8 0	7 8 0	...	...	0 5 0	60 0 0	+	0 11 0	11 8 0	2,000 0 0	80 0 0	60 0 0	...	125 0 0	80 0 0	...	40 0 0	10 0 0
TERRA-SERRA.	Average	36 11 6	7 8 0	...	19 6 0	0 5 6	66 4 0	+	0 7 7	10 8 4	1,465 10 8	77 8 0	47 8 0	...	118 12 0	62 8 0	...	33 5 4	20 0 0
	Amherst	38 5 8	6 9 0	...	16 14 0	0 3 6	32 8 0	+	0 7 0	11 5 8	1,500 0 0	41 4 0	55 0 0	...	137 8 0	88 12 0	11 8 0	23 8 0	15 0 0
	Tavoy	40 0 0	...	...	16 7 0	0 2 0	30 0 0	+	0 8 0	7 2 3	1,300 0 0	25 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	40 0 0	...	12 0 0	25 0 0
	Mergui	38 5 8	...	...	18 7 0	0 3 6	45 0 0	+	0 4 0	6 9 0	1,300 0 0	75 0 0	42 8 0	...	...	52 8 0	...	...	15 0 0
	Toungoo	45 11 5	...	...	18 6 5	0 2 0	65 0 0	20 0 0	0 8 0	6 14 4	1,500 0 0	78 0 0	50 0 0	...	145 0 0	43 0 0	11 0 0	40 0 0	35 0 0
TERRA-SERRA.	Salween	45 0 0	...	...	22 6 0	0 2 8	70 0 0	+	0 5 0	...	1,200 0 0	70 0 0	50 0 0	...	125 0 0	75 0 0	...	35 0 0	20 0 0
	Average	43 12 6	6 9 0	...	18 1 8	0 2 5	50 6 6	20 0 0	0 6 10	7 15 10	1,400 0 0	46 7 4	54 9 4	...	121 14 0	69 10 5	11 5 4	27 14 5	20 9 0
	GENERAL AVERAGE	39 7 7	6 10 9	3 6 0	19 13 5	0 4 7	57 6 6	17 8 0	0 6 7	8 4 0	1,492 13 9	65 11 7	52 13 11	112 8 0	115 12 6	57 4 0	13 8 5	37 14 0	18 8 0
	LOWER BURMA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not a common staple of local consumption.
† Sheep not procurable.
‡ Glue.—The price in 1888-89 in Henzada should have been Rs. 34-0-3.
§ Fish.—Price in Northern Arakan is for dried fish.

Timber.—Price given in Northern Arakan and Sandoway is for jungle wood. Prices given in Tharrawaddy is for teak.
Poules.—The price in Tharrawaddy last year should have been Rs. 125, not Rs. 225.
Rum (Bangoon).—Madras rum Rs. 11.

III F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

[No. 66.]

2.—Statement showing the Price of Labour at the end of the year 1889-90.

Division.	District.	WAGES PER DIEM.		Cart per day.	Boat per score per day.	Buffaloes each per day.	Bullocks each per day.	Elephants each per day.
		Skilled.	Unskilled.					
ARAKAN	Alyab	Rs. 1 to Rs. 2	As. 8	Rs. 2	Rs. 10	As. 12	As. 8	.....
	Northern Arakan	As. 12 to Rs. 2	As. 4 to As. 8	.....	" 2	As. 8	.....	.....
	Kyaukpada	Rs. 1	As. 6	Rs. 1	" 2	As. 6	As. 6	Rs. 10
PEGUE	Average	Rs. 1-1-8	As. 6-5	Rs. 1-5-4	Rs. 4	As. 8-8	As. 6-8	Rs. 10
	Rangoon Town	Rs. 2	Rs. 1	Rs. 1-8	Rs. 60	As. 12	As. 12	Rs. 10
	Hanthawaddy	" 1-8	As. 6	Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2	" 40	As. 12 to Rs. 1	" 12	Rs. 8 to Rs. 10
TARAWADDY	Pegu	Rs. 1 to Rs. 2	As. 6 to Rs. 1	Rs. 2	" 35	As. 8	As. 6 to As. 8	Rs. 4 to Rs. 5
	Tharawaddy	Rs. 1-8	As. 8	Rs. 1	" 30	" 12	As. 5	Rs. 5
	Prome	Rs. 1-8	As. 8	Rs. 1	" 30	" 12	As. 5	" 4
TANASSERIM	Average	Rs. 1-11-2	Rs. 0-10-5	Rs. 1-10-5	Rs. 33	Rs. 0-10-10	As. 9-5	Rs. 6-8-0
	Thongwa	Rs. 3	Rs. 1	Rs. 3	Rs. 25	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	.....
	Bassein	" 2	As. 8	" 2	" 40	Rs. 1-4	" 1	Rs. 5
TENASSERIM	Heizada	Rs. 1	As. 10	" 2	" 60	Rs. 1-4	Rs. 2	" 5
	Thayemyo	Rs. 1-10-0	Rs. 0-12-6	Rs. 2-10-0	Rs. 36-4	Rs. 1-20	Rs. 1-40	Rs. 5
	Average	Rs. 1-8	As. 8	Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8	Rs. 40	As. 12 to Rs. 1	As. 8 to Rs. 1	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5
GENERAL AVERAGE FOR LOWER BURMA	Amherst	Rs. 1-5	As. 8 to As. 12	Rs. 2	" 10	As. 10	As. 8	Rs. 3
	Tavoy	Rs. 2	As. 8 to Rs. 1	" 2	" 10	Rs. 1	As. 8	" 5
	Toungoo	" 2	As. 8 to Rs. 1	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3	Rs. 9 to Rs. 10	As. 8	As. 8	" 5
GENERAL AVERAGE FOR LOWER BURMA	Salween	" 2	Rs. 1-5	As. 5	Rs. 2	" 8	Rs. 1-8	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3
	Average	Rs. 1-10-8	As. 11-8	Rs. 2-10-0	Rs. 11-14-8	As. 11-3	As. 15-7	Rs. 4
	General Average for Lower Burma	Rs. 1-9-8	As. 10-6	Rs. 2-0-11	Rs. 22-8-0	As. 12-3	As. 13-0	Rs. 5-6-11

a Buffaloes are only hired by cultivators at Rs. 10 each for the season. b Bullocks are hired out with cart from 4 annas to Rs. 3 per day according to the distance travelled.

[No. 67.] 1.—Quantities and value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and value of 1888-89

Articles.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... Value	...	18,411	...	16,434	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... No.	...	...	44	793	...	...	...	...
Apparel, including haberdashery, millinery, &c. ... Value	...	6,00,235	...	8,01,975	...	44,161	...	...
Arms, ammunition, &c., excluding military accoutrements ...	...	41,649	...	42,501	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts ... Cwt.	2,528	74,677	925	59,076	1	70	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—								
Cement ... Cwt.	29,156	78,764	52,052	1,40,070	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	38,529	...	45,938	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... lbs.	615,153	2,31,660	1,247,300	4,66,026	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... No.	1,906	27,066	3,563	36,882	30	180	...	...
Coal—								
Coal ... Tons	72,627	14,76,791	23,270	5,21,632	...	...	...	...
Coke ...	137	6,045	164	7,413	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel ...	...	...	600	21,000	...	...	...	...
Corks ... Cwt.	1424	23,765	112	20,226	...	...	...	...
Cotton—								
Raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	4,021,487	29,57,696	5,718,809	45,79,848	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods—								
Grey ... Yds.	7,200,023	10,31,840	12,297,072	16,03,800	...	...	...	...
White ...	11,521,748	21,85,030	18,762,615	36,80,594	3,220	1,127	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	17,165,917	39,06,613	17,461,338	39,21,190	229,353	68,467	...	...
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ... No.	2,162,055	2,33,747	5,408,610	4,97,311	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace and patent net ...	30,816	1,775	4,387	2,351	...	...	...	...
Hosiery (pure and mixed) ... Value	...	23,363	...	6,944	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... lbs.	215,920	2,98,109	142,903	3,21,517	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... lbs.	829,580	3,59,647	1,084,226	6,16,578	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... Value	...	67,027	...	73,438	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	...	54,584	...	85,491	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ...	...	5,75,211	...	5,46,971	...	...	...	...
Flax—								
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... Yds.	406	292	2,535	1,489	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... lbs.	2,014	1,510	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... Yds.	182,077	96,947	116,671	62,807	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... lbs.	5,322	1,330	224	850	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... Value	...	650	...	600	...	...	...	...
Glass—								
Beads and false pearls ... Cwt.	84	69,720	165	1,48,099	...	...	9	3,180
Other ware ... Value	...	2,49,658	...	2,64,303	...	1,594	...	1,060
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	260	1,406	138	879	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... Value	...	10,71,571	...	10,38,740	...	2,830	...	500
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ...	...	98,848	...	87,691	...	...	...	5,060
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	68,219	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ...	...	1,40,359	...	30,608	...	...	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of ...	...	...	...	1,56,178	...	800	...	...
Liquors—								
Ale, beer, and porter ... Galls.	289,406	7,09,051	522,843	10,09,616	270	840	440	1,320
Spirits ...	110,772	7,70,702	109,005	7,07,374	...	...	...	...
Wines and liqueurs ...	24,137	2,58,235	21,165	2,10,002	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	119	360	63	251	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... Value	...	11,26,800	...	7,62,493	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ...	...	76,230	...	1,28,665	...	5,056	...	...
Metals—								
Brass ... Cwt.	955	60,944	1,504	1,06,713	44	5,271	28	3,657
Copper—								
Unwrought ... Cwt.	10	646	320	15,400	...	...	...	...
Wrought ...	1,123	70,636	938	54,841	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—								
Wrought ... Cwt.	253,690	25,54,167	171,066	19,31,282	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	5,307	13,775	5,540	17,145	...	...	...	...
Lead ... lbs.	928	14,256	973	19,210	1	50	...	...
Quicksilver ...	...	...	168	208	...	...	...	...
Steel ... Cwt.	4,510	40,873	6,052	66,744	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	2,19,94,384	...	2,51,43,970	...	1,30,436	...	15,367

CV.

[illegible]

Articles.	UNITED STATES.				ANA	
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements Value
Animals, living No.	2	64	...	...
Apparel, including haberdashery, millinery, &c. ... Value
Arms, ammunition, &c., excluding military accoutrements ... "	507	...	...
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts ... Cwt.
<i>Building and Engineering Materials—</i>						
Cement Cwt.
Other sorts Value
Candles of all sorts lbs.
Clocks and watches No.
<i>Coal—</i>						
Coal Tons
Coke "
Patent fuel "
Corks Cwt.
<i>Cotton—</i>						
Raw Cwt.
Twist and yarn lbs.
<i>Manufactures—</i>						
<i>Piece-goods—</i>						
Grey Yds.
White "
Coloured, printed, and dyed ... "
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ... No.
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.
Lace and patent net Value
Hosiery (pure and mixed) ... lbs.
Thread, sewing Yds.
Canvas lbs.
Other sorts of manufacture ... Value
Drugs and medicines "
Dyeing and coloring materials ... "
Earthenware and porcelain ... "	3	...	...
<i>Flax—</i>						
Twist and yarn lbs.
<i>Manufactures—</i>						
Piece-goods Yds.
Thread, sewing lbs.
Canvas Yds.	160	76	...	...
Other sorts lbs.
Fruits and vegetables ... Value
<i>Glass—</i>						
Beads and false pearls ... Cwt.
Other ware Value
Gums and resins Cwt.
Hardware and cutlery ... Value	526	...	...
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... "	20	...	...
<i>Ivory—</i>						
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value
Jewellery, &c. "
Leather, and manufactures of ... "
<i>Liquors—</i>						
Ale, beer, and porter Galls.
Spirits "	4 1/2	206	...	...
Wines and liquours "	7	32	...	...
Other sorts "
Machinery and millwork ... Value
Matches, lucifer and other ... "
<i>Metals—</i>						
Brass Cwt.	4	12	...	...
<i>Copper—</i>						
Unwrought Cwt.
Wrought "
Other sorts "
<i>Iron—</i>						
Wrought Cwt.	8	110	454	4,076	...	...
Other sorts "
Lead "
Quicksilver lbs.
Steel Cwt.
Carried over	110	...	5,836	...	...

ment No. 1—continued.

[illegible]

Articles.	PERSIA.				STRAITS	
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements Value	1,518
Animals, living No.	6	3,100
Apparel including haberdashery, millinery, &c. Value	6,81,382
Arms, ammunition, &c., excluding military necessaries	634
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts Cwt.	47	3,223
<i>Building and Engineering Materials—</i>						
Cement Cwt.	8,635
Other sorts Value	3,318
Candles of all sorts lbs.	14,788	1,030
Clocks and watches No.	160	...
<i>Coal—</i>						
Coal Tons	150	3,000
Coke
Patent fuel
Corks Cwt.	381bs.	52
<i>Cotton—</i>						
Raw Cwt.	31	53
Twist and yarn lbs.	336	90
<i>Manufactures—</i>						
<i>Piece goods</i>						
Grey Yds	39,510	3,727
White	111,550	32,018
Coloured, printed, and dyed	850,155	2,70,587
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece No.	10,688	9,036
Other sort, of piece-goods Yds.
Lace and patent net	689
Hosiery (pure and mixed) Value	8,156
Thread, sewing lbs.	5,811	...
Canvases Yds.	11,553
Other sorts lbs.	21,810	72,003
Drugs and medicines Value	11,800
Dyeing and colouring materials	1,91,694
Earthenware and porcelain
<i>Flax—</i>						
Twist and yarn Yds.
<i>Manufactures—</i>						
<i>Piece-goods</i>						
Thread, sewing lbs.	3,472	1,825
Canvases Yds.	220
Other sorts lbs.	140	...
Fruits and vegetables Value	1,67,144
<i>Glass—</i>						
Beads and false pearls Cwt.	1	350
Other ware Value	10,038
Gums and resins Cwt.	221	6,784
Hardware and cutlery Value	88,870
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	4,022
<i>Ivory—</i>						
Unmanufactured and manufactured Value	14,790
Jewellery, &c.	47,569
Leather, and manufactures of
<i>Liquors—</i>						
Ale, beer, and porter Galls.	558	1,952
Spirits	45,643	92,061
Wines and liqueurs	4,303	19,853
Other sorts
Machinery and millwork Value	1,108
Matches, lucifer and other	1,42,843
<i>Metals—</i>						
Brass Cwt.	307	38,287
<i>Copper—</i>						
Unwrought Cwt.
Wrought	42	5,310
Other sorts
<i>Iron—</i>						
Wrought Cwt.	114	1,005
Other sorts
Lead	18	819
Quicksilver lbs.
Steel Cwt.	3	48
Carried over	22,75,006

Statement No. 1—continued.

SETTLEMENTS.		OTHER COUNTRIES.*				TOTAL.			
1880-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...
8	893	...	...	...	...	6	19,924	55	16,367
...	2,180	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	3,543
...	7,45,369	...	23,853	...	2,976	...	14,41,410	...	16,16,582
...	815	...	25	...	358	...	42,308	...	44,479
41	4,916	...	80	1	223	2,676	78,220	979	64,823
...	...	5,250	13,500	6,010	17,685	34,406	92,264	58,071	1,57,756
...	12,961	...	625	...	...	...	1,780	...	58,699
43,787	15,561	937	300	66,806	26,538	630,878	2,37,278	1,357,893	5,09,025
1,257	2,795	50	221	...	...	2,152	28,500	4,820	39,677
...
85	1,745	4,961	99,210	23,676	4,85,236	77,741	15,79,052	47,036	10,08,508
...	...	...	...	...	...	137	6,015	161	7,413
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	21,000
1	120	...	...	175	20	142,245	23,817	113,174	20,866
...
71,500	30,637	7,200	6,780	8,165	7,649	1,029,025	29,64,366	5,803,364	46,32,571
...
69,258	8,733	...	...	...	...	7,241,463	10,37,567	12,366,330	17,02,623
463,778	1,41,346	...	...	...	...	11,722,318	22,25,175	10,237,914	38,26,612
1,338,100	4,78,620	306,300	99,087	71,071	27,013	18,703,850	11,93,440	19,152,482	44,99,051
11,851	7,239	32,052	5,023	...	...	2,207,320	2,46,676	5,420,029	5,05,042
...
...	406	...	2,071	...	...	41,616	2,375	4,987	2,351
3,209	3,863	...	...	...	...	...	26,106	...	7,350
17,015	11,832	20,750	13,225	41,050	21,782	221,734	3,06,265	116,292	3,26,386
...	61,133	...	...	...	...	671,327	3,83,555	1,112,291	6,53,192
...	12,691	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,489	...	1,36,875
...	2,02,097	...	4,100	...	...	...	69,388	...	98,432
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,71,005	...	7,74,891
...
2,370	1,128	...	...	...	...	3,938	2,117	4,906	2,627
50	25	...	...	204	204	2,014	1,310	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	182,517	97,167	117,175	63,232
...	4,18,808	...	120	...	485	5,722	1,730	221	850
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,68,289	...	4,21,029
74	27,745	42	6,121	9	375	1964	76,191	305	1,60,383
...	19,507	...	55,463	...	52,625	...	3,18,259	...	3,58,945
88	2,570	...	...	...	...	181	8,130	226	3,440
...	69,890	...	35,136	...	51,161	...	12,05,218	...	11,61,869
...	2,001	...	790	...	2,000	...	1,03,668	...	99,522
...
...	13,839	...	912	...	...	...	86,921	...	44,442
...	39,030	...	356	...	92	...	1,89,101	...	1,97,783
...
3,255	6,214	15,297	37,659	2,313	5,469	511,672	10,54,210	643,726	11,39,195
36,371	73,480	20,997	68,248	26,023	69,167	179,121	9,16,565	174,456	9,52,334
4,734	20,205	1,343	6,739	2,903	13,987	30,567	2,01,536	20,002	2,51,814
...	...	...	...	...	...	119	360	63	251
...	10,700	...	886	...	4,499	...	11,28,794	...	7,07,918
...	3,85,909	...	46,773	...	75,668	...	2,70,921	...	6,91,707
...
306	42,284	10	1,430	8	450	1,220	1,06,412	1,8464	1,53,036
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	646	320	15,400
81	3,679	...	...	25	1,400	1,165	75,816	994	60,920
...
92	1,020	11,718	1,05,444	3,710	41,052	265,520	20,60,726	1,75,312	19,77,439
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,397	13,775	5,540	17,145
...	...	...	...	...	...	917	15,725	973	19,210
10	30	1,579	13,000	1,117	10,603	6,092	59,921	8,060	77,347
...
...	28,83,786	...	6,47,528	...	9,45,029	...	2,53,62,306	...	2,93,01,516

[No. 67.]

Articles	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	3,10,94,331	...	2,51,43,270	...	1,80,436	...	15,337
Metals—continued.								
<i>Tin—</i>								
Unwrought ... Cwt.	4	332	5	401	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... "	1,991	30,788	1,695	35,397	...	...	...	...
Metals, unenumerated ... "	33	1,272	243	7,073	...	...	...	...
Oils ... Gall.	26,227	55,213	31,514	70,692	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	1,48,019	...	1,78,813	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... "	...	1,21,906	...	1,31,191	...	4,622	...	800
Provisions ... "	...	12,93,906	...	9,95,636	...	390	...	3,396
Railway plant and rolling stock ... Tons	20,731	2,820	21,371	960	...	...	...	...
Salt ... Value	...	6,02,160	...	5,51,679	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—								
Raw ... lbs.	...	...	168	250	...	...	...	...
<i>Manufactures—</i>								
Piece-goods ... Yds.	5,096,300	65,31,081	4,826,191	66,78,205	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... lbs.	10	200	13	202	...	...	...	...
Spices ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... Cwt	7	165	12	265	...	...	...	...
Tea ... lbs.	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	28,639	38,257	35,740	51,577	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... Value	...	1,32,601	...	21,366	...	630	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ... No.	94,073	1,51,334	237,751	2,79,322	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ... Value	...	36,885	...	17,895	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—								
Raw ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Manufactures of—</i>								
Piece-goods ... Yds.	1,163,982	18,30,938	855,963	13,32,128	61,063	75,529	8,394	10,354
Shawls ... No.	7,760	26,810	5,100	19,008	9,668	13,484	...	...
Brands ... lbs.	3,901	5,600	5,842	10,010	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... Value	308,355	2,09,162	302,991	3,22,756	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	22,81,903	...	8,50,800	...	3,722	...	919
Merchandise—								
Free ...	...	3,30,37,363	...	3,41,65,763	...	2,28,313	...	29,476
Dutiable ...	...	24,70,353	...	26,09,805	...	840	...	1,320
Total ...	...	3,55,07,716	...	3,67,75,568	...	2,29,153	...	30,796
Treasure—								
Gold ...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	...	3,55,07,716	...	3,67,75,618	...	2,29,153	...	30,796
Government—								
Stores ...	...	26,53,985	...	9,61,020	...	...	...	...
Treasure—								
Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	26,53,985	...	9,61,020	...	...	...	...

Statement No. 1—continued.

[illegible]

...
...
...
...
...	...	3,416	5,285	600	900	...	...	79	100
...	...	...	50	...	1,035	...	...	...	525
...	1,21,731	...	730	...	855	...	...	...	720
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560	...	4,118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.8	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	50
...	...	2,166	4,200	4,052	5,556	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	84	1,068	13,650	5,836	72,118
...	...	820	810	2,587	2,226	584	1,000	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	50	...	10	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	725	997	...	...
...
...
...	95	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	979	...	3,287	...	284	...	2,331
...	1,22,171	...	21,082	...	17,238	...	19,929	...	87,003
...	...	...	2,14,841	...	1,15,141	...	...	...	...
...	1,22,171	...	2,35,923	...	1,32,679	...	19,920	...	87,003
...
...
...
...	1,22,171	...	2,35,923	...	1,32,679	...	19,920	...	87,003
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

Articles.	PERSIA.				STRAITS	
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	22,75,000
Metals—concluded.						
Tin—						
Unwrought ... Cwt.	665	48,378
Other sorts ... "
Zinc or spelter ... "
Metals, unenumerated	205	55,850
Oils ... Gall.	478,228	5,35,039
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	45,743
Paper and pasteboard ... "	1,50,725
Provisions ... "	20,02,502
Railway plant and rolling-stock
Salt ... Tons	1	42
Shells and cowries ... Value	55
Silk—						
Raw ... lbs.	345,293	22,27,161
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... Yds.	101,299	6,58,660
Other sorts ... lbs.	3,180	24,347
Spices	3,418,979	3,70,312
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... Cwt	78,572	9,54,383
Tea ... lbs.	399,907	1,46,995
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... lbs.
Manufactured	133,309	78,500
Toys and requisites for games ... Value	4,047
Umbrellas ... No.	691,303	2,91,022
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof, including firewood ... Value	1,17,496
Wool—						
Raw ... lbs.
Manufactures of—						
Piece-goods ... Yds.	34,942	41,851
Shawls ... No.	1,007	4,978
Braids ... lbs.
Other sorts	35,003	34,454
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	6,30,757
Merchandise—						
Free	1,11,96,013
Dutiable	1,17,344
Total	1,13,13,357
Treasure—						
Gold	16,442
Silver	45,900
Total	62,342
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	1,13,75,599
Government—						
Store	2,487
Treasure—						
Gold
Silver
Total Treasure
Total of Stores and Treasure	2,487

Statement No. 1—concluded.

[illegible]

[No. 68.] 2.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Lower Burma during the official

Articles.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.								
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.) ... Value		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Canes and rattans ... Cwt.	1,100	18,633	3,560	37,574	...	...	...	...
Cotton—		7,500		23,870	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	10,830	8,680	65	54	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods—								
Grey ... Yds.	...	...	40	8	...	...	...	...
White ...	800	165	2,100	324	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	1,440	240	1,127	700	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) ... Value	...	4,289	...	10,216	...	...	...	...
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—								
Brass ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	...	...	40	300	...	...	...	...
Tin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated ...	1904	1,380	175	1,225	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—Manufactures of—								
Piece-goods (including shawls) ... Yds.	750	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... lbs.	50	50	2,000	1,512	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	74,906	...	42,474	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,14,843	...	1,24,057	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.								
Animals, living ... No.	2	1,000	7	2,600	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Value	...	9,600	...	1,250	...	...	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw ... Cwt.	2,024	2,54,612	3,447	3,83,104	...	...	...	...
Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—								
Raw ... Cwt.	2,019	51,084	15,077	4,71,751	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece No.	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—								
Grain ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	136	325	269	715	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ...	2,985,803	86,87,271	4,260,508	1,31,43,866	...	...	...	...
Rice flour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins—								
Outch ... Cwt.	151,126	22,57,756	106,660	16,12,719	600	9,000	...	...
Hemp—								
Raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw ... Cwt. equal to No.	9,460=84,271	2,34,620	3,754=48,378	1,16,375	...	...	...	...
Hides, dressed or tanned ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery and precious stones, &c. ... Value	...	2,740	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	1,14,99,101	...	1,56,32,380	...	9,000	...	...

FOREIGN TRADE.

Indian Produce and Manufacture, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

[illegible]

Articles.	UNITED STATES.				ARA	
	1898-99.		1899-00.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.) Value
Canes and rattans ... Cwt.
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn ... lbs.
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods—						
Grey ... Yds.
White ... "
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... "
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece No.
Other sorts of piece-goods Yds.
Other sorts of manufactures Value
Gums and resins ... Cwt.
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) ... Value
Ivory—						
Unmanufactured and manufactured Value
Machinery and millwork ... "
Metals—						
Brass ... Cwt.
Iron ... "
Tin ... "
Zinc or spelter ... "
All other sorts unenumerated ... "
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... "
Tallow ... "
Wool— Manufactures of—						
Piece-goods (including shawls) Yds.
Other sorts lbs.
All other articles unenumerated Value
Total of Foreign Merchandise
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.						
Animals, living ... No.
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) Value
Cashmere, raw ... Cwt.
Coffee ... "
Coin, unmanufactured and manufactured ... "
Cotton—						
Raw ... Cwt.
Twist and yarn ... lbs.
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... Yds.
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece No.
Other sorts ... Value
Drugs and medicines ... "
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—						
Indigo ... Cwt.
Other sorts ... "
Grain and Pulse—						
Grain ... Cwt.
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... "
Rice not in the husk ... "
Rice flour ... "
Wheat ... "
Other sorts ... "
Gums and Resins—						
Cutch ... Cwt.
Hemp—						
Raw ... Cwt.
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) Value
Hides and Skins—						
Hides, raw ... Cwt. equal to No
Hides, dressed or tanned Ditto
Skins, raw ... Ditto
Skins, dressed or tanned Ditto
Jewellery and precious stones, &c. Value
Carried over

Statement No. 2—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1880-90.		1888-89.		1880-90.		1888-89.		1880-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	110	...	250	...	...
...
...	400	320	...	...
...	5,600	560	1,080	160
...	...	200	100	1,500	178	1,600	200	...	...
...	200	200	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	250	...	...	...	186	...	386
...
...
...	4	20	45	171
...
...
...
...	...	25	15	162	108	...	...	...	...
...	4,534	...	2,687	...	398	...	429
...	4,800	...	3,190	...	1,941	...	1,166
...
...
...
...
...	4,501	1,07,553	781	17,767
...	12,960	3,710	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	39,688	63,108	60	968	...	...	...	...
...	...	224,987	8,54,909	51,833	70,225	...	...	...	...
...	319,121	12,80,569	6,338	24,760	3,301	6,180
...
...	...	2,016	9,147	7,005	21,610	...	...	...	...
...	...	901	18,027	1,198	24,191	558	8,593	6	120
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	9,44,251	...	14,03,053	...	1,46,652	...	24,067

[No. 68.]

III I.—FOREIGN TRADE.—

Articles	PERSIA				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS			
	1888-89		1889-90		1888-89		1889-90	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE								
Apparel (including haberdashery &c) Value						7,913		6,918
Capes and rattans Cwt					105	1,100		
Cotton—								
Twist and yarn lbs					1,600	1,020	12,400	4,925
Manufactures—								
Tints & dyes Yds					960	168	11,250	2,103
Grey					8	17	4,410	1,011
White					81	—	104,27	14,013
Coloured printed or dyed					1,128	771	12,736	2,021
Handkerchiefs and shawls anthracite No								
Other sorts of piece goods Yds								
Other sorts of manufactures Value						981		1,079
Gums and resins Cwt								
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware) Value						21,743		23,166
Machinery—								
Unmanufactured and manufactured Value								
Machinery and millwork &c								6,470
Metals—								
Brass Cwt						17	713	2,110
Iron								
Tin								
Zinc or spelter								
All other sorts unenumerated								
Sugar refined and unrefined								
Tallow								
Wool Manufactures—								
Piece goods (including shawls, Yds					2,800	6,470	7,800	1,012
Other sorts lbs					260		10	12
All other articles unenumerated Value						81,198		64,343
Total of Foreign Merchandise						1,011,333		1,46,070
INDIAN PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES								
Animals living No					716	7,119	800	1,213
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery &c) Value						4,013		1,276
Cashmere raw Cwt					131	1,311		2,110
Coffee								
Corn unmanufactured and manufactured					1	20		
Cotton—								
Raw Cwt					2,103	6,021	21,455	5,704,000
Twist and yarn lbs					20,556	9,19	11,000	4,020
Manufactures—								
Piece goods Yds					1,300	445	1,524	748
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece No							45	100
Other sorts Value						56		29
Drugs and medicines						6,817		9,034
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
In bulk Cwt								
Other sorts					3,882	8,754	3,719	8,007
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram Cwt					9,057	10,908	1,660	1,010
Rice in the husk (paddy)					1,111	2,110	1,150	2,816
Rice not in the husk					2,863,111	1,14,007.7	3,802,665	1,67,61,251
Rice flour								
Wheat								
Other sorts					7,022	10,716	14,481	42,518
Gums and Resins—								
Cutch Cwt					15,142	2,28,279	6,009	61,680
Hemp—								
Raw Cwt								
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) Value								
Hides and Skins—								
Hides raw Cwt equal to No					20,422-1,14,587	4,47,618	36,007-1,59,994	5,16,876
Hides, dressed or tanned Ditto					139,800	5,044	225-1,400	6,900
Skins raw Ditto								
Skins, dressed or tanned Ditto								
Jewellery and precious stones, &c Value								1,150
Carried over						1,28,52,190		1,79,72,286

Statement No. 2—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	1,173	...	985	...	28,018	...	44,582
...	...	...	...	1,205	8,865	3,560	53,870
25	20	1,000	376	12,855	10,040	13,465	5,355
...	...	1,320	175	6,560	738	13,600	2,466
...	...	...	...	10,372	2,512	8,400	1,523
...	...	900	255	90,932	22,406	21,10,954	23,656
...	...	...	...	4,925	771	12,736	2,021
...
...	...	...	...	...	389	...	4,079
...
...	710	...	2,112	...	27,180	...	35,180
...
...	...	...	670	...	7,595	...	13,140
...
18	160	31	417	508	20	...	...
...	...	28	1,820	30	2,336	864	3,328
...	...	...	...	1	2,520	28	1,620
27	250	...	...	220	33	...	...
4	48	27	651	9	1,490	175	1,225
...	...	...	...	...	108	27	651
...
...	...	...	...	3,579	8,470	920	1,170
...	...	...	...	337	365	2,060	1,844
...	11,548	...	7,000	...	1,75,522	...	1,17,935
...
...	13,909	...	14,461	...	2,99,758	...	2,89,847
...
78	3,061	32	955	646	83,680	339	42,768
...	680	...	150	...	14,873	...	2,678
906	87,550	1,953	2,17,400	3,064	3,58,153	5,423	6,02,914
...
...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...
...	...	5,093	1,22,851	32,123	7,63,858	42,409	10,82,769
...	...	...	...	38,756	15,489	11,000	4,020
...
...	...	...	...	1,300	345	1,524	746
...	...	...	...	12	3	855	360
...	...	...	...	...	56	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	6,817	...	9,034
...
2	94	...	...	3,884	8,848	3,743	8,607
...
16	63	28	113	2,673	10,371	3,777	16,391
1,523	2,446	669	1,285	46,728	73,017	67,330	81,031
8,021,344	2,53,51,068	9,675,738	3,03,10,923	14,204,765	4,68,44,313	18,258,519	6,19,71,743
...
1	9	6	30	9,039	35,932	21,492	64,368
35,968	6,27,375	37,828	6,68,347	200,094	30,77,974	163,997	23,34,365
...
...
6,025=73,259	1,72,879	2,964=20,153	86,303	27,028=301,987	8,76,741	38,635=252,075	7,44,822
...	...	...	...	139=890	6,044	225=1,400	6,900
...
...
...	022	...	...	...	3,862	...	1,450
...
...	2,61,45,767	...	3,13,08,386	...	5,31,78,895	...	6,69,81,565

Articles.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AVERAGE.	
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	1,14,00,101	...	1,56,32,380	...	9,600
<i>Jute</i> —						
Raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Gunny-bags (power-loom) ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunny-cloths (power-loom) ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope and twine ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lac</i> —						
Dye ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Oils</i> —						
Vegetable (not essential) ... Galls.	30	60	314	820	...	...
Other kinds ... "	40	25	1,001	1,253	...	...
Opium, chests weighing ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... Value	...	1,130	...	936	...	...
Saltpetre ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Seeds</i> —						
Linseed ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Silk</i> —						
Raw ... lbs.	21,256	10,666	5,054	3,381	...	...
Manufactures ... Value	...	150	...	...	...	...
Spices ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone, jade ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... "	308	803	498	526	...	...
<i>Tobacco</i> —						
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... "	...	...	5,462	6,080	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	6,038	75,048	7,060	99,233	...	...
<i>Wood</i> —						
Teak ... C. tons	38,785	43,19,121	60,112	64,71,760	...	...
Other kinds ... Value	...	100	...	6,663	...	...
<i>Wool</i> —						
Raw ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Shawls ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	1,47,648	...	2,06,760	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures ... { Free ...	...	73,68,756	...	92,84,738	...	9,600
Dutiable ...	...	86,87,596	...	1,31,44,681	...	...
Total ...	...	1,60,56,352	...	2,24,29,319	...	9,600
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	1,61,75,195	...	2,25,69,376	...	9,600
Treasure ... { Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	...	1,61,75,195	...	2,25,69,376	...	9,600
Government ... { Stores ...	...	460	...	670	...	...
Treasure—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure ...	...	460	...	670	...	...

Statement No. 2—continued.

[illegible]

Articles.	UNITED STATES.				AREA	
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—						
Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Gunny-bags (power-loom)	... No.	...	...	...	...	...
Gunny cloths (power-loom)	... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...
Rope and twine...	... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—						
Dye	... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...
Shell	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—						
Vegetable (not essential)	... Galls.	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium, chests weighing	... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	... Value	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetro	... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—						
Linseed	... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	... "	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	... "	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	... "	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	... "	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—						
Raw	... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	... Value	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...
Stone, jade	... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined	... "	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured	... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles)	... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—						
Teak	... C. tons	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	... Value	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—						
Raw	... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Shawls	... No.	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	... Value	...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures	{ Free	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Dutiable	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		...	...	...	...	...
Treasure	{ Gold	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	...	...	...	...
Government	{ Stores	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Treasure—
	Gold
	Silver
Total Treasure	
Total Stores and Treasure...	

BLA.

CEYLON.

CHINA.

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Articles.	PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,82,168	...	1,79,75,309
<i>July</i> —								
Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—								
Gunny-bags (power-loom)	...	...	...	...	1,79,600	49,877	59,910	15,019
Gunny-cloth (power-loom)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	608
Rope and twine	...	...	...	...	18	540	83	1,310
<i>June</i> —								
Dye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Oils</i> —								
Vegetable (not essential)	...	...	...	...	490	1,000	36,661	50,478
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	21,397	11,732	16,010	9,601
Opium, chests weighing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	3,88,813	...	2,70,698
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Seeds</i> —								
Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	...	...	...	...	160	960	...	...
Poppy	...	...	...	...	30	240	181	680
Til or gingelly	...	...	...	...	978	6,270	684	4,837
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Silk</i> —								
Raw	...	...	...	...	2,212	3,715	3,471	1,855
Manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286
Spices	...	...	...	...	1,297,121	1,62,532	1,617,935	1,70,832
Stone, jade	...	...	...	...	4,838	6,51,040	5,119	8,15,350
Sugar, refined and unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...	...	63,573	7,017	21,928	6,119
<i>Tobacco</i> —								
Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	218,161	19,375
Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,505	53,536
Wax (excluding candles)	...	...	...	...	420	28,417	61	4,610
<i>Wood</i> —								
Teak	...	...	...	...	191	22,513	106	24,006
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	21,608	...	37,060
<i>Wool</i> —								
Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Manufactures of</i> —								
Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	...	...	...	...	...	10,40,023	...	11,73,325
Indian produce and manufactures	Free	...	...	...	...	38,51,610	...	39,71,808
	Dutiable	...	...	...	...	1,14,09,053	...	1,06,64,067
	Total	...	...	...	...	1,52,54,663	...	2,06,35,899
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,14,836	...	2,07,61,439
Treasure	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,845
	Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,845
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,14,836	...	2,07,63,284
Government.	Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Treasure—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement No. 2—concluded.

OTHER COUNTIES.				TOTAL.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	4,61,45,707	...	3,13,08,306	...	5,21,78,805	...	6,60,81,565
...
549,900	1,29,350	...	...	729,500	1,70,237	59,910	15,019
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	608
...	...	4	95	18	540	87	1,405
...
...
...
1,580	786	1,722	866	510	1,060	30,375	50,708
...	...	...	...	26,117	15,343	24,389	16,120
...	1,220	...	490	...	3,98,507	...	2,78,374
...
...
...	...	...	...	100	960	...	...
...	...	...	...	30	240	...	...
...	...	...	...	978	8,270	131	680
...	...	...	...	...	...	684	4,837
...	...	1,120	1,100	23,168	23,381	9,657	6,336
883	84	3,145	325	1,305,944	1,67,686	1,621,080	268
...	...	...	...	4,808	6,54,010	5,174	1,70,467
7	30	148	671	...	...	149	8,19,850
50	59	95	70	63,987	8,279	22,521	677
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,745
...	...	672	50	...	...	270,919	22,928
...	...	726	672	...	...	67,329	60,577
...	...	800	11,389	6,491	1,05,115	7,967	1,15,558
8,275	0,84,630	4,242	5,41,580	49,750	65,20,674	68,031	73,88,020
...	4,145	...	1,238	...	1,10,005	...	1,08,845
...
...
...
...	1,71,007	...	1,21,856	...	11,06,951	...	15,24,344
...	20,83,604	...	16,76,371	...	1,88,71,189	...	1,54,07,925
...	2,58,58,634	...	3,03,12,217	...	4,09,17,380	...	6,20,55,794
...	2,74,37,138	...	3,19,88,588	...	0,07,88,463	...	7,75,23,729
...	2,74,51,047	...	3,20,08,049	...	6,10,88,221	...	7,78,13,576
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,845
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,845
...	2,74,51,047	...	3,20,08,049	...	6,10,88,221	...	7,78,13,576
...
...	...	...	...	...	400	...	670
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	480	...	670

II I.—CUSTOMS.

No 69.] 3.—*Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in Lower Burma during the official years 1888-89 and 1889-90.*

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.							
	1888-89.				1889-90.			
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.	
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
IMPORTS.								
Arms, ammunition, &c.	10,841	5	0		4,283	4	0	
Liquors—								
Ale, beer, and porter	32,050	13	0		20,198	5	0	
Spirits	8,23,113	12	0		8,23,103	12	0	
Wines and liqueurs	47,596	3	0		47,518	3	0	
Other sorts	6	13	0		3	15	0	
Oils, mineral (kerosene and other kinds) ...	96,337	5	0		94,063	4	0	
Salt	2,64,153	8	0		2,38,302	7	0	
Total duty on Import ... { Including salt ...	12,79,099	11	0		12,33,076	0	0	
... { Excluding salt ...	10,14,946	3	0		9,94,773	9	0	
EXPORTS.								
Grain and Pulse—								
Rice in the husk (paddy)	11,925	5	0		11,925	5	0	
Rice not in the husk	36,85,176	1	0		36,26,024	7	0	
Total duty on Exports	36,97,101	6	0		36,36,949	12	0	
Grand Total duty on Imports and Exports ...	49,76,201	1	0		48,70,025	12	0	

III I.—COASTING OR INTERPORTAL TRADE.

[No. 70.] 4.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported Coastwise into and from Lower Burma in the official years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

	Ports.	MERCHANDISE.						TREASURE.	
		Country.		Foreign.		Total.		1888-89.	1889-90.
		1888-89.	1889-90.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Imports into Burma.									
From Bengal	...	1,64,84,977	1,02,32,200	53,79,457	45,10,057	2,15,24,444	2,07,42,317	41,83,500	56,94,150
" Bombay	...	19,00,705	10,51,779	13,54,405	11,03,133	32,54,110	30,54,582	...	...
" Madras	...	78,49,362	64,08,770	2,37,768	2,68,565	81,07,270	66,43,335	...	...
" Sind	...	1,328	17,767	30	8,550	8,156	25,967	...	...
From British Ports in other Presidencies,—Total									
	...	2,02,43,120	2,46,37,006	67,67,810	58,91,975	3,22,39,960	3,04,36,561	41,83,500	56,94,150
From Ports within the Province,—Total									
	...	43,30,055	44,77,112	44,46,351	44,03,829	87,77,006	88,50,971	26,22,885	19,23,789
From Daman
" Diu
" Goa
" Karikal	...	2,411	2,512	...	...	9,141	2,142	...	...
" Pondicherry	...	9,17,633	11,62,736	2,383	2,270	9,19,478	14,84,936	...	...
" Quilon
" Alleppy	...	2,87,666	2,14,625	...	...	2,87,666	2,14,625	...	...
" Narrakal	2,203	...	...	...	2,205	...	...
From Indian Ports not British,—Total									
	...	12,07,100	17,01,828	2,395	2,270	12,09,545	17,04,163	...	...
From all Ports,—Total									
	...	3,17,60,935	3,68,14,036	1,14,83,576	1,02,67,074	4,32,40,511	4,10,81,720	65,08,385	75,47,908
Government Stores and Treasure									
	...	3,71,025	3,79,702	4,00,494	6,56,338	8,31,530	10,36,040	7,63,000	16,44,400
Exports from Burma.									
To Bengal	...	57,20,770	56,50,323	5,35,403	4,05,018	62,56,173	61,55,361	23,02,963	14,21,465
" Bombay	...	42,63,077	57,17,114	41,624	30,314	43,04,738	57,08,028	...	...
" Madras	...	22,10,274	31,89,627	73,570	50,579	22,83,848	32,41,406	...	...
" Sind	...	1,854	5,520	257	...	2,111	5,520	...	...
To British Ports in other Presidencies,—Total									
	...	1,22,04,779	1,46,14,124	6,87,234	5,11,811	1,28,92,013	1,51,56,935	23,02,963	14,21,465
To Ports within the Province,—Total									
	...	36,51,453	38,52,006	46,70,796	44,30,747	83,22,249	83,11,773	20,13,412	18,84,927
To Kattywar—Jannagar
" Diu
" Goa
" Karikal	...	725	...	...	...	725	...	...	...
" Alleppy	...	17,475	18,118	...	...	17,475	18,148	...	...
" Pondicherry	...	2,00,011	3,17,333	801	3,050	2,00,812	3,20,613	...	...
" Colachel
" Narrakal	572	...	...	...	572	...	...
To Indian Ports not British,—Total									
	...	2,18,211	3,36,313	801	3,050	2,19,012	3,37,363	...	...
To all Ports,—Total									
	...	1,60,71,463	1,85,32,443	5,31,771	5,17,865	2,13,99,254	2,85,40,051	52,78,375	38,05,792
Government Stores and Treasure									
	...	1,04,368	1,51,176	61,226	64,436	1,65,594	2,15,612	7,76,003	16,55,236

[No. 71.] 5.—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam-vessels, distinguishing their Nationality the official year 1889-90 compared with

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	83 11	51,507 16,737	17 66	80,111 96,250	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	7	9,177	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	13	19,970	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	111	160,491	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	1	300	1	655	...	...	...	...
Réunion (Bourbon)	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	2 26	2,601 28,633	...	...	...	...
United States	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	3 3	4,960 4,671	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	279	...	...
Ceylon	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	2	2,510	5	7,175	1	212	14	1,998
China—Hongkong	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	1	1,249	3	3,092	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	3	3,107	...	...	...	...
Java	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	172	...	...
Philippines	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strait Settlements	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	175	171,217	168	166,993	2	703	...	...
Sumatra	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	13	18,458	1	1,192	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	2 1	2,910 901	1	1,908	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	197 26	206,032 33,673	310 60	867,650 80,622	2	689	11	1,850
Total, 1889-90	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	216 84	284,062 48,389	331 93	405,717 125,538	6	1,896	14	1,998

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				OTHER NATIONALITIES (INCLUDING FOREIGN INDIAN).				TOTAL FOREIGN (INCLUDING FOREIGN INDIAN).			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	1	1,026	15	18,487	1	1,026	65	69,884
Austria	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	10	13,318	5	7,865
Holland	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	1	1,140	...	...	2	2,282
Spain	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	1	506	...	...	3	4,168
Africa, Eastern Coast	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	11	13,209	...	...	18	21,478
Mauritius	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion (Bourbon)	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	2	1,351	...	...	5	3,464
United States	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,976	...	...
Arabia	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	9	1,120	...	...	9	1,120	...	...
Ceylon	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	2	303	...	...	2	303
China—Hongkong	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	2	1,392	3	2,088	7	5,972	10	9,500
Sumatra	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,383	1	1,024
Australia	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,437	...	...
Other Countries	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	2	549	...	...	3	1,533
Total, 188-89				2	2,314	7	7,953	9	8,591	14	14,407
				9	2,396	8	6,438	35	28,509	73	70,684
Total, 1889-90				3	2,418	13	16,437	9	8,974	30	33,390
				9	1,120	22	19,465	30	28,796	84	86,161

[No. 72.] 6.—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam-vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, official year 1889-90, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast... { Steam ...	1	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	1	1,153	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... { Steam ...	2	2,905	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	7	6,046	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reunion (Bourbon) ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	6	10,856	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... { Steam ...	33	40,059	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	6	10,089	...	...	8	1,239	...	...
China—Hongkong ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports ... { Steam ...	1	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... { Steam ...	3	5,532	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	2	2,846	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... { Steam ...	39	53,314	3	2,441	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	1	1,425	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra ... { Steam ...	1	1,302	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	1	1,318	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... { Steam ...	13	16,348	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ... { Steam ...	29	42,001	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	14	16,765	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89 ... { Steam ...	93	127,028	5	1,913	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	17	21,178	...	...	7	1,419	...	...
Total, 1889-90 ... { Steam ...	100	157,741	8	2,441	...	...	...	...
... { Sailing ...	53	69,246	...	...	8	1,239	...	...

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	1	1,547	...	...	2	1,971	...	...
Egypt	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	1,553	...	...
Réunion (Bourbon)	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,105	...	...
Central and South America	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	3	2,838	...	...	6	5,516	...	...
United States	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	4	4,234	...	...	6	6,688	...	...
China—Hongkong	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	4	4,190	...	...	12	10,848	...	...
Maldives	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines...	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	7 2	8,708 1,735	...	...	12 18	18,932 21,467	1	916
Sumatra	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	1 1	696 871	...	...	1 3	696 2,710	...	...
Australia	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	6	5,798	...	...	12	18,094	...	...
Other Countries	...	...	{ Steam Sailing	2	1,868	...	...	1 11	1,468 10,294	...	...
Total, 1888-89				6 2	6,648 1,662	...	...	8 39	8,881 27,212	...	...
Total, 1889-90				9 19	12,608 18,342	...	...	21 66	22,689 67,453	1	914

III L.—TRADE.

[No. 73.] 7.—Numbers and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in Lower Burma in the official year 1889-90 compared with the totals of the year 1888-89.

PORTS.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign and Foreign Indian.				Native Craft.				Total 1888-89.				Total 1889-90.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
WITH CARGOES.																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	213	955,785	213	239,712	47	9,116	24	3,433	2	229	7	899	110	5,635	9	667	379	250,192	235	227,403	402	277,978	203	244,711
Bombay	9	11,314	37	51,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12,975	26	38,091	9	111,314	37	51,454
Madras	63	109,825	59	103,575	...	5,565	146	23,093	...	...	2	2,312	...	...	...	...	96	117,610	113	114,531	85	115,133	167	129,423
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,072	...	...	...	...
British ports in other Presidencies—Total	317	286,897	319	394,444	67	14,914	136	27,096	2	229	9	3,211	110	5,635	9	667	483	381,827	275	320,050	496	401,705	407	425,988
Ports within the Province	1,069	483,817	1,061	513,203	4	870	1	1,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,731	401,698	1,538	419,982	1,805	511,651	1,759	539,350
Indian ports not British	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	122	2	373	3	673	4	1,416
Total 1888-89	1,236	737,151	1,253	765,306	60	14,536	72	16,546	3	1,213	6	2,475	916	30,737	704	29,488	9,215	783,677	2,435	800,075	...	...	...	...
Total 1889-90	1,366	870,734	1,400	907,647	74	16,900	133	28,536	2	229	9	3,341	930	33,157	686	30,740	...	...	...	...	2,362	917,229	2,390	960,156
IN BALLAST.																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	20	14,555	23	19,053	28	3,807	1	117	1	1,378	4	479	75	1,535	145	3,164	67	23,492	106	20,220	124	21,365	173	22,813
Bombay	14	21,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	34,906	...	...	15	33,165	...	...
Madras	14	19,466	5	1,932	32	6,500	...	...	1	1,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	23,540	...	3,670	47	27,004	5	1,932
Sind	2	2,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	499	...	...	2	2,031	...	...
British ports in other Presidencies—Total	50	58,513	28	20,985	60	10,207	1	117	3	3,730	4	479	75	1,535	145	3,164	142	84,317	200	23,020	198	74,46	178	24,745
Ports within the Province	73	39,476	70	21,200	...	...	4	992	1	1,225	1	1,225	18	455	139	6,945	109	44,503	246	30,415	92	41,169	220	30,423
Indian ports not British	4	6,130	1	1,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,224	1	1,234	6	6,369	1	1,906
Total 1888-89	138	130,397	67	41,272	26	5,611	9	2,492	2	1,931	6	1,300	66	1,945	335	11,446	292	129,774	447	56,509	...	...	...	...
Total 1889-90	157	104,119	105	44,051	62	10,936	5	1,102	4	4,945	5	1,707	93	1,900	294	10,108	...	...	...	...	266	161,993	369	56,973

[No. 74.]

1.—Coinage.—Blank.

[No. 75.]

2.—Paper Currency.

NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1889-90. NUMBER AND VALUE OF—			Total value of notes cashed during the year 1889-90.		Total value of notes issued during the year 1889-90.		IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1889-90. NUMBER AND VALUE OF—			RESERVE AT END OF THE YEAR STATED IN RUPEES.						Securities, class of securities being stated.
									Coin.			Bullion.				
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.		
No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Pieces ... 34,970	10,839	1,401	3,63,08,835	3,63,55,345	57,067	10,590	968									
Value ... Rs. 8,59,910	Rs. 8,66,500	Rs. 16,18,000			Rs. 3,70,500	Rs. 8,45,800	Rs. 16,74,500		Nil.	15,10,620	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.		
Treasurer's security, Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes.																

III L.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Class and object of institution.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	INCOME.			NUMBER OF INSTI- TUTIONS WHICH AFFORD RELIEF.			In what shape relief is given.	
				Paid by Government.	From endow- ment—		Subscriptions and donations.	Indoor.	Outdoor.		General.
					In land.	In money.					
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Government Institutions.											
1.—Dispensaries	35	2,032	219,404	13,710 0 0	...	104,438 0 0	6,375 0 0	...	4	31	
2.—Lunatic asylum	1	242-53	333	24,914 14 11	.	..	...	1	...	..

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

[N^o. 77.] *Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in Lower Burma in the year 1889-90.*

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	A. Natives.	B. Others.				
					Rs.	
Church of England	3,180	6,791	12	13	21,028	
Church of Scotland	119	536	1	1	...	
Protestant Dissenters	55,551	1,526	1,118	385	850	
Roman Catholics	12,471	3,810	47	189	3,883	
Greek Church	10	85	...	...	...
Armenian	13	116	1	1	...	
Syrian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Jews	204	...	1	1	...	
Parais	88	...	...	...	...
Hindus	88,177	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans	168,881	...	...	...	...
Buddhists and Jains	3,951,549	...	...	...	...
Sikhs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Other sects	148,618	...	...	...	...
Total	8,720,907	19,864	1,480	590	35,401	

IV B.--EDUCATION.

TABLE I.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Lower Burma at the end of the official year 1889-90.*

[No. 78.]

[illegible]

n Lower Burma for the official year 1889-90.

37

[No. 81.]

IV B—200
4.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Object of expenditure.		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																		
		Maintained by Government.							Maintained by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by				
		Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Arts Colleges.																			
	English	43,437			1,425			44,862												
	Oriental																			
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																			
	Law																			
	Medicine																			
	Engineering																			
	Teaching																			
	Agriculture																			
	Total	43,437			1,425			44,862												
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	Secondary Schools.																			
	For boys.																			
	High schools	15,970			7,506			23,476			25,850	12,238			38,068					
	Middle schools { English	7,785			5,734			13,519			48,794	13,190		78	62,002					
	{ Vernacular																			
	For girls.																			
	High schools																			
	Middle schools { English										5,123	1,227			6,350					
	{ Vernacular																			
	Total	23,755			13,240			36,995			79,707	26,595		78	1,06,440					
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Primary Schools.																			
	For boys	2,895			8,969			11,864			8,512	1,851			10,363					
	For girls										2,278	91			2,469					
	Total	2,895			8,969			11,864			10,790	1,942			12,732					
	Schools for Special Instruction.																			
	Training schools for masters	16,790						16,790												
	Training schools for mistresses	2,923			157			3,080												
	Schools of art																			
	Law schools																			
	SCHOOLER'S SHIPS HELD IN	Medical schools																		
Engineering and Surveying schools		8,577			2,785		115	11,477			1,533	197			1,730					
Industrial schools																				
Other schools																				
Total		28,290			2,942		115	31,347			1,533	197			1,730					
Buildings		11,293						11,293	708	105	7,257				8,070					
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)											650				650					
Total		11,293						11,293	708	105	7,907				8,720					
University Direction																				
SCHOOLER'S SHIPS HELD IN		Inspection																		
	Arts colleges																			
	Professional colleges																			
	Secondary schools																			
	Primary schools																			
	Special schools other than training schools																			
	Miscellaneous																			
	Total																			
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		1,00,670			20,576		115	1,36,361	708	105	1,00,097	25,784		78	1,29,722				

CATION.

in Lower Burma for the official year 1889-90.

TUTIONS.

TUTIONS.			UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM							
Native States.			Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.								Unaided.										
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand total.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	43,437	...	...	1,425	...	44,862		
...		
...		
...		
...	43,437	...	...	1,425	...	44,862		
...		
...	4,538	...	6,716	12,286	1,661	14,477	46,680	...	...	...	...	20,508	...	32,566	39,030	16,140	1,08,244		
...	6,716	...	8,961	27,302	16,330	26,545	85,327	...	...	...	...	13,974	...	57,755	46,166	42,953	1,60,818		
...	4,237	7,444	...	...	...	11,681	...	...	...	...	...	1,237	7,444	...	...	11,681		
...	0,460	...	3,707	11,115	753	6,065	31,106	...	...	...	...	0,466	...	3,707	14,115	6,818	31,106		
...	5,470	...	2,188	8,011	4,079	8,612	28,560	...	...	...	...	5,470	...	7,311	9,238	12,891	34,910		
...	1,537	...	575	540	...	4,100	6,752	...	...	...	...	1,537	...	575	540	4,100	6,752		
...	21,200	4,237	26,591	69,251	92,823	59,909	2,10,106	...	...	...	...	47,955	4,337	1,09,358	1,09,089	82,902	3,53,541		
...	4,019	97,100	48,387	1,805	675	5,162	1,57,238	...	...	...	...	6,914	97,100	56,609	12,715	5,837	1,70,465		
...	2,144	1,407	3,236	329	...	3,026	10,142	...	...	...	...	2,144	1,407	5,614	420	3,026	12,611		
...	6,168	98,507	51,623	2,224	675	8,188	1,67,380	...	...	...	...	9,058	98,507	62,513	13,135	8,863	1,62,076		
...	16,790	...	...	...	...	16,790		
...	2,923	...	...	157	...	3,080		
...		
...		
...		
...	1,400	...	...	...	...	9,100	10,500	...	...	...	...	8,577	...	1,533	2,962	115	13,207		
...	1,400	...	...	...	9,100	10,500		
...		
...	1,400	...	...	...	...	9,100	10,500	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	1,533	3,139	9,215	43,577		
...	1,000	...	...	...	11,000	3,496	15,496	...	...	...	...	13,001	105	7,257	...	14,496	34,859		
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	2,991	3,991	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	650	...	2,991	4,641		
...	2,000	...	...	...	11,000	6,487	19,487	...	...	...	...	14,001	105	7,907	...	17,487	30,500		
...	23,158	...	...	...	...	23,158		
...	34,714	82,381	11,887	...	...	78,982		
...	4,114	...	...	...	...	4,114		
...		
...		
...	918	3,430	9,526	...	...	13,876		
...	12	87	2,754	...	...	2,853		
...	5,674	...	...	...	...	5,674		
...	39,254	...	14,786	...	1,548	55,588		
...	1,07,814	35,898	38,935	...	1,648	1,84,245		
...	33,703	1,02,744	81,214	71,478	34,500	83,774	4,07,473	...	...	...	...	2,51,985	1,38,747	2,20,266	1,26,788	1,20,015	8,57,801		

[No. 82.] 5.—Return of Stages of Instruction of Pupils in the Public Schools for General Education in Lower Burma at the end of the official year 1889-90.

IV B.—EDUCATION.

Class of school.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.	
			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER SECONDARY (MIDDLE) STAGE, BUT HAVE NOT PASSED THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE UPPER PRIMARY STAGE, BUT HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER SECONDARY (MIDDLE) STAGE.			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE, BUT HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.							
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.				
												Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Secondary Schools— For boys	3	510	95	...	35	296	...	235	58	...	53	119	...	...	...	...	510	...	510

	15	2,034	33	...	33	494	...	494	435	...	435	1,063	...	3	1,072	...	2,031	3	2,034

	23	4,339	100	...	100	950	49	999	825	57	822	2,119	203	35	2,313	409	4,020	319	4,339
	50	1,748	...	...	...	113	5	118	191	13	201	672	157	149	829	48	1,195	283	1,478
Secondary Schools— For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60	8,231	228	...	228	1,795	54	1,849	1,570	70	1,679	3,970	363	164	4,133	58	7,060	545	8,231

	1	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	42	96	...	...	...	42	114	156

Secondary Schools— Total	11	975	20	...	20	7	187	36	171	209	356	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	14	1,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	235	273	194	519	15	713	36	954	1,088	1,992
	74	9,823	228	...	228	1,802	232	2,034	1,647	305	1,852	4,164	882	199	5,046	94	7,040	1,838	9,823

APPENDICES.

cxlix.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[No. 84.]

7.—Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure

Object of expenditure.		EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
		In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total local fund expenditure on public institutions.	Number of institutions.	
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Arts Colleges.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	{	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
		Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	Secondary Schools.																	
	{	For boys	{	High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
				Middle schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
					Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,237	4,237	...	
	{	For girls	{	High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Middle schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
					Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,237	4,237	16	
	Primary Schools.																	
	{	For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,100	97,100	6
For girls			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407	1,407	1	
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,507	98,507	7	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Schools for Special Instruction.																	
	{	Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Buildings ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...	
Inspection		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Scholarships held in—	Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	1,00,744	1,28,747	93	

IV C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

[No. 85.]

1.—Scientific and Literary Societies.

Name.	Object.	INCOME FROM 1ST APRIL 1889 TO 31ST MARCH 1890.				NUMBER OF VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowment.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
Young Men's Institute.	To promote facilities for mental culture and self-improvement.	...	...	995	995	600	48	...	648	Registered in September 1888.	June 1877.	
Rangoon Literary Society.		...	...	5,405	5,405	1,200	180	...	1,380	Registered in May 1888.	June 1861.	
Total ...		...	...	6,340	6,340	1,800	228	...	2,028			

1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		Remarks.
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Akyab ...	The Arakan Weekly News Press	Hla Paw Thu	"Arakan Weekly News"	{	Weekly. Circulation 140 copies.
	The Orphan Press	Re Paw U	"The Rakapura News"		Jobwork executed.
	The Rakapura Press	Maung Zan Pru	"The Rakapura News"		Weekly. Circulation 180 copies.
	The D'Veaux Press	G. W. D'Veaux	"Burma Pocket Almanac and Directory."		Yearly. Circulation 500 copies.
	The Okkalaboh Press	U Myo	"Burma Herald"		Jobwork executed.
	The Burma Herald Steam-Press	Maung Po O	"Rangoon Times"		Daily. Circulation 800 copies.
	The Rangoon Times Press	W. O'Brien	"Rangoon Times"		Daily. Circulation 750 copies.
	The Lee Le So Press	Maung Lu Ne	"The Lee Ke So Karen Law Journal."		Fortnightly. Circulation 800 copies.
	The Pyigyil Mundavo Press	Ma Ma	"The Buddhist Librarian"		Jobwork executed.
	The Yedana Thiri Press	Ko Pha	"The Buddhist Librarian"		Ditto.
Rangoon ...	The American Baptist Mission Press	Rev. E. J. Miller, Superintendent	"Sagu-Karen Morning Star"	{	Monthly. Circulation 1,000 copies.
	The Victoria Press	Sheik Goolbas	"Burmese Messenger"		Monthly. Circulation 800 copies.
	The Bhuddist Librarian Press	Maung Po Tak and brothers	"Sunday School Papers"		Monthly. Circulation 750 copies.
	The Rangoon Gazette Press	D. M. Grey	"The Rangoon Gazette"		Monthly. Circulation 750 copies.
	The British Burma Press	D. M. Grey	"The Buddhist Librarian"		Monthly. Circulation 100 copies.
	The Friend of Burma Press	D. M. Grey	"Burma Directory and Diary"		Daily. Circulation 900 copies.
	The Government Press	D. M. Grey	"British Burma Advertiser"		Yearly. Circulation 1,500 copies.
			"Friend of Burma"		Daily. Circulation 925 copies.
			"Burma Gazette, English"		Weekly. Circulation 925 copies.
			"Police Gazette, English"		Weekly. Circulation 750 copies.
Amherst, Moulmein Town subdivision.	The Central Jail Press	J. F. Ragan, Superintendent	"Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner in the several Departments under his control."	{	Monthly. Circulation 30 copies.
	The Church Press	J. F. Ragan, Superintendent	"Quarterly Civil List."		Circulation 925 copies.
	The Hanthawaddy Press	J. F. Ragan, Superintendent	"History of Services of Gazetted Officers."		Yearly. Circulation 500 copies.
			"Provincial Administration Reports."		Yearly. Circulation 750 copies.
			"Twenty-five Annual Department Reports."		Yearly. Circulation from 100 to 500 copies.
			"Government publications"		Jobwork executed.
			"Rangoon Church News"		Quarterly. Circulation, 500 copies.
					Jobwork executed.
			"Moulmein Advertiser"		Tri-weekly. Circulation 150 copies.
			"The Burman"		Ditto.
Toungoo	The Suvauna Bhami Press	W. S. Sandys	"The Burman"	{	Tri-weekly. Circulation 120 copies.
	The Daily Express Newspaper Press	Ditto.	"Burman Local Reporter"		Tri-weekly. Circulation 80 copies.
	The Thudays Taun Bone Press	J. C. Morje	"Suvauna Bhami"		Weekly. Circulation 150 copies.
	The Ramapocora Press	Maung Po Thaing	"The Daily Express"		Daily. Circulation 155 copies.
	The Kungalegrent Press	Maung Tun Byu	"The Daily Express"		Jobwork executed.
		Ko Tan U	"The Daily Express"		Ditto.
					Ditto.
Bassein ...	The Karen Mission Press	Rev. J. Johnson	"Karen Teacher"	{	Monthly. Circulation 400 copies.
	The S. P. G. Mission Press	Rev. J. Heskuey	"The Polar Star"		Fortnightly. Circulation, 1,200 copies.
Bassein ...	The Roman Catholic Mission Press	Rev. G. Conte	"The Dedosa"	{	Fortnightly. Circulation, 200 copies.
	The St. Peter's Institute Press	Rev. Myat Sa Po Kwa	"The Weekly Advertiser"		Weekly. Circulation, 500 copies.
Bassein ...				{	Weekly. Circulation, 120 copies.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

[No. 87.] 1.—Return showing the Marriages, Births, and Deaths among the population of any place in any class in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained and the average age at which Deaths occurred in Lower Burma for the year 1889.

Division.	District.	Population.	Number of marriages during the year.*	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at the time of death.
ARAKAN	Akyab Town	33,989	...	745	692	N.B.—The greatest mortality was amongst infants under one year and the lowest between the ages of 10 and 15 years.
	Akyab	325,717	...	6,853	4,340	
	Northern Arakan	14,490	...	...	...
	Kyaukpau	139,009	...	3,256	2,202	
	Sandoway	64,010	...	2,044	1,308	
	Total	577,224	...	12,898	8,542	
PEGU	Rangoon Town	134,176	...	2,002	5,576	
	Hanthawaddy	212,110	...	5,596	4,238	
	Pegu Town	5,891	...	514	429	
	Pegu	215,185	...	6,379	4,132	
	Tharrawaddy	268,715	...	7,058	5,368	
	Prome Town	28,813	...	496	962	
	Shwedaung Town	12,373	...	247	393	
	Paungde Town	6,727	...	268	280	
	Prome	260,914	...	4,550	3,941	
	Total	1,144,904	...	27,719	25,378	
IRRAWADDY	Yandoon Town	12,673	...	378	504	
	Pantanaw Town	6,174	...	189	160	
	Thongwa	265,216	...	2,911	2,617	
	Bassein Town	28,147	...	771	620	
	Lemyethna Town	5,355	...	145	95	
	Bassein	349,365	...	5,865	4,398	
	Henzada Town	16,724	...	552	471	
	Myanaung Town	5,416	...	207	152	
	Kyangin Town	7,565	...	310	180	
	Henzada	290,701	...	6,596	4,156	
	Thayetmye Town	16,097	...	509	520	
	Allanmye Town	8,629	...	224	248	
	Thayetmye	144,894	...	4,532	3,147	
	Total	1,156,896	...	23,129	17,468	

* Not registered.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE—concluded.

Return showing the Marriages, Births, and Deaths, &c.—concluded.

Division.	District.	Population.	Number of marriages during the year.*	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at the time of death.
TENASSERIM	Amherst	354,193	..	5,463	4,690	N.B.—The greatest mortality was amongst infants under one year and the lowest between the ages of 10 and 15 years.
	Tavoy Town	13,372	..	434	362	
	Tavoy	71,616	...	1,678	1,025	
	Mergul Town	8,633	..	235	414	
	Mergui	47,926	...	1,045	783	
	Shwegyin Town	7,519	...	302	227	
	Shwegyin	156,997	...	2,976	2,193	
	Toungoo Town	17,199	..	359	458	
	Toungoo	111,619	...	1,058	878	
	Salween	30,009	...	..	..
	Total	819,113	...	13,550	10,970	
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA		3,698,137	..	77,296	62,358	

* Not registered.

Dispensaries of Lower Burma for the year 1889-90.

LOCAL DISEASES.

[illegible]

Dispensaries of Lower Burma for the year 1889-90—concluded.

LOCAL DISEASES.

[illegible]

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.
3.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Lower Burma during the year 1889-90.

[No. 89.]

Division.	District.	Number of operators.	PERSONS TREATED.			Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
			Successful.	Unsuccessful, including doubtful.	Total.			
ARAKAN	Akyab	3	2,098	1,410	4,108	Rs. 1,314	2,698	
	Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan	1	503	123	626	336	503	
	Kyaukpada	2	2,334	1,082	3,366	773	2,334	
	Sandoway	1	2,822	1,427	4,249	544	2,822	
	Total	7	8,557	3,992	12,349	3,168	8,557	
PEGU	Hardhawaddy, including Rangoon Town	6	26,254	6,458	32,742	6,747	26,254	
	Pegu	3	3,461	610	4,074	1,251	3,461	
	Tharawaddy	4	3,844	1,528	5,172	1,296	3,844	
	Prome	7	8,807	1,151	10,048	2,656	8,807	
	Total	20	42,250	9,777	52,026	11,950	42,250	
IRRAWADDY	Thungwa	5	8,716	915	9,631	2,131	8,716	
	Bassein	4	5,509	1,258	6,557	2,136	5,509	
	Hezrada	4	8,582	1,542	10,134	1,525	8,582	
	Thayemyo	4	4,540	1,006	5,557	1,582	4,540	
	Total	17	27,456	4,723	32,179	7,384	27,456	
TENASSERIM	Amherst, including Moulmein Town	6	6,620	877	7,497	3,127	6,620	
	Tavoy	3	1,806	407	2,213	724	1,806	
	Mergui	1	687	183	840	240	687	
	Shwegyin	3	2,022	345	2,367	911	2,022	
	Toungoo	2	8,560	345	8,905	889	8,560	
Total	Salween	1	1,868	273	2,166	494	1,868	
	Total	16	21,568	2,400	23,968	6,385	21,568	
	GRAND TOTAL	60	99,690	20,802	1,20,552	28,775	99,690	

The cost of each successful case was 4 annas and 7 pie only.

APPENDIX TO PART III.

RETURNS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(Referred to in paragraph 204, page 64 of Part II.)

[No. 90.]

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in Burma for the year 1889-90.

LINES.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
3,676	934	...	4,010	7,389 *	797	...	8,736 †

* Including 44 miles of cable.

† Including 47 miles of cable.

OFFICES.

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during year.	Deduct number closed during year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
Government offices ...	85	9	12	82	468,736	39,362	Rs. A. P.
Railway and Canal offices ...	82	..	...	82			822,076 12 1
Offices not open for paid telegrams ...	63	19	14	68			
Total ...	230	28	26	232			

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
GOVERNMENT OFFICES.		GOVERNMENT OFFICES.	
Gangaw. Haka. Kan. Mogaung. Sinbogyun.	Sinbo. Kalemyo. Tilin. Yokwa.	Alon. Ava. Chaung-u. Kanbale. Lingé. Myotha.	Ôkpo. Pynawbwé. Sagu. Sin-baungwé. Stockade No. 2. Yenama.

APPENDIX TO PART III.

UPPER BURMA STATISTICAL RETURNS.*

* These tables are for the most part compiled from returns prepared by District Officers and are only approximately correct. This does not apply to the Financial, Public Works, Jail, and Education Department tables.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BURMA.
UPPER BURMA.

[No. 1.]

1.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated.

No. 1.]		Division.	District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.			DEDUCT.		Not area dealt with in this return.	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.			Forests.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
NORTHERN		Mandalay	1,344,000	...	...	...	1,344,000	110,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	884,000	1,184,000	...
		Bhamo	6,275,000	...	...	...	6,275,000	14,221	...	14,221	5,723,000	584,579	6,287,676	...
		Kathu	3,640,000	...	...	...	3,640,000	61,000	6,000	128,000	1,702,000	1,928,000	3,712,000	...
		Shwedo	1,715,200	...	...	...	1,715,200	159,121	21,500	184,120	200,000	1,515,000	1,715,000	...
		Ruby Mines	1,344,000*	...	...	...	1,344,000	1,778	1,500	8,068	258,762	1,075,200	1,341,962	...
	Total	14,315,200	...	...	...	14,315,200	315,183	157,229	486,412	6,129,939	6,887,779	14,028,716	...	
CENTRAL		Yea-n	2,015,000*	...	...	...	2,015,000	18,000	...	18,000	700,000	1,105,000	1,863,000	...
		Sagaing	1,710,000*	...	...	...	1,710,000	257,540	10,179	217,540	10,587	750,180	916,067	...
		Lower Chindwin	2,470,000*	...	...	...	2,470,000	17,100	29,729	193,176	63,434	1,318,230	1,585,824	...
		Upper Chindwin	10,867,200	1,487,300	...	1,487,300	9,379,900	35,900	...	35,900	2,190,000	7,183,940	9,344,940	...			
		Total	16,252,110	1,487,300	...	1,487,300	11,787,536	631,006	80,919	661,925	5,720,421	10,385,410	14,108,831	...			
SOUTHERN		Myingyan	1,900,000	...	...	...	1,900,000	425,276	46,086	471,362	74,358	750,910	1,494,718	...
		Pakokk	3,940,400	...	...	...	3,940,400	571,100	...	571,100	1,311,143	2,629,257	3,371,340	...
		Minda	2,051,511*	...	...	...	2,051,511	428,800	144,410(a)	508,300	851,121(b)	900,216	1,456,640	...
		Magwe	3,200,000	...	...	...	3,200,000	163,000	30,000	193,000	380,000	3,020,000	3,325,000	...
		Total	11,453,421	...	...	...	11,453,421	1,615,970	280,496	1,896,766	3,206,365	6,441,293	9,647,638	...
EASTERN		Meiktila	1,720,000	...	...	...	1,720,000	218,976	128,824	347,800	1,040,199	641,070	1,547,260	...
		Yamethin	1,329,000*	...	...	...	1,329,000	80,740	...	80,740	640,000	1,288,960	1,557,340	...
		Pymana	2,810,000	...	...	...	2,810,000	19,407	7,600	27,007	924,634	1,570,463	2,758,963	...
		Kyaukse	410,000*	...	...	...	410,000	140,000	...	140,000	200,000	70,000	270,000	...
		Total	7,009,000	...	...	...	7,009,000	469,000	166,424	636,337	2,135,784	3,793,679	6,430,493	...
GRAND TOTAL UPPER BURMA			49,319,740	1,487,300	...	1,487,300	47,872,980	3,055,523	555,168	3,610,710	17,852,500	26,369,161	44,221,670	...			

(a) Includes 38,400 acres subject to regular inundation. (b) Includes 675,436 acres fit only for tanyga or special cultivation. (c) Includes 675,436 acres fit only for tanyga or special cultivation. (d) Includes 675,436 acres fit only for tanyga or special cultivation. (e) Includes 675,436 acres fit only for tanyga or special cultivation.

* Revised figures.

Note.—Column 14 is left blank this year as there are no reserved forests in Upper Burma.

A 2.—Character of the surface.

3.—Climate.

1889.

[No. 2.]

[No. 3.]

Division.	Places at which observations taken.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.			AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE.										CLOUD PROPORTION 0 TO 10.			
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	May.			July.			December.			January to May.	June to September.	October to December.		
					Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.				Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.
NORTHERN	Mandalay	2.70	27.98	6.80	37.43	103	78.70	112.20	98	93.8	70.9	101.2	72.2	89.3	54.20	7	62	43
	Bhamo	4.50	63.17	2.95	70.71	96.6	81.5	102.6	64.3	88.7	73.7	98	70.6	81.8	45	3	8	5
	Katha	2.81	50.18	2.59	53.38	...	...	...	...	Not recorded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwebo	2.80	27.59	3.63	34.02	100	...	102	91	80	...	86	80	88	74	...	...	...
	Ruby Mines	13.22	97.59	7.15	117.96	82.4	52.32	98.24	51	72.32	68.25	89.8	63	73.4	36.4	...	...	...
CENTRAL	Ye-n	4.95	33.14	5.06	41.15	...	...	109	73	...	100	73	...	82	55	...	...	...
	Sagaing	3.45	26.01	5.91	35.37	95.8	81.7	101	77	89.8	81.5	91	79	81	58	...	...	...
	Lower Chindwin	2.65	34.00	6.48	43.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Chindwin	2.57	71.22	12.03	85.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myingyan	0.87	23.76	3.47	26.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTHERN	Pakokku	2.06	16.27	2.69	21.72	...	...	...	...	Not recorded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Minbu	0.27	16.98	5.63	22.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Magwe	0.24	22.71	8.23	31.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meiktila	1.01	25.95	5.35	32.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yamethin	2.89	28.36	8.93	40.16	93.4	73.8	100	70	90	77.1	97	71	96	59	...	...	...
EASTERN	Pyanmana	3.96	32.75	13.00	46.71	...	...	...	...	Not recorded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyaukse	2.45	24.19	4.07	30.71	...	...	108	98	...	...	100	93	84	79	...	...	...

I C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

The chief authority in Upper Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General.

[No. 6.]

APPENDICES.

CLXXV.

Name of Commissioner.	Name of executive district.	Number of judicial and revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	REVENUE (DEMANDS).		Remarks.
													Lands (including the-lands).	Gross.	
NORTHERN	Mandalay	5	2,100	248,136	Mandalay	697	20	17	30	8	2,717	7,85,000	Rs.	Rs.	
	Bhamo	3	2,400	44,000	Bhamo	246	11	11	55	13	1,839	4,05,552		5,23,900	
	Katha	3	2,400	71,000	Katha	365	12	13	76	16	1,786	4,23,330		1,28,678	
	Shwabo	3	2,600	16,000	Shwabo	323	10	12	15	6	1,213	3,11,008		2,68,602	
	Kuby Mines...	1	2,100	10,634	Mogoke	98	5	5	23	10	332	1,33,532		2,47,205	
	Total	15	22,650	483,171	.....	2,000	55	58	212	57	8,177	20,30,023		61,105	
CENTRAL	Ye-u	3	3,300	54,195	Ye-u	541	9	9	40	15	924	2,70,109		13,03,988	
	Sagay	3	1,818	13,035	Sagay	658	21	13	24	10	1,859	5,33,593		2,08,180	
	Lower Chinthein	3	3,400	119,158	Monywa	868	9	10	40	10	1,095	2,57,514		5,30,353	
	Upper Chinthein	4	14,653	73,300	Kindat	975	11	11	130	50	1,364	6,76,000		8,63,797	
	Total	9	23,071	405,727	.....	2,972	50	43	254	55	4,083	11,36,516		1,45,876	
SOUTHERN	Ningyan	3	8,072	201,000	Ningyan	806	13	22	50	6	1,687	4,03,230		12,40,206	
	Pakoku	4	6,160	122,940	Pakoku	1,105	13	22	30	7	1,185	6,13,048		3,85,596	
	Mabu	3	3,210	183,000	Mabu	787	13	14	28	12	1,580	4,33,822		4,08,316	
	Magwe	3	5,500	135,000	Magwe	505	13	13	30	6	1,439	4,22,436		5,41,155	
	Total	13	17,912	710,000	.....	3,203	56	51	108	30	5,901	18,54,562		4,71,376	
IRRAWADDY	Thayemyo (a)	2	2,560	31,265	Mintha	155	4	4	60	25	675	1,45,040		8,33,397	
	Total	9	11,040	475,628	.....	2,928	95	40	144	43	3,704	11,52,773		18,45,2	
EASTERN	Meiktila	3	3,000	170,370	Meiktila	806	10	10	40	8	831	2,43,392		60,723	
	Yanthein	2	3,400	161,455	Yanthein	756	6	6	52	13	666	3,62,420		3,21,271	
	Pymona	2	4,000	56,533	Pymona	101	7	10	30	11	1,127	3,73,613		2,64,271	
	Kyaukse	2	640	51,700	Kyaukse	385	12	12	22	9	850	2,33,573		1,08,707	
	Total	9	11,040	475,628	.....	2,928	95	40	144	43	3,704	11,52,773		4,48,431	
	GRAND TOTAL UPPER BURMA...	49	77,506	2,105,844	.....	10,567	203	226	828	210	23,190	66,67,584		24,10,584	
														68,08,714	

(a) Portion transferred from Upper Burma.

District.	INHABITED HOUSES.		POPULATION.					CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.										OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration.	Immigration.	Remarks.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
						Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.											
North-Burm.	Mandalay	1,203	56,725	57,970	86,121	82,307	36,636	31,480	216,533	118.25	796	1,722	2,965	7,004	10,577	12	22,104	1,974	62,000	166,538	(a)	(b)	
	Bhamo	32	6,985	6,990	13,041	11,049	8,000	7,449	44,000	4.48	430	100	860	2,100	390	...	40,550	...	30,000	14,000	(c)	(d)	
	Kachin	1	11,770	11,781	26,000	26,044	11,071	9,000	11,000	12.13	13	12	5	850	386	...	71,112	600	64,000	20,000	(e)	(f)	
	Sawbwe	12	26,180	26,361	48,007	36,487	2,915	8,143	100,000	38.33	23	22	570	96	2,114	70	10,107	...	70,000	33,334	(g)	(h)	
	Rady Mines	...	2,350	2,350	4,188	3,242	1,048	1,882	10,000	3.06	34	3	...	452	...	4	10,008	...	2,729	7,905	(i)	(j)	
Total	1,443	104,390	105,642	182,382	186,030	60,069	55,117	488,174	1,221	1,221	1,844	3,980	10,264	13,947	15	418,673	2,574	249,306	223,775	(k)	(l)		
Central-Burm.	Yeaung	...	17,612	17,612	17,644	19,423	8,154	4,716	44,186	16.92	11	2	...	323	2,25	110	58,403	...	14,500	39,936	(m)	(n)	
	Bagu	6	41,761	41,767	82,379	86,811	25,445	25,445	238,353	57.87	39	28	...	1,392	712	2	1,27,585	...	56,918	84,014	(o)	(p)	
	Lower Chindwin	...	36,514	36,519	68,612	71,073	19,613	19,613	116,125	30.05	15	9	6	645	232	...	1,5,381	...	71,435	47,033	(q)	(r)	
	Upper Chindwin	...	12,173	12,173	25,234	27,081	9,664	10,511	72,500	4.7	21	15	46	1,680	1,450	...	69,192	150	60,415	19,085	(s)	(t)	
	Total	41	107,890	107,931	134,219	146,640	67,850	61,258	407,727	...	86	64	77	4,186	2,313	112	36,453	130	222,029	183,648	(u)	(v)	
South-Burm.	Moulmein	364	35,739	39,019	73,631	78,635	24,657	23,667	200,000	67.10	400	40	60	1,110	637	13	1,07,340	...	140,000	60,000	(w)	(x)	
	Patheingyi	146	40,840	40,930	63,000	67,403	24,000	24,000	1,20,000	31.17	33	40	100	1,250	730	2	1,51,412	6,840	135,000	67,000	(y)	(z)	
	Madaya	36	36,918	36,972	66,886	68,616	24,900	24,768	1,20,000	57.62	30	20	64	900	363	3	1,51,412	2,824	135,120	68,850	(aa)	(ab)	
	Magwe	10	31,040	31,050	46,070	30,630	17,000	15,000	13,000	...	17	15	20	766	661	3,000	131,246	18,77	110,200	22,800	(ac)	(ad)	
	Total	497	147,134	147,621	258,367	264,117	90,337	85,265	710,000	...	468	115	214	3,812	2,601	318	688,184	9,938	511,330	198,650	(ae)	(af)	
Thayemying (?)	Mektila	...	7,496	7,496	8,450	8,645	7,218	6,469	...	12.22	3	11	21	15	...	...	31,592	...	14,084	17,304	(ag)	(ah)
	Yendabin	15	34,833	34,838	61,706	66,011	24,811	21,801	176,370	33.70	230	52	33	850	2,060	3	179,853	300	112,020	63,438	(ai)	(aj)	
	Pymawma	29	9,383	9,391	16,360	16,709	12,105	13,000	36,555	17.5	27	30	23	412	1,193	36,000	49,965	4,600	120,124	45,023	(ak)	(al)	
	Kyaukse	11	21,088	21,109	10,505	29,412	32,081	81,700	157,000	...	15	30	15	350	1,583	...	79,495	...	54,400	27,234	(am)	(an)	
	Total	61	98,138	98,199	147,242	165,017	113,913	478,038	...	322	132	100	2,066	6,369	364	...	461,505	4,600	299,020	176,046	(ao)	(ap)	
Grand Total Upper Burma		1,842	465,947	466,880	735,806	770,876	639,982	2,405,844	...	2,303	2,170	4,412	20,607	25,473	843	2,023,307	16,762	1,206,882	609,970	(aq)	(ar)		

(a) Burmese, Moulmein, and Shans.
(b) Burmese, Shans, and Kachins.
(c) Burmese, Shans, Kachins, and Kachins.
(d) Burmese.

(e) Burmese, Shans, and Palaungs.
(f) Burmese.
(g) Burmese and Shans.
(h) Burmese and Kachins.

(i) Sikhs.
(j) Jews.
(k) Not available.
(l) Portion transferred from Upper Burma.

I E.—FISCAL.
Survey and Settlement.
Survey.

[No. 8.]

AREA PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN MILES.				COST PER MILE.		SURVEYED DURING THE YEAR WITH COST PER MILE.			
Trigonometrically.	Sq. miles.	Revenue.		Trigonometrically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.		Topographically.	
		By villages.	By fields.						
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.			Area.	Cost per mile.	Area.	Cost per mile.
	1,300	.....	75	Ra.	Ra.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Sq. miles.	Ra.
				.....	Not known.	.....	..	..	413

Settlement.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.		Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Ra.	Ra.		
Settled in perpetuity	Ra.	
Settled for 30 years and upwards	
Settled for 10 years and under 30 years	
Settled under 10 years	
Settled in progress	
Total	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights	
Settlements without such record	
Settlements during the year	

Note.—In the Mandalay district the area settled in 1888-89 was 75 square miles, but the period of assessment has not yet been fixed.

I E.—FISCAL.
2.—Surveyed and Assessed Area.

[No. 9.]

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	12	13
									INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE (COLUMN 8) ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 4) PER ACRE.	Population of fully as- sessed area.			
		Total area by survey. Acres	Deduct area not fully assessed, including ex- cesses numbered at pri- vileged rates. Acres	Balance of area fully assessed. Acres	Total land revenue (ex- cluding cesses) of dis- trict (column 2). Rs.	Population of district (column 2). No.	Land revenue per head of population (column 5 and 6). Rs.	Land revenue assessed (column 4). Rs.	For total area. Rs.	For cultivated area only. Rs.	No.	Rs.	
NORTHERN DI- VISION.	Mandalay	1,844,000	1,299,040	55,000	5,53,008	248,586	2.23	2,58,847	471	471	Not known	Not known	Mandalay, 1,52,000
	Zemindari	6,272,000	6,267,876	4,331	11,915	44,000	.37	10,630	245	245	6,000	1.77	
	Phanog	3,840,000	3,838,089	3,331	1,92,338	74,000	1.92	6,719	171	171	27,800	.24	
	Kathia	1,715,200	1,703,750	11,450	2,47,305	108,004	2.33	5,874	51	51	Not known	Not known	
	Shwabo	1,344,000	1,342,282	1,738	97,800	10,634	9.55	10,511	605	605	2,729	3.85	
	Ruby Mines	14,515,300	14,438,757	76,453	9,93,186	484,174	2.05	2,22,580	383	383	.....	.....
	Total	2,048,000	2,047,530	464	1,71,009	54,136	3.16	1,204	259	200	92	13.09	
	Zemindari	1,163,916	1,141,997	21,918	4,76,101	132,933	2.98	64,778	290	290	34,184	1.89	
	Sagang	2,176,000	2,173,260	2,740	3,32,861	119,158	2.79	3,990	146	136	1,387	2.51	
	Lower Chindwin	9,379,840	9,379,369	471	1,41,247	72,500	1.90	2,033	559	539	139	18.94	
CENTRAL DI- VISION.	Upper Chindwin	14,767,755	14,743,162	24,593	11,23,718	405,727	2.77	72,605	284	284	30,002	2.02	Pyin Oung, 12,040
	Total	1,966,080	1,963,162	2,918	3,65,856	200,000	1.92	27,839	352	352	4,205	6.82	
	Zemindari	3,942,400	3,900,293	42,107	4,68,305	192,000	2.44	65,124	155	155	5,900	11.04	
	Myingyan	2,054,944	2,052,878	32,066	3,63,764	185,000	1.97	46,630	145	145	9,500	4.91	
	Pakokku	3,520,000	3,514,440	5,560	2,59,905	133,000	1.95	8,374	151	151	2,000	4.19	
	Minbu	11,459,424	11,295,773	87,651	14,77,931	710,000	2.08	1,47,987	160	169	21,605	6.85	
	Magwe	1,920,000	1,910,650	9,340	3,31,371	176,370	1.82	15,411	165	165	687	17.98	
	Total	1,920,000	1,916,657	3,343	2,62,303	161,055	1.63	14,817	443	443	3,095	4.93	
	Zemindari	2,816,000	2,806,293	9,707	2,02,206	65,533	1.81	23,155	289	289	8,010	2.89	
	Pyin Oung	4,07,179	4,07,179	1,40,000	4,36,891	81,700	5.31	3,02,980	216	216	Not known	Not known	
SOUTHERN DI- VISION.	Kyaukse	7,066,000	6,903,610	1,62,390	11,19,761	475,638	2.35	3,55,063	219	219	Pyin Oung, 12,040
	Total	47,929,569	47,477,481	3,32,087	47,14,296	2,074,539	2.27	8,08,885	947	947	.....	.....
	Zemindari and village com- munities	2,831	2,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL.		47,932,390	47,480,308	332,087	47,14,296	2,074,539	2.27	8,08,885	947	947	

I E.—FISCAL.

[No. 10.]

3.—Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Great zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large zemindaries paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under ordinary law	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindaries paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peasant proprietors paying separately	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity	133,341	1,363	215,544	2,517,974	18'8	...
	For life or lives	1	1	9	35	35	...
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasers of waste-land	...	19	1	19	2	0'11	...
Occupiers of State land	...	56,176	1,750	23,111	273,235	4'86	...
Total	...	189,540	3,121	243,683	2,701,206	14'73	...

I E.—FISCAL.

[No. 11.]

5.—Register of Transfers.

District.	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS.		TOTAL AREA TRANSFERRED.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
Proprietors, revenue-paying Pynmana	...	6	Acres.	Acres.
Proprietors, revenue-free	...	731	...	40'27
Mandaley	...	155	...	364'12
Sagaing	...	...	...	...
Yamathin	1	...	7	...
Total	1	886	7	404'39
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer.	...	...	...	...

I E.—FISCAL.
6.—Land Revenue.

[No. 12.]

Description of revenue.	REVENUE LAST YEAR.		REVENUE THIS YEAR.		Cost of collections.	Not collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for return of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections from Government estates ...	6,79,593	5,29,805	7,92,996	6,37,826	66,368	5,71,440	1,50,783	...	...
Income from sale of Government estates	...	...	739	739	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	30,50,150	28,90,065	38,23,717	38,14,199	3,43,463	24,70,736	84,926	...	...
Total	37,50,748	35,19,860	47,24,052	44,52,764	4,09,848	40,49,176	2,35,009	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 32.] General Summary showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Upper Burma during the year 1889.

Station.	Place of confinement.	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
			Remained at the commencement of the year.		Received during the year.		Total.		Discharged from all causes.		Remaining at end of the year.		Daily average number of each class.		Total daily average of whole jail.	
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	Total.
Mandalay	Central Jail	Convicts Under-trial Civil	1,124 15	...	1,139	1,645 327	...	1,972	1,690 342	...	1,073	1,028 18	...	1,046	...	1,046
Myingyan	Ditto	Convicts Under-trial Civil	200 30	...	230	1,334 266	...	1,534	633 234	...	896	785 11	...	796	...	796
Minbu	4th class, District Jail	Convicts Under-trial Civil	150 20	...	170	407 211	...	507	465 227	...	101	131 13	...	141	...	141
Pagan *	Ditto	Convicts Under-trial Civil	110 11	...	121	223 64	...	287	433 75	...	...	101 5	...	106	...	106
Bhamo	Lock-up	Convicts Under-trial Civil	6 2	...	8	102 60	...	108	72 70	...	36	23 2	...	25	...	25
Taungwingyi	4th class, District Jail	Convicts Under-trial Civil	24 64	...	88	277 327	...	301	244 371	...	57	37 20	...	66	...	66
Ye-u	Ditto	Convicts Under-trial Civil	14 7	...	21	171 250	...	185	150 250	...	35	28 16	...	44	...	44
Monywa	Ditto	Convicts Under-trial Civil	73 42	...	115	424 377	...	497	381 406	...	109	99 28	...	127	...	127
Yamethin	Ditto	Convicts Under-trial Civil	20 19	...	39	261 633	...	293	221 620	...	72	50 31	...	90	...	90
Shwabo	Ditto	Convicts Under-trial Civil	11 36	...	47	266 306	...	274	253 333	...	91	27 21	...	48	...	48
		Total	1,730 260	...	1,990	5,395 2,859	...	6,254	4,538 2,999	...	2,400	2,318 174	...	2,492	...	2,492
		GRAND TOTAL	2,010	2	2,012	8,043	38	8,081	7,535	40	7,575	2,402	2	2,404	2	2,404

* The jail was occupied during the first 10 months of the year only and then vacated to allow of the bamboo sheds being replaced by more permanent structures.

II C.—PRISONS.

1.—Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Upper Burma during the year 1889.

[No. 33.]

Serial No.	Jail.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9				10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.		Grand total.		TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.				Transferred to Inmate Asylum.		Fined.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	A.	B.	M.	F.	M.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Mandalay	1,134	1,383	2,377	3,553	5,950	5,937	From jails in the province.	From jails outside the province.	2,773	2,773	327	3	327	3	327	3	327	3	327	3	327	3	327	3	327	3	1,028	
2	Mingyan	900	1,353	2,253	3,553	5,806	5,806	From jails in the province.	From jails outside the province.	1,553	1,553	56	3	56	3	56	3	56	3	56	3	56	3	56	3	56	3	785	
3	Minbu	150	387	537	546	1,083	1,083	From jails in the province.	From jails outside the province.	387	387	144	1	144	1	144	1	144	1	144	1	144	1	144	1	144	1	131	
4	Pagan	110	317	427	437	864	864	From jails in the province.	From jails outside the province.	437	437	222	8	222	8	222	8	222	8	222	8	222	8	222	8	222	8	101	
5	Bhamo	6	71	77	77	153	153	From jails in the province.	From jails outside the province.	71	71	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	25	
6	Faungmyingyi	94	950	1,044	1,855	2,899	2,899	From jails in the province.	From jails outside the province.	1,054	1,054	94	1	94	1	94	1	94	1	94	1	94	1	94	1	94	1	37	
7	Ye-u	14	171	185	466	651	651	From jails in the province.	From jails outside the province.	466	466	135	2	135	2	135	2	135	2	135	2	135	2	135	2	135	2	35	
8	Monywa	73	383	456	3	459	459	From jails in the province.	From jails outside the province.	3	3	135	2	135	2	135	2	135	2	135	2	135	2	135	2	135	2	28	
9	Yamethin	59	246	305	271	576	576	From jails in the province.	From jails outside the province.	271	271	102	2	102	2	102	2	102	2	102	2	102	2	102	2	102	2	99	
10	Shwebo	11	246	257	5	262	262	From jails in the province.	From jails outside the province.	5	5	102	2	102	2	102	2	102	2	102	2	102	2	102	2	102	2	59	
Total		1,750	3,888	5,638	5,638	11,276	11,276	103	103	6,938	6,967	1,266	8	1,266	8	1,266	8	1,266	8	1,266	8	1,266	8	1,266	8	1,266	8	2,318	
																											9,319		

N.B.—Column 8 exceeds column 6 by 535 males and 6 females which is accounted for thus:—

In column 8 948 males 8 females were transferred to Lower Burma

55 males 0 females were transferred to other jails in the upper province.

In column 6 413 males 2 females were received from Lower Burma (of these 59 males in transfer at end of last year).

35 males 0 females were received from other jails in the upper province.

Total ... 1,031 males 5 females.

Reference ... 648 males 2 females.

Total ... 594 males 2 females.

* Nat worshipping8

II C.—PRISONS.

1		2		3		NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.												4				
Serial No.	Jail.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J	Total.
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.			
																			For a term.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
5	Bhamo	Total of admissions	2	7	13	...	1	18	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Total remaining on the 31st December	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
6	Tanagdwingyi	Total of admissions	27	7	13	...	19	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9
		Total remaining on the 31st December	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
7	Ye-u	Total of admissions	46	3	30	1	44	...	27	...	54	...	26	...	21	...	3	...	...	...	...	36
		Total remaining on the 31st December	4	...	5	...	12	...	5	...	12	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
8	Monywa	Total of admissions	5	...	27	...	0	...	2	...	27	...	10	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	18
		Total remaining on the 31st December	14	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
9	Monywa	Total of admissions	19	...	23	...	29	...	13	...	31	...	10	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	28
		Total remaining on the 31st December	...	...	2	...	12	...	5	...	6	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	171
10	Monywa	Total of admissions	2	...	3	...	7	...	22	...	1	...	54	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
		Total remaining on the 31st December	21	...	13	...	32	...	5	...	57	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
11	Monywa	Total of admissions	23	1	15	2	39	...	33	...	60	...	63	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
		Total remaining on the 31st December	...	...	7	...	19	...	18	...	28	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	306

APPENDICES.

[illegible]

4.—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Upper Burma during the year 1889 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3	4	5	6														
Serial No.	Jail.	Number admitted during the year.		NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.				Ratio per cent. of column 4D to column 3.	A		Number admitted during the year.	B		Number previously convicted.					
		Once.		Twice.		C			D										
		Total.		Total.		Total.			Total.										
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.									
1	Mandalay	1,383	...	1,383	49	...	10	...	2	...	60	...	434	19	...	19	...	...	...
2	Myingyan	353	3	356	3	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Minbu	387	2	389	5	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	151	...	...	14	...	1	...
4	Pagan	317	...	317	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	153	...	...	7	...	2	...
5	Bhamo	71	7	78	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Tanngdwingyi	200	4	273	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	520	...	...	1	...	...	...
7	Yen	171	...	171	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	056	...	...	1	...	...	...
8	Manywa	303	3	306	5	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	153	...	...	5	...	3	...
9	Yamethin	248	3	251	11	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	484	...	...	2	1	...	...
10	Shwebo	240	3	249	5	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	366	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	3,698	25	3,863	97	...	21	...	3	...	111	...	315	...	...	49	2	51	6

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 37.] 6.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Upper Burma during the year 1889.

Serial No.	Jail.	3		4		5				6										7	8																				
		Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.				PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.																															
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.																
																										Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		A.		B—By Jail Officers.						C.	
																										M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Mandalay	1,022	...	5	...	232	...	485	...	3,114	...	5	...	4	...	136	...	33	3,658	...	375.15	0.87	Ratio of column 6d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.																		
2	Myingyan	785	...	...	...	65	...	140	...	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	268	...	52.61	6.73									
3	Minbu	131	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	32.06	7.69						
4	Pagan	101	...	...	...	19	...	6	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	53	...	58.42	5.36									
5	Bhamo	23	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	55.52	325.00							
6	Tam-dwingyi	37	...	1	...	11	...	9	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	118.92	7.80														
7	Ye-u	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7.14	.....																		
8	Marye	99	...	...	...	23	...	20	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	73	...	84.85	10.77									
9	Yamethin	50	...	3	...	16	...	23	...	27	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	60	...	116.95	8.30														
10	Shwebo	27	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	50.77	60.00										
Total		2,319	1	9	...	392	...	688	...	3,461	...	9	...	4	...	136	...	97	4,066	...	197.07	5.17																			

APPENDICES.

* clxxxviii.

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 38.] 7.—Statement showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Upper Burma during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4				5		6		7		8				9				10					
Serial No.	Jail.	Number imprisoned during the year.	OF THOSE IN COLUMN 3 THERE WERE				Daily average number of convict.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		OF THOSE IN COLUMN 7 THERE WERE, WHEN THEY ENTERED JAIL.				OF THOSE IN COLUMN 7 THERE WERE, WHEN THEY LEFT JAIL.				Remarks.					
			Unable to read or write.	M.	F.	Able to read or write a little.	M.	F.	Able to read or write well.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Unable to read and write.	M.	F.	Able to read and write a little.	M.	F.	Unable to read and write.		M.	F.	Able to read and write well.	M.	F.
1	Mandalay	1,883	713	...	510	...	154	...	1,023	...	35	...	13	...	12	...	1	1	1	...
2	Myingyan	853	263	3	88	...	2	...	785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Minbu	367	190	2	177	...	20	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pagan	817	190	...	108	...	19	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhamo	71	38	7	21	...	12	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Taungdwingyi	269	65	4	146	...	36	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Ye-u	171	73	...	95	...	4	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Monywa	303	179	3	176	...	38	...	99	...	83	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Yamethin	248	139	3	101	...	8	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Shwebo	246	70	3	131	...	45	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9,838	1,930	25	1,561	...	338	...	2,316	1	66	...	35	...	34	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	28	...

II C.—PRISONS

[No. 39.] 10.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Upper Burma during the year 1889.

Serial No.	Jail	3			4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11
		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		POLICE GUARD.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.			
		Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Rs. A. P.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.	
1	Mandalay	1,028	18	1,046	42,240	40 6 1	20,704	19 13 8	..	..	2,861	2 7 0	50 9 9	3,567	3 7 0	3,998	3 11 8	73,930	69 13 6
2	Myingran	785	11	796	34,258	43 0 7	13,740	17 4 4	..	..	1,630	2 0 9	74 1 5	1,936	2 4 10	4,814	6 0 9	56,357	70 10 10
3	Minbu	131	13	144	6,749	46 13 11	4,935	34 7 9	..	..	298	2 1 1	37 4 0	359	2 11 10	1,215	8 7 0	13,897	94 5 8
4	Pagan	101	5	106	6,365	59 1 8	4,108	38 12 1	..	..	867	8 5 11	147 13 4	241	2 6 2	801	7 8 11	12,303	116 0 11
5	Bhamo	23	2	25	2,535	101 6 5	2,613	112 8 4	..	..	212	8 7 8	70 10 8	30	1 4 10	743	29 11 9	6,398	93 8 4
6	Teungtwingyi	37	29	66	4,466	67 10 8	3,497	32 15 9	..	..	431	7 4 7	60 2 0	72	1 15 2	1,860	19 6 4	9,796	148 6 9
7	Yea	26	16	44	2,968	67 7 3	2,114	48 0 9	..	..	74	1 10 11	24 10 8	74	2 10 3	716	16 4 4	8,946	135 2 2
8	Maywa	89	28	127	5,515	43 6 10	4,410	34 11 7	..	..	127	1 0 0	21 3 2	35	0 15 4	636	6 8 1	10,373	86 6 5
9	Yamethin	59	31	90	5,836	64 12 1	2,636	29 4 7	..	..	89	0 15 10	12 11 5	315	5 5 5	433	4 13 0	9,331	166 5 0
10	Shwabo	28	28	50	2,277	45 8 8	2,835	56 11 2	..	..	149	9 15 8	37 4 0	256	9 2 8	915	19 4 10	6,393	135 10 3
	Total	3,319	175	3,494	113,101	45 5 7	61,893	24 12 8	..	..	6,528	3 9 11	55 5 2	6,515	2 11 9	15,046	6 4 5	2,08,922	81 19 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9			
Serial No.	Jail.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days. (a)	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS			
						ON PRISON DUTIES.						ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K	L						
						A	B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.		New jails.		1		2					
						On unremunerative labour. (b)	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Other extramural labour.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (75).	
1	Mandaley	14	781	50	17	16	24	89	72	82	10	...	95	...	...	303	...	...	...	...	307	11-40	50-32
2	Myingyan	21	646	23	13	20	84	66	10	72	...	...	...	108	...	109	...	...	10	...	14-24	10-22	26-16
3	Mihna	11	97	7	1	21	...	11	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	4-17	11-34	53-61
4	Pagan	7	73	6	4	14	8	20	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	27-78	9-73
5	Bhamo	...	18	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	12	...	...	11-11	16-67
6	Taungthaingyi	1	25	5	...	5	...	11	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	44-00	...
7	Ye-a	4	19	2	...	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Manywa	...	76	5	3	19	...	15	11	13	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19-74	2-68	
9	Tamethin (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Shwebo (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	61	1,784	100	28	114	119	214	122	163	15	4	101	196	...	625	...	38	...	...	6-86	12-34	36-10

(a) Holidays 387. (b) Cells 12. (c) Statistics not maintained throughout the year.

II C.—PRISONS.

14.—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Upper Burma during the year 1889.

[No. 41.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10 of Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11 of Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	Remarks.
1	Mandalay	72,980 0 0	60 12 6	10,007 4 3	9 9 1	62,982 11 9	Rs. A. P. 60 3 5	
2	Myingyan	56,257 0 0	70 10 10	3,627 9 5	4 8 11	52,629 6 7	65 1 11	
3	Minbu	13,587 0 0	94 5 8	494 6 3	3 6 11	13,092 9 0	90 14 9	
4	Pagan	12,302 0 0	110 0 11	106 8 1	1 0 1	12,195 7 11	115 0 10	
5	Bhamo	6,388 0 0	233 8 4	107 11 6	4 4 11	6,280 4 6	249 3 5	
6	Tamugawingyi	9,736 0 0	148 6 9	.....	.....	9,736 0 0	148 6 9	
7	Ye-u	5,046 0 0	135 2 2	-15 0 0	-0 5 5	5,901 0 0	135 7 7	
8	Mazywa	10,973 0 0	86 6 5	67 14 0	0 8 7	10,905 2 0	85 13 10	
9	Yamethin	9,301 0 0	103 5 6	99 14 5	1 1 9	9,301 1 7	102 3 9	
10	Shwabo	6,432 0 0	128 10 3	192 2 0	3 13 6	6,239 14 0	124 12 9	
	Total	2,03,922 0 0	81 12 3	14,688 5 11	5 1 5	1,89,233 10 1	76 10 10	

[No. 42.]

15.—Statement Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Upper Burma during the year 1889.

APPENDICES.

cxviii.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9
		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the part of the jail devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital-tails and observation-cells.	Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.
	Jail.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.		
1	Mandalay	1,000 ... 1,000	1,028 18 ...	1,098 18 ...	1,117 38 ...	1,117 58 ...	1,275 32 ...	50 1 ...	54 2 ...	54 2 ...	54 2 ...	54 2 ...	54 2 ...	54 2 ...	54 2 ...	54 2 ...	1 ...	
	Total	1,000 ... 1,000	1,028 18 ...	1,098 18 ...	1,117 38 ...	1,117 58 ...	1,275 32 ...	50 1 ...	54 2 ...	54 2 ...	54 2 ...	54 2 ...	54 2 ...	54 2 ...	54 2 ...	54 2 ...	1 ...	
2	Myingyan	1,000 ... 1,000	785 11 ...	785 11 ...	937 15 ...	937 15 ...	610 7 ...	22 ...	42 ...	42 ...	42 ...	42 ...	42 ...	42 ...	42 ...	42 ...	...
	Total	1,000 ... 1,000	785 11 ...	785 11 ...	937 15 ...	937 15 ...	610 7 ...	22 ...	42 ...	42 ...	42 ...	42 ...	42 ...	42 ...	42 ...	42 ...	...
3	Minbu	100 ... 100	131 13 ...	144 ...	168 31 ...	168 31 ...	118 ...	7 1 ...	10 3 ...	10 3 ...	10 3 ...	10 3 ...	10 3 ...	10 3 ...	10 3 ...	10 3 ...	2 ...	
	Total	100 ... 100	131 13 ...	144 ...	168 31 ...	168 31 ...	118 ...	7 1 ...	10 3 ...	10 3 ...	10 3 ...	10 3 ...	10 3 ...	10 3 ...	10 3 ...	10 3 ...	2 ...	
4	Pagan	100 ... 100	101 5 ...	101 5 ...	121 12 ...	121 12 ...	102 1 ...	6 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	1 ...	
	Total	100 ... 100	101 5 ...	101 5 ...	121 12 ...	121 12 ...	102 1 ...	6 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	1 ...	
5	Bhamo	30 6 ... 36	23 2 ...	23 2 ...	37 4 ...	37 4 ...	68 3 ...	3 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	...
	Total	30 6 ... 36	23 2 ...	23 2 ...	37 4 ...	37 4 ...	68 3 ...	3 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	2 ...	...
6	Tanngdwingyi	30 6 ... 36	37 29 ...	37 29 ...	53 68 ...	53 68 ...	62 60 ...	5 3 ...	11 6 ...	11 6 ...	11 6 ...	11 6 ...	11 6 ...	11 6 ...	11 6 ...	11 6 ...	...
	Total	30 6 ... 36	37 29 ...	37 29 ...	53 68 ...	53 68 ...	62 60 ...	5 3 ...	11 6 ...	11 6 ...	11 6 ...	11 6 ...	11 6 ...	11 6 ...	11 6 ...	11 6 ...	...
		50 6 ... 56	66 ...	66 ...	120 1 ...	121 ...	122 ...	8 ...	17 ...	17 ...	17 ...	17 ...	17 ...	17 ...	17 ...	17 ...	...

[No. 42] 15.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Yails and Subsidiary Yails of Upper Burma during the year 1889—continued.

II C — PRISONS.

1		2		10		11		12														
		Jail.		Deaths from bowel-complaints.		Deaths from cholera.		RATIO PER MILE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
								A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
								Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		

II C.—PRISON.

[No. 42.] 15.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Upper Burma during the year 1889—continued.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the part of the jail devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital, tails and observation-cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
7	Ye-u	30	6	36	28	...	28	52	...	52	45	26	71	2	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...
		20	...	20	16	...	16	22	...	22	26	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
	
		Total	50	6	56	44	...	44	74	...	74	71	3	...	3	5	5
8	Monywa	100	...	100	99	...	99	129	...	129	67	14	81	5	...	5	6	6	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	28	...	28	41	...	41	14	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
		Total	100	...	100	127	...	127	170	...	170	81	6	...	6	6	6
9	Yamethin	30	6	36	30	...	30	102	...	102	126	35	161	6	...	6	17	17	...	...	...	...
		20	...	20	31	...	31	27	...	27	38	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...
	
		Total	30	6	36	30	...	30	129	...	129	164	7	...	7	20	20
10	Shwebo	30	6	36	27	1	28	40	1	41	40	30	70	2	...	2	11	11	...	...	...	...
		20	...	20	21	1	22	46	2	48	30	...	...	2	...	2	7	7	...	...	...	...
	
		Total	50	6	56	48	2	50	86	3	89	70	4	...	4	18	18
GRAND TOTAL	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners	2,150	30	2,180	2,318	1	2,319	...	...	2,513	5	2,518	108	...	108	170	...	...	...	4	...	4
		100	...	100	174	1	175	...	...	229	...	...	10	...	10	21	...	...	...	1	...	1
	
		Total of all	2,550	30	2,580	2,492	2	2,494	2,742	5	2,747	118	...	118	193	5	...	5

II C.—PRISONS.

Serial No.	Jail.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
		Number remain- ing at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.		Average daily number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1889.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Mandalay	15	..	527	..	342	..	18	..	139	..	136	98	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
2	Mingyan	30	..	265	..	305	..	11	..	128	..	105	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
3	Munbu	25	..	211	..	236	..	13	..	113	..	111	111	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..
4	Pagan	11	..	64	..	75	..	5	..	50	..	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bhamo	2	..	69	1	71	1	2	..	16	1	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Tawngdwingyi	61	..	327	..	388	..	29	..	259	..	105	105	..	..	..	..	6	..	20	..
7	Yeu	7	..	259	1	266	1	16	..	116	1	68	68	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	..
8	Monywa	42	..	577	..	619	..	28	..	174	..	229	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
9	Yauethin	19	..	653	..	672	..	31	..	536	..	169	169	..	..	1	..	3	..	23	..
10	Shwabo	36	..	296	9	332	9	21	1	192	7	121	121	..	..	..	..	7	..	9	..
	Total	290	..	2,859	11	3,049	11	173	1	1,678	9	1,229	1,229	..	..	1	..	23	..	100	..

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 55.] 1.—Statement of the Gross and Net Resources of the Province of Upper Burma for the year 1889-90.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges of collections.	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue	53,95,638	14,512	13,04,512	13,49,024	40,46,614
V.—Excise	4,56,053	1,332	2,998	4,330	4,51,723
VI.—Provincial rates ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
IX.—Forests	18,06,069	387	2,73,412	2,73,799	15,32,270
Total	76,57,760	16,231	15,80,922	16,37,153	60,30,607
II.—Opium	10,192	..	..	..	10,192
III.—Salt	7,703	207	211	418	7,285
IV.—Stamps	1,98,635	3,032	1,080	8,032	1,90,603
VII.—Customs ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.—Assessed taxes	75,230	551	..	551	74,739
X.—Registration	1,065	..	968	968	3,037
XI.—Tributes	1,92,277	..	..	..	1,92,277
Total	4,58,102	3,810	6,159	9,969	1,78,133
XII.—Interest	2,704	..	..	..	2,704
XIII.—Post office ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,62,173	..	..	..	1,62,173
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails	40,958	..	..	..	40,958
XVII.—Police	2,91,459	..	..	..	2,91,459
XVIII.—Marine	165	..	..	..	165
XIX.—Education	36	..	..	..	36
XX.—Medical	3,169	..	..	..	3,169
XXI.—Scientific and other minor departments ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation	9,032	..	..	..	9,032
XXIII.—Stationery and printing	2,790	..	..	..	2,790
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,40,531	..	..	..	1,40,531
XXVI.—State Railways	16,14,486	..	12,07,019	12,07,019	4,07,467
XXX.—Minor works and navigation	29,690	..	..	..	29,690
XXXI.—Military works	26,708	..	..	..	26,708
XXXII.—Civil works	53,367	..	..	..	53,367
Total	21,77,477	..	12,07,019	12,07,019	11,70,458
GRAND TOTAL	1,05,23,339	30,641	27,94,100	28,44,141	76,79,198

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 56.] 2.—Statement of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Upper Burma for the year 1889-90.

Subject of expenditure.	AMOUNT.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.
14.—Interest on other obligations	118.	R4.
15.—Post office	.....	.....
16.—General administration	2,46,939	2,21,019
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	6,23,196	7,10,909
19B.—Law and Justice Jails	2,00,827	3,10,386
20.—Police	79,50,630	80,14,138
21.—Marine	41,047	3,06,984
22.—Education	...	6,868
23.—Ecclesiastical	17,750	15,304
24.—Medical	1,54,165	1,67,097
25.—Political	1,53,233	3,11,634
26.—Scientific and other minor departments	229	11,909
27.—Territorial and political pensions	1,13,000	1,34,057
29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions	11,436	21,270
30.—Stationery and printing	18,413	23,634
32.—Miscellaneous	5,58,039	79,252
38.—State Railways (interest on debt)	6,64,401	8,20,440
41.—Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	43,561	1,21,140
43.—Minor works and navigation	2,50,090	2,19,174
44.—Military works	16,00,443	14,35,004
45.—Civil works	29,70,013	30,00,359
Total	1,50,91,336	1,65,99,004

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma during the year 1889-90.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14.—IMPERIAL MILITARY WORKS.						
ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.						
Bhamo	1,01,021	11,096	1,72,117			
Chindwin	1,981	72	2,053			
Katha	293	1,000	1,293			
Mandalay Civil	14,155	2,075	16,230			
Mandalay Garrison	1,32,508	21,285	1,53,793			
Minbu	1,485	9,020	11,105			
Myingyan	17,099	9,170	26,569			
Meiktila	1,87,805	13,928	2,01,733			
Shwebo	2,56,856	8,607	2,65,463			
Ruby Mines	1,809	3,915	5,754			
				7,75,012	81,098	8,56,110
ORDNANCE WORKS.						
Bhamo	9,149	61	9,513			
Mandalay Garrison	11,206	219	11,455			
				20,655	313	20,968
Total Accommodation for Troops				7,95,667	81,411	8,77,078
COMMISSARIAT.						
Bhamo	19,131	2,771	21,908			
Chindwin	323	...	323			
Mandalay Civil	348	1,006	1,354			
Mandalay Garrison	10,533	3,752	14,285			
Minbu	1,135	99	1,234			
Myingyan	2,487	1,914	4,401			
Meiktila	8,605	6,378	10,073			
Shwebo	1,167	1,272	2,439			
Ruby Mines	4,613	1,228	5,841			
				43,435	18,423	61,858
Total Commissariat				43,435	18,423	61,858
STAFF AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Chindwin	8	...	8			
Katha	112	...	112			
Mandalay Garrison	24,691	547	25,238			
Mandalay Civil ... ..	...	31	31			
Minbu	139	312	451			
Meiktila ... ..	...	113	143			
Myingyan	200	670	870			
Shwebo	87	53	140			
Ruby Mines	298	207	505			
	12,759	...	12,759			
Commissioner, Northern Division	760	...	760			
Thayetnyo (Central Office of Accounts) ... ..	...	167	167			
Bhamo				10,024	2,220	12,244
Carried over				8,78,126	1,03,054	9,80,180

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma during the year 1889-90—continued.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	8,78,126	1,02,051	9,80,177
44.—IMPERIAL MILITARY WORKS—concluded.						
RENTS FOR BUILDINGS OR COMPENSATION FOR QUARTERS.						
Bhamo ...	...	620	620			
Chindwin ...	...	120	120			
Mandalay Garrison ...	...	3,552	3,552			
Minbu ...	...	209	209			
Myingyan ...	...	500	500			
Meiktila ...	...	1,020	1,020			
Shwobo ...	...	156	156			
Ruby Mines ...	...	602	602			
Total Rents for Buildings, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	6,929	6,929
GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.						
Bhamo ...	25,057	5,689	31,776			
Chindwin ...	412	58	530			
Mandalay Civil ...	1,772	488	2,260			
Mandalay Garrison ...	19,611	17,997	37,608			
Minbu ...	1,029	2,968	4,017			
Nyingyan ...	553	3,904	4,456			
Meiktila ...	150	182	333			
Shwobo ...	19,975	48	20,023			
Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay ...	— 1,110	...	— 1,110			
Total General Cantonment Works ...	...	...	...	96,538	32,381	1,28,922
FORTIFICATIONS.						
Bhamo ...	— 2,746	5,943	3,197			
Field Engineers, Mandalay ...	4,716	...	4,716			
Chindwin ...	...	233	233			
Myingyan ...	...	120	120			
Ruby Mines ...	...	106	106			
Total Military Works ...	...	...	...	1,370	6,402	8,372
	...	...	...	976,634	1,47,769	11,24,403
GENERAL ABSTRACT.						
Original works ...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 9,76,634
Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,47,769
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,13,502
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,816
Barrack Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	70,373
Total as per Finance Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,25,094

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma during the year 1889-90—continued.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45- IMPERIAL CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Administration.						
Mandalay Civil ...	19,404	9,020	28,424			
Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay ...	1,230	2,360	4,160	20,634	11,950	32,584
Total Administration ...	...	...	...	20,634	11,950	32,584
LAW AND JUSTICE.						
Bhamo ...	21,653	...	21,653			
Chindwin ...	28,005	705	28,710			
Katha ...	36,821	10	36,831			
Mandalay Civil ...	49,178	136	49,314			
Minbu ...	34,021	538	34,559			
Myingyan ...	32,397	491	32,888			
Meiktila ...	56,313	1,407	57,720			
Shwabo ...	47,393	1,015	48,408			
Ruby Mines ...	13,333	...	13,333			
Southern division, Civil officers ...	4,197	1,970	6,167			
Northern division, Civil officers ...	1,776	20	1,796			
Central division, Civil officers ...	4,313	200	4,513			
Eastern division, Civil officers ...	2,320	120	2,440			
Shan States, Civil officers ...	83	...	83			
Kyaukse, Civil officers ...	18,921	130	19,051	3,55,020	6,742	3,61,762
Total Law and Justice ...	...	...	...	3,55,020	6,742	3,61,762
ECCLESIASTICAL.						
Katha ...	401	20	421			
Bhamo ...	2,058	...	2,058			
Chindwin ...	3,017	...	3,017			
Mandalay Civil ...	6,764	...	6,764			
Minbu ...	288	...	288			
Myingyan ...	4,575	...	4,575			
Meiktila ...	...	116	116			
Eastern division, Civil officers ...	...	85	85	17,103	171	17,274
Total Ecclesiastical ...	...	...	...	17,103	171	17,274
Carried over ...	...	...	...	3,92,757	15,863	4,11,620

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma during the year 1889-90—continued.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,92,757	Rs. 18,863	Rs. 4,11,620
45.—IMPERIAL CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SERVICES—continued.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS—continued.						
Jails.						
Bhamo ...	7,713	...	7,713			
Chindwin ...	4,044	310	4,354			
Katha ...	15,056	...	15,056			
Mandalay Civil ...	50,268	487	50,755			
Minbu ...	63,975	17	63,992			
Myingyan ...	1,28,460	9,996	1,38,456			
Meiktila ...	55,519	601	56,120			
Shwobo ...	52,581	212	52,793			
Southern division, Civil officers ...	1,335	19	1,354			
Northern division, Civil officers ...	1,727	34	1,761			
Central division, Civil officers ...	330	235	565			
Kyaukse ...	163	119	282			
Eastern division, Civil officer ...	...	110	110			
Not Total ...	...	...	...	3,81,301	6,372	3,87,573
Police.				3,81,301	6,372	3,87,573
Bhamo ...	19,202	1,005	20,207			
Chindwin ...	14,656	5,011	19,667			
Katha ...	26,529	1,887	28,416			
Mandalay Civil ...	5,318	3,699	9,017			
Minbu ...	18,907	1,510	20,417			
Myingyan ...	9,160	1,210	10,460			
Meiktila ...	6,408	10,339	16,747			
Shwobo ...	19,375	1,158	20,533			
Ruby Mines ...	12,326	200	12,526			
Southern division, Civil officers ...	5,621	6,231	11,855			
Northern division, Civil officers ...	9,561	5,078	14,639			
Central division, Civil officers ...	5,347	4,019	9,366			
Eastern division, Civil officers ...	3,138	5,053	8,191			
Katha district, Inspector-General of Police ...	701	750	1,451			
Shan States ...	102	69	171			
Kyaukse ...	3,508	917	4,425			
Total ...	...	...	...	1,59,919	49,129	2,09,048
Medical.				1,59,919	49,129	2,09,048
Chindwin ...	111	42	153			
Katha ...	945	68	1,013			
Mandalay Civil ...	12	53	65			
Southern division, Civil officers ...	— 9	...	— 9			
Kyaukse ...	7,893	...	7,893			
Total ...	...	...	...	8,962	163	9,115
Carried over ...	...	...	...	9,42,929	74,527	10,17,356

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma during the year 1889-90—continued.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	9,42,899	74,527	10,17,356
45.—IMPERIAL CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES—continued.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS—concluded.						
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Bhamo ...	8,790	50	8,840			
Chindwin ...	21,325	216	21,541			
Katha ...	1,147	...	1,147			
Mandalay Civil ...	11,717	960	12,727			
Minbu ...	13,886	7,340	21,226			
Myingyan ...	7,645	1,235	8,880			
Meiktila ...	12,915	527	13,442			
Shwebo ...	6,117	55	6,172			
Ituby Mines ...	4,749	...	4,749			
Southern division, Civil officers ...	1,147	881	2,028			
Northern division, Civil officers ...	11,438	904	12,342			
Central division, Civil officers ...	1,187	1,594	407			
Eastern division, Civil officers ...	2,200	...	2,200			
Kanbhyat, Inspector-General of Police ...	50	...	50			
Kyaukse ...	7,342	121	7,463			
Total Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	1,09,311	13,903	1,23,214
<i>Telegraph.</i>						
Bhamo ...	6,338	169	6,507			
Chindwin ...	136	184	320			
Katha ...	75	12	87			
Mandalay Civil ...	21,955	20	24,084			
Minbu ...	938	377	1,315			
Myingyan ...	2,119	68	2,187			
Meiktila ...	5,662	152	5,814			
Total Telegraph ...	...	...	...	40,223	991	41,214
<i>Post Offices.</i>						
Bhamo ...	1,146	10	1,156			
Chindwin ...	7,037	181	7,218			
Katha ...	6,929	...	6,929			
Mandalay Civil ...	10,915	105	11,020			
Minbu ...	9,172	166	9,338			
Myingyan ...	5,808	80	5,888			
Meiktila ...	2,158	200	2,358			
Shwebo ...	5,518	47	5,565			
Ruby Mines ...	5,784	...	5,784			
Southern division, Civil officers ...	450	...	450			
Kyaukse ...	236	...	236			
Total Post offices ...	...	...	...	55,183	792	55,945
GRAND TOTAL CIVIL BUILDINGS ...	...	...	...	11,47,516	90,213	12,37,729

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma during the year 1889-90—continued.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	..	...	11,47,514	90,213	12,37,727
45.—IMPERIAL CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SERVICES—concluded.						
COMMUNICATIONS.						
<i>Metalled, Bridged, and unbridged Roads.</i>						
Bhamo ...	18,251	4,948	23,199			
Chindwin ...	1,91,048	17,579	1,48,627			
Katha ...	75,602	548	76,140			
Mandalay Civil ...	54,518	13,715	70,233			
Minbu ...	35,305	9,797	15,302			
Myingyan ...	1,38,812	8,918	1,47,730			
Meiktila ...	2,07,101	28,116	2,35,217			
Shwelo ...	1,42,701	17,039	159,740			
Raby Mines ...	1,90,491	23,354	2,11,445			
Field Engineers, Mandalay ...	1,080	.	1,080			
Southern division, Civil officers ...	4,322	356	4,678			
Northern division, Civil officers ...	8,151	—51	8,101			
Central division, Civil officers ...	29,916	..	29,916			
Eastern division, Civil officers ...	25,029	180	25,209			
Shan States, Civil Officers ...	1,051	21	1,066			
Yomas, Civil officers ..	5,484	..	5,484			
Kyaukse ...	62,171	5,143	67,314			
				11,32,216	1,32,485	12,64,701
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	11,32,216	1,32,485	12,64,701
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Bhamo ...	153	...	153			
Chindwin ...	3,778	...	3,778			
Mandalay Civil ...	120	17,706	17,826			
Northern division, Civil officers ...	1,134	—25	1,109			
Central division, Civil officers ...	942	...	942			
Eastern division, Civil officers ...	98	...	98			
				6,225	17,681	23,906
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	6,225	17,681	23,906
Total Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services ...	...	...	...	22,85,957	2,40,379	25,26,336

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Original works ...	...	...	...	...	...	22,85,957
Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,40,379
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,28,440
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,678
Suspense ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,3,302
Profit and loss ...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Total as per Finance Accounts ...						25,66,193

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.]

1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma during the year 1889-90.—continued.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Brought forward ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43.—IMPERIAL MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.						
<i>Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.</i>						
Mu canal scheme, Shwebo ...	28,616	17,743	46,359	28,616	17,743	46,359
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Total as per Finance Accounts ...						55,869
43.—IMPERIAL MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.						
<i>Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.</i>						
Kyaukse ...	18,644	25,278	43,922			
Meiktila ...	4,151	25,151	29,302			
Shwebo ...	435	9,790	10,225			
Myingyan ...	390	210	590			
Minbu ...	3,793	3,500	7,293			
Mandalay ...	...	7,818	7,818			
Chindwin ...	...	5,882	5,882			
Minbu, Civil officers ...	2,060	4,928	6,988			
Pakokku, Civil officers ...						
Taungdwingyi, Civil officers ...						
Chindwin, Civil officers ...						
Myingyan, Civil officers ...				20,472	82,587	1,12,059
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	19,819
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,565
Suspense ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,565
Total as per Finance Accounts ...						1,36,008
GENERAL ABSTRACT.						
Works for which only revenue accounts are kept ...	...	...	...	...	...	55,869
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,36,008
Grand Total 43.—Minor Works and Navigation ...						1,91,877
GRAND ABSTRACT FOR IMPERIAL.						
4.—Military Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,25,094
45.—Civil Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	99,26,124
43.—Minor Works and Navigation ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,91,877
Total as per Finance Accounts ...						45,95,155

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.]

Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma during the year 1889-90—concluded.

Finance heads and Classification.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...
INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
45—CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES, COMMUNICATIONS.						
Metalled and Bridged Roads, &c						
Mandalay Civil	12,682	..	12,682	12,682	...	12,682
Establishment ... ..	..	..	..	...	...	2,409
Tools and Plant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	190
Total as per Finance Accounts ...	...	...	..	...	...	25,281
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
44—MILITARY WORKS.						
General Cantonment Works.						
Minbu	1,316	...	1,316	1,316	...	1,316
45.—CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SERVICES.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Miscellaneous.						
Myingyan	4,325	...	4,325	4,325	...	4,325
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Bhamo	6,481	...	6,481	...	...	...
Chindwin	3,098	...	3,098	...	...	...
Minbu	6,475	...	6,475	...	...	...
Myingyan	19,899	...	19,899	35,953	...	35,953
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	35,953	...	35,953
Total Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	...	...	...	40,278	...	40,278
GRAND TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	...	...	...	41,594	...	41,594

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Original works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	41,594
Repairs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7,683
Tools and plant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	504
Total as per Finance Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	49,851

III E.—AGRICULTURE.
1. Crops Cultivated (Area in Acres).

[No. 63.]

Division.	District.	CEREALS AND PULSES.				FIBERS.				MISCELLANEOUS.				Total area of crops.	19	20	Remarks.			
		Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains, including pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Jute.	Other parts.	Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.					Cinchona.	Food-crops.	Non-food-crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
NORTHERN	Mandalay	78,000	...	...	2,000	100	260	...	...	...	...	...	2,640	...	30,000	4,000	117,400	7,630	110,000	
	Bhamo	14,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,324	...	14,324	
	Katha	60,030	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	3,000	...	64,000	...	64,000	
	Shwabo	194,315	...	10,300	16,626	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	7,300	...	199,131	...	199,131	
	Ruby Mines	1,583	...	185	50	1,738	...	1,738
	Total	279,032	...	10,485	18,526	220	375	...	...	...	...	...	3,215	...	40,300	4,000	356,763	7,000	349,163	
CENTRAL	Ye-u	184,572	3	15	100	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	250	...	185,000	...	185,000	
	Sagaing	115,000	4,000	56,003	30,000	...	18,040	...	20	...	...	...	1,000	...	8,000	10,000	237,650	...	237,650	
	Lower Chindwin	68,581	40	62,154	18,017	...	12,197	...	...	8	...	...	1,73	...	10,620	435	173,456	...	173,456	
	Upper Chindwin	29,387	...	800	113	14	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,772	...	1,354	...	35,900	...	35,900	
	Total	398,449	4,043	118,972	48,230	51	30,207	...	20	635	...	1,000	3,960	...	15,054	10,435	631,006	...	631,006	
SOUTHERN	Myingyan	60,003	18	205,534	37,043	...	71,065	12	...	...	...	...	10,963	...	41,439	20,306	449,453	94,176	435,976	
	Pakokta	175,500	50	300,000	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	32,030	...	571,700	63,120	571,100	
	Mieha	277,198	11,477	123,923	50,000	...	12,296	...	1,031	234	...	...	1,827	...	17,149	2,313	507,514	53,120	453,994	
	Magwe	60,000	...	58,000	50,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	1,800	400	115,000	10,000	105,000	
	Total	572,631	11,545	746,468	146,233	...	87,321	12	1,031	234	...	...	16,819	...	92,598	22,019	1,702,566	97,266	1,615,270	
EASTERN	Mektila	106,998	...	67,348	63,374	...	25,962	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	1,245	380	285,301	71,325	213,976	
	Yamethin	74,106	...	6,116	4,845	...	592	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	...	1,000	...	80,200	2,500	80,700	
	Pyinmaw	13,307	...	3,100	400	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	1,900	...	19,407	...	19,407	
	Kyaukse	106,888	255	30,308	622	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	10	...	140,000	...	140,000	
	Total	308,139	255	106,772	69,241	1,035	26,654	...	...	...	...	...	1,837	...	4,055	320	535,038	23,825	460,689	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,593,971	15,843	994,723	305,290	1,886	144,557	12	1,061	959	...	1,000	27,831	...	151,447	37,774	3,222,035	106,121	3,055,342	

[No. 64.]

III E.—AGRICULTURE.

2.—Agricultural Stock.

District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
Northern Division—								
Mandalay ...	60,000	12,000	5,000	450	2,000	1,900	30,000	3,000
Bhamo ...	600	2,241	300	50	100	250	6,000	300
Katha ...	1,210	5,231	261	...	43	1,516	2,001	1,682
Shwebo ...	23,536	2,403	455	1	165	9,050	11,700	505
Ruby Mines ...	1,406	601	270	...	...	125	421	49
Total ...	86,752	22,476	6,286	501	2,308	22,041	61,022	5,536
Central Division—								
Ye-u ...	28,701	4,467	584	5	35	7,112	10,830	111
Sagaing ...	100,065	6,523	531	...	164	17,324	22,603	1,645
Lower Chindwin ...	64,897	5,308	497	1	36	13,130	22,106	212
Upper Chindwin ...	2,273	21,690	311	...	100	611	5,557	1,418
Total ...	195,926	37,988	1,923	6	335	38,796	61,116	3,386
Southern Division—								
Myingyan ...	117,924	3,017	1,422	350	3,700	20,508	30,000	800
Pokokku ...	46,073	6,856	1,701	...	2,000	15,300	41,793	900
Minbu ...	63,207	7,256	500	1	903	13,876	19,192	441
Magwe ...	30,090	9,000	1,000	...	4,000	7,000	20,000	300
Total ...	257,294	26,120	4,776	351	10,603	56,683	113,984	2,441
Eastern Division—								
Meiktila ...	187,079	5,665	2,895	100	3,030	21,548	21,712	...
Yamethin ...	52,472	3,473	300	...	753	7,511	13,926	8
Pyinmana ...	2,801	2,895	250	...	816	1,141	1,227	85
Kyaukse ...	31,391	2,949	121	1	969	4,474	9,061	492
Total ...	244,023	14,982	3,635	101	5,107	37,714	46,926	565
GRAND TOTAL UPPER BURMA ...	784,405	101,575	16,020	959	18,353	156,144	272,048	11,948

Irrigation.

District.	Total area of crops in column 17, Form B, irrigated and unirrigated.	AREA IRRIGATED.						DETAILS.			
		By canal.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food-crops.	Miscellaneous non-food-crops.
		Government.	Private.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Northern Division—											
Mandalay ...	117,000	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	50,000	...	...
Bhamo ...	14,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katha ...	64,000	...	...	...	...	23,000	20,000	...	20,000	...	...
Shwebo ...	139,121	...	...	3,093	...	...	3,093	...	3,093	...	...
Ruby Mines ...	1,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	356,183	50,000	...	3,093	...	20,000	73,093	...	73,093	...	...
Central Division—											
Ye-u ...	18,5000	1,159	...	70	...	...	1,220	...	1,229	...	...
Sagaing ...	237,050	70	2,041	2,806	1,226	3,523	9,726	3,100	4,706	1,830	...
Lower Chindwin ...	172,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Chindwin ...	35,900	...	2,000	100	...	...	2,100	...	2,100	...	...
Total ...	631,006	1,229	4,041	3,036	1,226	3,523	13,035	3,100	8,126	1,830	...
Southern Division—											
Myingyan ...	449,482	...	1,944	424	405	610	3,383	5	2,564	690	194
Pokokku ...	571,100	...	5,090	...	...	...	5,090	...	5,000	...	...
Minbu ...	507,014	...	46,935	1,231	965	28,975	78,036	2,544	42,137	22,347	11,000
Magwe ...	176,000	...	48,000	1,000	...	...	49,000	...	49,000	...	...
Total ...	1,702,586	...	101,969	2,055	1,400	29,485	135,500	2,549	98,793	22,987	11,900
Eastern Division—											
Meiktila ...	285,301	...	80,747	80,241	1,293	...	106,281	...	106,048	470	828
Yamethin ...	80,900	...	...	3,635	...	3,4407	38,042	...	38,042	...	...
Pyinmana ...	19,407	...	4,900 a)	93	...	...	4,203	...	4,203	...	...
Kyaukse ...	140,000	...	...	...	...	...	140,000	255	139,733	10	...
Total ...	535,908	140,000	90,947	839,69	1,293	34,407	200,616	255	289,068	480	828
GRAND TOTAL, LOWER BURMA.	3,228,663	191,229	136,957	92,753	3,919	87,415	512,273	5,904	400,069	25,277	12,023

(a) Small bunds and canals are made by the cultivators to irrigate their fields from the smaller streams.

III F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE.

1.—Statement showing the Price of Produce at the end of the year 1888-89.

[No. 65.]

Division.		PRICE PER MAUND OF 80 LBS.																	
District.		Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Cotton (uncleaned).	Sugar (Jaggery).	Halt.	Tobacco.	Oil-seed.	Hemp and other fibres.	Indigo.	Gutcha.	Cocanut-oil.	Wood-oil.	Barth-oil.	Tilseed.	Chillien.	Tea.	Peas.	Madder.
NORTHERN.	Mandalay	Rs. A. P. 3 13 0	Rs. A. P. 4 2 0	Rs. A. P. 14 8 0	Rs. A. P. 7 6 0	Rs. A. P. 2 5 0	Rs. A. P. 9 0 0	Rs. A. P. *	Rs. A. P. 11 5 0	Rs. A. P. *	Rs. A. P. 14 0 0	Rs. A. P. 17 2 0	Rs. A. P. *	Rs. A. P. 5 11 0	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5 11 0	Rs. A. P. 40 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 13 0	Rs. A. P. ...
	Bhamo	3 12 0	...	5 1 9	4 1 5	2 10 6	6 2 1	...	...	...	16 5 9	14 5 0	20 7 2	7 2 6	..	5 1 9	25 9 0	3 12 0	...
	Katha	5 4 0	5 13 0	6 12 0	...	4 0 0	7 12 0	5 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	29 0 0	23 0 0	9 0 0	23 0 0	10 0 0	22 8 0	3 12 0	...
	Shwebo	2 6 4	...	5 7 7	3 15 1	3 8 1	7 14 2	6 8 4	...	...	6 9 2	15 5 4	...	7 10 8	6 8 4	4 6 1	19 11 6	3 7 11	...
	Ruby Mines	5 8 0	...	*	20 0 0	5 8 0	15 0 0	21 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	32 0 0	11 0 0	20 0 0	...	11 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	...
CENTRAL.	Average	4 2 3	4 15 0	7 15 4	8 14 1	3 9 6	9 2 5	10 13 5	11 5 0	..	11 13 7	19 8 10	18 2 5	9 14 5	12 2 9	7 3 9	25 6 11	3 12 2	...
	Ye-u	2 3 0	...	5 8 0	5 7 4	2 13 9	7 11 2	5 8 0	...	...	8 7 0	19 14 2	30 2 2	5 7 4	5 8 0	6 9 7	34 0 0	1 11 0	...
	Sagaing	4 10 0	4 4 0	3 7 0	5 0 0	1 11 0	4 9 0	3 9 0	...	4 10 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	...	5 12 0	3 9 0	7 9 0	85 0 0	2 14 0	...
	Lower Chindwin	4 2 0	8 13 0	5 8 0	4 10 0	2 4 0	7 12 0	...	2 10 0	4 8 0	6 10 6	16 9 0	...	5 8 0	5 15 4	5 8 4	26 8 0	4 2 2	22 1 3
	Upper Chindwin	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	11 8 0	...	...	...	...	26 8 0	23 0 0	10 8 0	4 8 0	7 4 0	10 4 7	4 3 0	...
SOUTHERN.	Average	3 11 9	6 5 8	5 9 9	5 3 4	2 15 2	7 14 1	4 8 6	2 10 0	4 9 0	7 11 2	20 11 10	26 1 1	6 12 10	4 14 1	6 11 9	26 7 2	3 3 7	23 1 3
	Myingyan	4 7 2	3 2 5	4 4 9	4 6 5	2 6 5	6 1 7	4 1 7	1 14 5	50 6 5	9 12 9	14 9 7	22 12 9	6 8 0	4 14 5	4 0 7	21 14 6	1 11 2	26 4 9
	Pakokku	3 13 0	4 13 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	2 10 0	5 12 0	...	...	...	9 8 0	16 0 0	25 4 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	4 9 0	23 3 0	2 0 0	...
	Minbu	4 8 0	4 2 8	4 1 9	4 12 9	2 6 4	4 9 0	6 10 8	3 7 0	80 0 0	11 7 0	16 0 0	50 0 0	4 9 0	3 10 6	6 13 9	22 13 9	2 14 0	...
	Magwe	2 12 0	*	3 8 0	6 0 0	3 14 0	2 12 0	...	3 5 0	...	9 14 0	15 6 0	*	4 6 0	6 4 0	5 4 0	19 12 0	1 13 0	...
EASTERN.	Average	3 14 0	4 0 8	4 3 7	4 14 0	2 9 2	4 12 8	5 6 1	2 14 2	65 3 2	10 2 5	15 7 11	32 10 11	5 5 9	4 13 3	5 2 10	21 14 9	2 1 6	26 4 9
	Mektila	2 8 0	...	6 9 0	5 7 0	3 4 0	8 4 0	4 8 0	...	...	13 2 0	21 14 0	...	4 6 0	...	4 1 0	...	4 0 0	...
	Yamethin	3 12 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	2 2 0	8 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	5 8 0	...	20 0 0	...	5 8 0	5 9 0	...	4 8 0	...
	Pyimawna	3 9 9	...	...	6 14 0	2 4 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	6 14 0	20 0 0	11 8 0	17 4 0	4 10 0	11 8 0	...	4 10 0	...
	Kyaungse	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 4 0	9 0 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	...	8 12 0	27 12 0	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 4 0	17 12 9	2 8 0	...
GENERAL AVERAGE UP- PER BURMA	Average	3 3 8	4 4 0	4 13 8	5 7 3	2 11 6	6 14 6	4 12 0	3 4 0	...	8 9 0	23 3 4	15 12 0	9 3 4	5 6 0	6 1 6	17 12 0	3 10 6	...
		3 12 4	4 15 4	5 11 5	6 1 8	2 15 11	7 4 9	6 10 7	2 14 6	34 14 1	9 12 0	19 8 4	28 9 10	7 13 9	6 8 6	6 5 10	24 3 5	3 3 6	24 3 0

* Not procurable.

Chillies.—Price in Pyimama is that for dried imported chillies.

Tea.—Price in Yeu is for imported tea.
Tea.—Price given in Lower Chindwin is for 'letpet.'

Tea.—Price given in Magwe is for 'letpet.'
Tea.—Price given in Kathar is for 'letpet.' Dry tea is Rs. 24.

III F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR—concluded.

1.—Statement showing the Price of Produce at the end of the year 1889-90—concluded.

[No. 65.]

I.—Statement showing the price of																
District.	PER MAUND OF 80 LBS.—concluded.			Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep and goats, each.	Fish per seer.	Iron per maund.	Elephants each.	Buffaloes, each.	Oxen, each.	Gyalls, each.	Poules, each.	Timber per ton.	Rum per gallon.	Slaughter bullocks, each.	Pigs, each.
	Mustard.	Linseed.	Gingelly-oil.													
Mandalay	80 0 0	28 9 0	17 2 0	62 8 0	18 8 0	0 10 0	6 0 0	1,200 0 0	85 0 0	55 0 0	...	147 6 0	75 0 0	11 8 0	59 8 0	37 8 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	70 0 0	10 0 0	0 6 0	10 0 0	1,750 0 0	50 0 0	35 0 0	...	130 0 0	75 0 0	...	60 0 0	38 0 0
Katha	...	...	...	70 0 0	...	0 4 0	22 0 0	...	70 0 0	50 0 0	...	125 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	15 0 0
Shwebo	...	...	4 6 11	60 0 0	*	0 6 8	5 7 7	...	55 0 0	...	...	120 0 0	...	5 0 0	39 0 0	30 0 0
Ruby Mines	...	...	...	50 0 0	...	1 0 0	20 0 0	...	60 0 0	40 0 0	...	100 0 0	...	...	37 8 0	30 0 0
Average	80 0 0	28 9 0	10 12 5	62 8 0	14 4 0	0 8 6	12 11 1	1,475 0 0	84 0 0	45 0 0	...	124 6 0	58 5 4	8 4 0	38 0 0	24 1 7
Ye-a	...	...	...	80 0 0	...	0 8 0	...	1,250 0 0	70 0 0	75 0 0	...	185 0 0	68 0 0	...	37 8 0	7 8 0
Sagaing	...	...	21 13 0	85 0 0	12 0 0	0 6 0	14 6 0	1,500 0 0	70 0 0	65 0 0	...	100 0 0	70 0 0	...	45 0 0	15 0 0
Lower Chindwin	...	...	19 12 3	80 0 0	20 0 0	0 5 0	...	...	60 0 0	50 0 0	...	150 0 0	70 0 0	6 0 0	32 0 0	20 0 0
Upper Chindwin	...	...	22 0 0	37 8 0	...	0 4 6	23 0 0	...	50 0 0	37 5 0	...	150 0 0	38 0 0	...	25 0 0	19 0 0
Average	...	...	20 13 9	65 10 0	16 0 0	0 6 8	14 11 0	1,375 0 0	62 8 0	50 14 0	...	146 4 0	61 8 0	6 0 0	34 14 0	13 14 0
Myingyan	60 0 0	...	18 9 7	75 0 0	17 0 0	0 7 0	10 11 5	1,200 0 0	62 8 0	65 0 0	...	100 0 0	50 0 0	6 8 0	25 0 0	11 0 0
Pakokku	...	...	17 0 0	80 0 0	*	0 6 0	12 0 0	...	60 0 0	80 0 0	...	85 0 0	75 0 0	6 0 0	50 0 0	12 0 0
Minbu	...	...	16 8 0	80 0 0	*	0 9 0	6 12 3	...	80 0 0	60 0 0	...	100 0 0	75 0 0	...	25 0 0	15 0 0
Magwe	...	...	16 14 0	50 0 0	*	0 11 0	6 12 0	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	100 0 0	35 0 0	...	30 0 0	15 0 0
Average	60 0 0	...	17 3 11	73 12 0	17 0 0	0 8 3	9 9 6	1,200 0 0	65 10 0	65 10 0	...	96 4 0	58 12 0	6 4 0	32 8 0	13 4 0
Meiktila	...	...	16 7 0	70 0 0	20 0 0	0 10 0	...	1,000 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	...	120 0 0	65 0 0	...	39 0 0	30 0 0
Yamethin	5 8 0	...	22 0 0	60 0 0	10 0 0	0 5 0	...	...	60 0 0	30 0 0	...	100 0 0	65 0 0	...	30 0 0	15 0 0
Pyanmase	...	...	17 4 0	60 0 0	15 0 0	0 12 0	11 8 0	2,000 0 0	70 0 0	50 0 0	...	150 0 0	55 0 0	10 0 0	50 0 0	20 0 0
Kyaukse	...	...	23 0 0	50 0 0	*	0 6 0	16 8 0	2,000 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	150 0 0	70 0 0	...	30 0 0	25 0 0
Average	5 8 0	...	19 10 9	60 0 0	15 0 0	0 9 0	14 0 0	1,000 10 8	62 8 0	47 8 0	...	130 0 0	63 12 0	10 0 0	37 4 0	22 8 0
GENERAL AVERAGE UPPER BURMA	48 8 0	28 9 0	17 13 3	65 4 6	15 4 6	0 8 2	12 13 10	1,457 8 0	63 10 10	53 14 6	...	124 4 3	60 11 9	7 8 0	35 10 6	18 12 3
Note.—Price in Marwe is for ordinary timber, excluding teak.																

* Not procurable. (1) Country spirits. (2) Timber.—Price in Magwe is for ordinary timber, excluding teak.

III F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

[No. 66.]

2.—Statement showing the Price of Labour at the end of the year 1889-90.

Division.	District.	WAGES PER DIEM.		Cart per day.	Boats per acre per day.	Buffaloes per each day.	Bullocks per each day.	Elephants per day.
		Skilled.	Unskilled.					
NORTHERN	Mandalay	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Bhamo	0 14 0	0 6 0	2 4 0	23 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	6 8 0
	Katha	1 8 0	0 14 0	3 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
	Shwebo	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....
	Ruby Mines	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....
CENTRAL	Average	1 4 5	0 9 5	2 7 2	28 6 5	.....	1 4 0	.....
	Yau	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	60 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....
	Sagaing	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	5 0 0
	Lower Chindwin	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	22 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....
	Upper Chindwin	0 12 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	20 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	10 0 0
SOUTHERN	Average	0 11 0	0 6 0	1 2 0	28 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	7 8 0
	Myingyan	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	10 0 0
	Pakoku	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....
	Minbu	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....
	Megwe	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	30 0 0	(a)	(b)	.....
EASTERN	Average	0 13 0	0 7 6	1 0 0	27 8 0	0 8 8	0 8 8	10 0 0
	Mektila	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	.....	0 12 0	0 8 0	.....
	Yamathin	0 13 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	10 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....
	Pymana	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 0	5 4 0
	Kyaukse	0 12 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	30 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	8 0 0
GENERAL AVERAGE FOR UPPER BURMA	Average	0 13 0	0 7 6	1 5 0	20 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	6 8 0
	GENERAL AVERAGE FOR UPPER BURMA	0 14 8	0 7 8	1 9 6	26 15 6	0 10 8	0 10 4	7 1 2

(a) Rs. 35 per pair for ploughing season. | (b) Rs. 17-8 per pair for ploughing season.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

[No. 77.] *Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in Upper Burma in the year 1889-90.*

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	A. Natives.	B. Others.				
					Rs.	
Church of England	401	906	3	4	...	
Church of Scotland ... ..	...	10	...	...	...
Protestant Dissenters	362	389	16	11	638	
Roman Catholics	4,270	4,467	34	39	11,292	
Greek Church ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Armenian Church	11	55	...	1	...	
Syrian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Jews ... ..	...	60	...	...	...
Parsis ... ..	...	40	...	...	...
Hindus	17,657	...	11	...	...
Mahomedans	16,153	...	111	39	...	
Sikhs	2,947	...	2	2	...	
Other sects	2,001,004	...	25,640	14,609	...	
Total	2,042,805	5,928	25,826	4,705	11,930	

IV B.—EDUCATION.

[No. 78.]

1.—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Upper Burma at the end of the official year 1889-90.

AREA AND POPULATION.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTI- TUTIONS.		Percentage of	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	School education, general.						School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			Grand total.
				University edu- cation.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Truiling schools.	All other special schools.								
		Population.															

* Information not available

† This cannot be given as the information on which it is worked out is not available.

[No. 80.]

3.—Return of Colleges, Schools, and Schools

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.

Class of institution.		Managed by Government.				Managed by local funds and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Arts Colleges.												
	English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.												
	Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	Secondary Schools.												
	For boys { High schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle schools { English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle schools { Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls { High schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle schools { English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle schools { Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools.												
	For boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	53	68	74	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	For girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	2	53	68	74	...	...	...	...
	Schools for Special Instruction.												
	Training schools for masters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	School of arts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and surveying schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		...	...	...	...	2	53	68	74	...	...	...	...

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	1. Advanced, teaching—				
	(a) Arabic or Persian ... ..	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	...	...
	(c) Any other Oriental classic ... ..	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly	...			
	3. Elementary, teaching the Koran ... ..	...	...
	4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	...			

in Upper Burma for the official year 1889-90.

UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.

**Aided by Government, or
by local funds, or Muni-
cipal Boards.**

Unaided.

NUMBER OF
SCHOLARS ON THE
SIST MARCH
LEARNING

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS
ON THE 31ST MARCH
ACCORDING TO RACE
OR CREED.

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[No. 81.]

4.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

UNDER PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Objects of expenditure.		PUBLIC INSTRUCTION															
		UNDER PUBLIC INSTRUCTION															
		Managed by Government.							Managed by local funds and Municipal Boards.							Maintained	
		Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts Colleges.																	
English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																	
Secondary Schools.																	
For boys	High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.																	
For boys		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,322	107	...	...	2,429	...	...
For girls		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,322	107	...	...	2,429	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	School of arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only).		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																	
Direction		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,322	107	...	...	2,429	...	...

* Expenditure from

IV B.—EDUCATION.

[No. 82.] 5.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Upper Burma at the end of the official year 1889-90.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.					TOTAL.
			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER SECONDARY (MIDDLE) STAGE, BUT HAVE NOT PASSED THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE UPPER PRIMARY STAGE, BUT HAVE NOT PASSED THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.					
			1			2			3			4					
			Not reading printed books.			Reading printed books.					Not reading printed books.						
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.		Total.
For boys	Secondary schools— Government Local fund Municipal Native States Aided Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		3	251	...	46	...	46	94	...	94	111	...	111	251	...	251	
For girls	Secondary schools— Government Local fund Municipal Native States Aided Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		3	251	...	46	...	46	94	...	94	111	...	111	251	...	251	
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		3	251	...	46	...	46	94	...	94	111	...	111	251	...	251	

[illegible]

ture on Public Instruction in Upper Burma for the official year 1889-90.

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IV C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

2—Press.

[No. 86.]

District.	2	3	4		5
			Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT. Newspapers. Periodicals.	
Mandalay	Mandalay Herald Press ..	Z. M. D'Silva ..	"Mandalay Herald" ..	.....	Tri-weekly.
	Mandalay Times Press ..	Maung Tun ..	"Mandalay Times" .. "Daily Advertiser" ..	.....	Bi-weekly. Circulation 250 copies.
	Friend of Mandalay Press ..	Maung Lo Lón ..	"Friend of Mandalay" ..	.....	Bi-weekly.
	Magwadi Press ..	Maung Galé ..	.....	.....	Job work executed.

Statement showing the average daily sick and the total treated in Civil Dispensaries in Upper Burma during 1889.

Division.	Station.	AVERAGE DAILY SICK.		TOTAL TREATED.	
		Indoor patients.	Outdoor patients.	Indoor patients.	Outdoor patients.
NORTHERN	Mandalay	47	30	850	3,468
	Mandalay Shore	2	3	76	196
	Mandalay Town	...	52	...	5,685
	Muyniyo	3	6	80	320
	Bhamo	19	52	352	4,896
	Mogaung	1	6	20	311
	Katha	1	21	26	3,859
	Shwebo	9	14	193	1,578
	Tantabin	1	12	29	837
	Mogok	7	19	172	1,367
	Total	90	215	1,813	22,417
CENTRAL	Ye-u	11	16	140	1,240
	Sagaing	10	18	260	1,985
	Chanungu	...	12	...	479
	Myinmu	...	1	...	561
	Myotha	...	5	7	2,441
	Kynukse	...	29	...	1,709
	Thabyedaung	...	3	...	210
	Monywa	8	22	99	2,285
	Kindat	1	17	72	3,918
	Mungin	4	7	95	2,485
	Tamu	...	4	68	1,326
	Paungbin	...	4	17	1,475
	Total	34	138	778	20,114
SOUTHERN	Myingyan	9	28	304	2,051
	Pagan	...	5	3	321
	Pakokku	5	24	129	2,243
	Gangaw	13	12	147	370
	Minbu	10	11	254	1,130
	Salween	5	4	97	578
	Magwe	3	12	58	1,278
	Taungdwingyi	2	23	40	1,612
	Total	47	110	1,032	10,183
EASTERN	Meiktila	...	9	242	3,225
	Wundwin	...	19	8	1,784
	Mahlaing	...	4	36	1,430
	Yamethin	2	10	45	1,002
	Pyin Oath	5	20	191	2,889
	Lashio	...	...	2	44
	Fort Stedman	18	10	202	2,135
	Moné	...	18	...	614
	Total	20	90	783	13,023
	TOTAL UPPER BURMA	191	562	4,409	65,737

The figures are for the calendar year 1889.

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